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HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 12
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CITY CHATTER.

QUIETLY FIRM MARKETS—SETTLEMENT POOL—BANK CAPITAL—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—KAFFIRS FALL BACK—OIL FEATURES.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Although Stock Exchange business was only on a moderate scale during the past week, the tone of markets was satisfactory. Some disappointment naturally was caused by the absence of a reduction in Bank Rate, due to the unwelcome reappearance of France as a buyer of gold, but the strong position disclosed by the return again encouraged the belief that the downward movement is merely postponed, and this view received support from the result of Friday's Treasury Bill tenders. British Funds, after temporary hesitation, started to go ahead again, and brokers reported a fair volume of investment business in other directions. It is hoped that speculation will revive in the new account.

Satisfaction is expressed at the successful conclusion of the long and difficult negotiations for the formation of the Hatry guarantee fund, and nothing now stands in the way of a definite date for the special settlement being fixed. This matter has practically ceased to influence market sentiment, but unfortunately there are other unsettling influences of a less important nature.

Buoyancy in the London Railway group supplied an outstanding feature. Underground Electric shares spurted on the prospect of the Ordinary dividend being raised from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent., and both Metropolitans and Districts reflected the good traffic position. The "heavy" traffics, on the other hand, are disappointing, and the stocks suffer from neglect. Argentine Railway earnings also continue poor, while the news regarding the maize crop is less favourable, and the weakness of the Rio exchange has dashed the hopes of Leopoldina stockholders.

Japanese loans and Chinese customs bonds receive a fair amount of investment support, and German Municipal issues, such as Hamburg 6 per cent. and Waterworks loans and Munich 6 per cent., are proving attractive because of the relatively high returns they show at current prices.

THE SETTLEMENT POOL.

In forming a pool of £1,000,000 to tide over the embarrassments created by the collapse in the shares of the Hatry group of companies the Stock Exchange has demonstrated anew not only its ability to solve difficulties, but the magnitude of its financial resources and its willingness to shoulder burdens in times of crisis. The acceptance of the scheme—and though the proposals have their critics it is practically taken for granted that they will be adopted by the members concerned—will be a splendid example of "House" solidarity. The good work promptly accomplished by those responsible for the preparation of the scheme is generously acknowledged, as is also the offer of members and others who have no commitments to contribute one-fifth of the projected fund. The scheme, it should be emphasised, concerns only dealings on the Stock Exchange, and has nothing to do with other points in dispute.

Its effect will be that buyers for the September 26 account, while they will have to pay for shares according to the terms of their contracts, will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that genuine securities are being delivered to them. At the same time genuine sellers will be assured of obtaining their money. On the whole, sellers should fare better than buyers, as, despite the heavy losses they may have incurred by disposing of shares at prices much below those at which they bought, they will at least be able to save something from the wreckage. Buyers, on the other hand, though provided with authenticated certificates, must be prepared to face an amount of depreciation, the volume of which can hardly be measured in the light of present knowledge. But the settlement—and nearly everyone is agreed that the sooner it takes place the better—will clear the air and pave the way to the resumption of more healthy market conditions. When the worst is known the public and the market will be able to adjust themselves to the altered conditions brought about by the September collapse, and once uncertainty is removed there should be a quiet restoration of confidence.

BANK CAPITAL.

The proposal of the Midland Bank to increase its capital at this juncture was not generally expected. But banks are free to raise additional funds when they please, having always a large amount of authorised but unissued capital in reserve. The Midland, by offering its new fully-paid shares on terms which provide a bonus is assured of a ready response to its appeal. By fixing the issue price at double the market price it is able automatically to add to its reserves an amount equal to the new capital, so that the now traditional practice of having a reserve equal to the paid-up capital is preserved.

Shareholders' capital, it is to be noted, plays only a comparatively small part in providing the banks with liquid resources. Thus, at present, the combined capital and reserve of the Midland amounts to about £27,000,000 out of a balance-sheet total of approximately £500,000,000. It is the depositor who is the mainstay of the banks, whether he pays in cash received in the ordinary course of trade or obtains overdrafts on approved securities. Much of the new capital raised by banks in recent years has been expended on the establishment of revenue-earning branches and on the rebuilding of head and other offices. The book value of the premises of the Midland Bank, for example, now slightly exceeds £10,000,000. The actual amount expended on the building and equipment of offices is considerably greater, but it has been the custom of all the banks to make liberal and constant allocations from profits to the writing down of premises, the real value of which is considerably greater than the book value. And in this item alone most of the banks possess substantial hidden reserves.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

A recovery in the Swedish group was the outstanding feature of the Industrial market, and was based on the hope that the Swedish Match Company will increase its dividend and that the Kreuger and Toll Company will before long distribute another bonus. Separators, Electrolux and S.K.F. all joined in the advance.

Among dollar shares International Nickels were bought on continued good news concerning developments in the Frood mine and the prospect of a gradual increase in the quarterly dividend rate. Brazilian Tractions are held back by the weakness of the milreis, but Hydro-Electrics made a further recovery. United Molasses and the two Margarine issues attracted Continental support, Imperial Chemicals closing firm after a set-back. Tillings provided a strong spot in the Motor Transport group. Simms Motor Units, of which a purchase was suggested last week, advanced to 26s 6d., affording a good profit to those who followed this advice. Ewart and Sons were bought in the expectation of a good report.

Allied Newspapers remained steady at 1 5-16, and Amalgamated Press at 20s. 6d. Cable Construction shares, which have been relatively firm throughout the period of Industrial depression, are being bought again, but the market is sceptical of amalgamation rumours.

Royal Mails were little affected by the report that the company has secured a fresh advance on the security of 4½ per cent. Debenture stock, and Shipping shares generally remain neglected. Iron, Steel and Coal shares are still quite unresponsive to the political talk of assistance to industry.

Weakness in Carreras is an unsatisfactory feature of the Tobacco group. Benskins and Bass made the best showing in Breweries. Bank shares continue to respond to the good results, Midland £1 shares improving on the issue of new shares on bonus terms. Williams Deacons "A" still reflect the cut in the dividend.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Automobile and General Insurance Company held in Glasgow on Tuesday, the chairman was able to announce that the latest accounts of this ten-year-old office disclose an exceedingly satisfactory advance in premium income, a substantial profit and a gratifying increase in assets and reserves.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Metropolitan District stock at 74 yields almost 7 per cent. on last year's 5 per cent. dividend, and there is every prospect of this rate being maintained. Earnings of the Common Fund group of the Underground Electric Railways system to which the District belongs showed an increase of £144,800 for 1929. The company's share in the Common Fund in respect of 1928 was 14.35 per cent. and amounted to £163,357, so that the equivalent total would be about £188,000. Common Funds receipts are available to make good any deficiency of revenue in case the company's revenue liabilities are not earned in full. After providing these the balance available last time was £206,518, whereas the 5 per cent. dividend requires £161,750.

Listers at 19s. 6d. give a small yield on the basis of their 5 per cent. dividend, which is repeated for the past year, but at the present price they are considered an interesting speculative investment. At the meeting shareholders will expect to be told something regarding the financial possibilities of their sewing silk thread, which, under the name of "Suncord," has been successfully placed on the market.

Fanti Consolidated Investment 8s. shares at 14s. 6d. yield over 10 per cent. on the dividend of 18¾ per cent. At the recent meeting the chairman calculated the "break up" value of the shares at 15s. 4 4-5d. During the past year the company has doubled its holding in Chartered shares, from which a larger dividend is expected, and, in view of the strength of the financial position and the capable management, the shares appear an attractive holding.

A small line of Western Australia 3 per Cent. stock, 1915-35, is on offer at 86½, and, allowing for redemption, the yield is £6 2s. per cent., of which £2 12s. per cent. is free of income-tax. Although there is a prejudice against Australian stocks at the moment, there can surely be little risk in buying such a short-dated security, having regard to the fact that the Commonwealth Government is now responsible for the State loans.

A high-yielding foreign bond which seems likely to attract the attention of American buyers is Salvador 6 per Cent., which, at 81, returns 7⅜ per cent. apart from redemption. Since the issue of the loan payments have been regularly met, and the bonds are considered suitable to mix in with other investments.

OIL FEATURES.

The announcement of an interim dividend by the Phœnix Oil and Transport Co. gave general satisfaction, more especially as a final distribution of a similar amount in June next is foreshadowed in the official statement. The announcement had been anticipated in some quarters, the expectation being responsible for the recent strength of the shares. Particular attention has been accorded the 1s. shares, it being realised that at the present price they are relatively the cheaper share.

In other directions business has been on a disappointingly small scale. The Eagle issues enjoyed early strength, but have now reacted on the securing of profits on three months call options expiring at the end of January. The leaders have generally declined owing to lack of demand. Apex (Trinidad) failed to benefit from the encouraging statements at the meeting. Development of the property was stated to be attended with satisfactory results, and complete confidence was expressed with regard to the future, although this must depend largely on the success of the efforts for the restriction of output at present being carried out in the United States.

Advices from the United States have been disappointing. Further increases are reported in the daily average output of crude oil, and cuts are announced in the price of crude in Texas and the mid-Continent areas. It is believed by usually well-informed men on Wall Street that further cuts will follow in other fields as a result of the lack of balance between supply and demand for petroleum products.

KAFFIRS FALL BACK.

At the very commencement of the week South Africans developed a reactionary tendency, due to discontinuation of the support from Paris, sales instead of purchases from the Cape, and the failure of the home public to follow the lead given from across the Channel. The East Rand ore reserve estimate was regarded as somewhat disappointing, although almost alone among the computations so far to hand it shows an increase. Quarterly reports of the Johnnies group reveal no very striking changes. Average values increased on the Randfontein but fell on Government Areas, and New State areas and elsewhere displayed little alteration.

Interest in Northern Rhodesians has been devoted to a limited number of shares, the demand being chiefly for American account; Congo Borders were prominent on rumours of favourable developments in the Western portion of the company's concession. As expected, the Rio Tinto Company did not exercise its option on Southern Rhodesia Base Metal shares. A good inquiry for Chartered is attributable to the anticipation of an increased dividend; the annual report will be issued early next month. A spurt occurred in Wankie Colliery shares, lately depressed by fears of competition.

Although the price of tin has held firm, the tendency in the share market has proved downwards, many holders being unfavourably impressed by the statistical position. In this connection reference may be made to the announcement on the part of an important Cornish-Malayan group that instructions have been given to cease work for twenty-four hours every week as a temporary measure pending action on the part of other interests. This pronouncement is generally regarded as in the nature of a challenge. After early strength Rio Tinto came on offer following the news as to the increase in copper stocks in America. Silver shares made little response to the rally in the metal—not fully held. Amongst miscellaneous descriptions, Mining Trusts relinquished the bulk of last week's spurt, which, it appears, was mainly due to the market having been caught short. Burma Corporation are well maintained by investment buying, and the selling of the Indian gold shares has practically ceased. Tigon receded on the rather indefinite progress report. The quotation for Wilunas shows response to the arrangements made for further finance.

RUBBER RISES SHARPLY.

Raw rubber prices recovered steadily throughout the week, and from the opening level of 7d. a rise of 11-16d. per lb. took place. This sharp improvement was the direct outcome of the news that definite steps are being taken to bring about a co-operative movement with the Dutch to reduce the output from British, Dutch, and Native plantations.

The latest suggestion from Amsterdam proposes a reduction in output of 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. by means of a proportionate prohibition of tapping on plantation and native estates. A cash deposit will be levied according to the output of each company, and failure to cut down the output as agreed by a committee would entail forfeiture of this.

Not a great deal of attention was given to this proposal by the Dutch until it was known that an influential committee of the Rubber Growers' Association had left for Holland to attend a meeting last Friday. It was understood that they were more optimistic of a successful co-operative arrangement with the Dutch than at any previous time. At the meeting it was decided to form an Anglo-Dutch committee for further studying the rubber problem.

Consumption of Rubber in America during December proved to be on a lower scale than for any month during the past year. The actual figure of 23,531 tons compared with 27,659 during November and 49,233 tons during May, which was the peak month of 1929. The total consumption for the year was 469,905 tons against 441,340 tons for 1928.

Tea shares continued dull with a further decline in quotations.

THE OUTLOOK.

The money outlook is, on the whole, satisfactory from the Stock Exchange point of view, so that gilt-edged securities still offer scope for improvement. Of even more importance is the arrangement reached between the various parties interested in the Hatry affair after weeks of strenuous labour. As the result, the position has been materially eased for the public who had unwittingly dealt in shares that proved to be bad delivery.

It should be hardly necessary to advise caution in the matter of speculative commitments. Certain recent happenings are calculated to check the return of confidence. But judicious investments in first-class Industrials are likely to prove profitable, and among the most promising purchases in this market are Imperial Tobaccos in view of the coming dividend announcement. The recovery in the Swedish Industrial group also is believed to be based on solid foundations, the position of the Swedish Match Company being one of steadily increasing strength.

But, on the whole, the bulk of the money available for Stock Exchange investment is likely to find its way into gilt-edged securities, Railway Prior Charges and Foreign bonds until there is more evidence of improvement in political and trade conditions. Much has been written regarding the co-operation of the banks in the restoration of British industry, but this, after all, is no new departure. It may be taken for granted that the banks will not risk their depositors' money in supporting highly speculative ventures, and any assistance that may be given to well-established concerns will be on sound business lines.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

GINN.—Prefer to sell.
I. W. U.—Do not advise a purchase.
CLIFTON.—Would rather cut a loss than average.
STELLA.—Would keep Phœnix Oil and Transport.
A. J. H.—Prefer a British office, such as Sun Life.
RATH (Dublin).—As a speculation prefer Gramophones.
S. E. J.—If you can wait for recovery would keep L. and N.E. Deferred.
DRIFTING.—Suggest you reinvest half in Conversion 5 per cent. stock.
R. R. D.—As safety is the chief consideration buy Conversion 5 per cent. stock.
D. JAY.—A purchase of Cyprus Asbestos Preferred to average would be a fair risk.
H. J. W.—Would not buy more. Cannot say when a dividend will be declared.
B. B. M.—Prefer to keep the two Australian bank shares for eventual recovery.
MANAMEAD.—A return of prosperity within the time mentioned appears more than probable.
R. L.—(1) Suggest you reduce your holding. (2) Of the two prefer Manbre and Garton.
B. G. H.—The London quotation is for five shares, and represents pounds sterling.
J. S. W.—Suggest you keep Alianzas without averaging.
AJAX.—Would keep all of these investments. Regard the depreciation in India and Australia stocks as temporary.
E. D.—Would not average any of them, but would sell No. 3. As a lock-up speculation Baldwins are reasonable.
G. A. P. B.—Messrs. Mathieson, 16, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2 publish a list of securities suitable for residents abroad.
KENDAL.—Suggest you apply to the company for information as to the present position before taking any action. Address, Union Foundry, Derby.
PALLANT.—Prefer to keep all three. Simms Motor Units have risen considerably since the reference appeared.
INTERESTED.—1. Quite a gamble. 2. Would not trust them far as a speculation. 3. It is highly probable.
BLYTHSWOOD.—Pinchin Johnsons and Courtaulds are sound selections. Would not cut the loss on Baird Televisions.
BURBAGE (Streatham).—Assam Co. and English, Scottish, and Australian Banks might be averaged if you can wait for recovery.
J. C.—London Border and General Trust, Friars Investment Trust, and Nineteen Twenty Nine Investment Trust might suit you.
PROBLEM.—Better hold for the present, as the official statement suggests that a dividend may be paid after the close of the financial year.
J. T. C.—Sell Salerni Couplings and Fishers Foils. Also to produce the sum required you might realise the Imperial Chemicals and part of the War Loan, keeping Shells.
PAX.—(1) Property and General Finance Preferred Ordinary are quoted 6s. 6d. Suggest you sell Nos. 2, 8, 9, and keep Nos. 4, 6, 7. No. 3 hold for a recovery.
J. H.—While there is probably no good reason for anxiety it would be more satisfactory in the circumstances to exchange into British Government stock such as Conversion 5 per cent.
JAY.—(1) Risk holding for the present. (2) Sell. (3) There is a chance of recovery. (4) Might be sold on the rally. (5) Keep Kreuger and Toll debentures.
DOLLENS.—Assuming you are dealing with a respectable firm of brokers, the explanation given for the delay may be accepted, as the trustees may have had to confer.
EGREMONT.—Conversion 5 per Cent. "A" stock represents cash subscriptions, and the "B" conversions of War Loan 5 per Cent. stock. On April 2 the two will be amalgamated.
H. L. P.—It has been a disappointing concern, and the coming report will probably show that there have been changes on the board. Prefer to await it before deciding to sell.
PESSIMIST (Tipperary).—1. All these Rubbers should pay to retain for better prices. 2. A purchase of Courtaulds to average would be a good idea. Would not cut the loss on Dunlops.
X. Y. Z.—Victory bonds issued at 85 per cent. can now be sold at 93⅛ provided your bonds have not been drawn. If you have been receiving the interest you can assume this is not the case.
N.A.—1. As you have held French 4 per Cent. so long would keep them as there is talk of a conversion loan being issued before the end of the year. 2. A reasonable speculative purchase.
F. K.—1. It is true that last year's profit shows an increase, but the capital employed is much larger than before. We do not think there is any hurry to average.
SELBY.—There has been talk of a French conversion loan, but nothing is known as to terms. The conditions of the 5 per cent. loan are being observed, and the depreciation is due to that of the franc.
MELIORE.—You might transfer from the shares named into Van Ryn Deep or Langlaagte Estate. You will recognise that a large proportion of the dividends on Modder Deep must be regarded as in the nature of a return of capital. Would not dissuade you from taking your profit on Ashanti. Burma Corporation are a good holding for dividends.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	Jan. 10.	Jan. 17.	+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.			
War Loan 5%	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
Conversion 5% 'B'	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛
Do. 3½%	75⅛	75¼	— 1/16
Consolidated 4%	83⅛	83⅛	— 1/16
India 3%	51¾	50	— 1¾
FOREIGN.			
Belgian 7%	110¼	109¼	— 1
Brazil Fndg. 1914	74	75	+ 1
Bulgaria 7%	76	76⅛	+ 1/8
Japanese 5%	86¾	86⅛	+ 1¾
S. Paulo Coff.	80	82	+ 2
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.			
Gt. Western	92	93	+ 1
L.M. and S.	57	56	— 1
Metropolitan	63	66	+ 3
Underground Elec.	21.9	23.7/8	+ 1.10/8
Cen. Argentine	87½	86¼	— 1¼
Leopoldina	52¼	51½	— ¾
INDUSTRIALS.			
Allied Newspapers	1⅝	1⅝	—
Amalgmtd. Press	20/6	20/6	—
Kreuger and Toll	25¾	26¾	+ 1
Swedish Match 'B'	16⅜	17⅛	+ ¾
United Molasses	6	6⅛	+ 1/8
Tillings	4⅛	5⅜	+ 1¼
Carreras	12/8	12½	— 1/8
British Insulated	78/-	79/-	+ 1/-
Benskin's Brewery	30/-	33/-	+ 3/-
Brazil Traction	40¼	38⅞	— 1⅜
Allen-Liversidge	31/-	28/9	— 2/3
Marks & Spencer	5⅝	5⅞	+ 1/8
Forestal Land	19/3	18.71/2	— 7/8
Gaumont Brit.	14/6	12.1/2	— 2.4/2
MINES.			
Cons. Gold Fields	2⅛	2⅜	— 1/32
Daggafontein	1/32	1/32	— 1/16
East Rand Prop.	12/9	12/-	— 9/-
Bwana M'Kubwa	23/9	23.7½	— 1/4
Rhod. Con. Border	8/8	8/8	—
Tanganyika	2/8	2½	— 1/8
Burma Corp.	11/8	14/9	+ 3/3
Rio Tinto (£5)	46/4	45/8	— 5/8
Wiluna Gold	18/3	19/3	+ 1/-
London Tin	1⅛	1¼	— 1/16
Mining Trust	13/9	12/6	— 1/3
OILS.			
Anglo-American	3⅛	3⅛	—
Anglo-Persian	5⅜	5⅛	— 1/8
Apex (Trinidad)	1/8	1½	— 1/8
Attock	1⅛	1/32	— 3/8
Burmah	7⅜	3⅜	— 1/8
Phœnix	10/3	11/6	+ 1/3
Royal Dutch	33	32¾	— 1/4
Shell	24	23½	— 1/2
RUBBERS.			
Allied Sumatra	12/9	14/6	+ 1/9
Anglo-Dutch	30/6	32.1/2	+ 1.1/2
Rubber Trusts	34/3	35/8	+ 1/3
Lumut	1¾	1/8	+ 1/8
TEAS.			
Brahmapootra	29¾	27½	— 2¼
Kukicherra	17	15	— 2
Bengal United	1⅛	1/8	— 1/4
Pabbojan	4½	4⅝	+ 1/8

COMPANY MEETINGS.

APEX (TRINIDAD) OIL-FIELDS, LTD.

LOWER PRICES OFFSET BY LARGE PRODUCTION.

DIVIDEND OF 52½ PER CENT.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., was held on January 16 at Winchester House, E.C., Mr. Walter Maclachlan (chairman and managing director) presiding.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: The oil profits earned during the year amounted to £447,650, to which falls to be added revenue from interest and transfer fees, which brings the total profit to £454,818. This represents the profit after meeting all production and other charges, excepting amortisation of the wells, in respect of which £132,349 is written off, and £9,260 of expenditure in London. The net profit for the year amounts to £313,208, an increase of £66,779 as compared with the previous year.

The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 30 per cent., less tax, making a total dividend of 52½ per cent. for the year. As the income-tax deducted from our dividends is at the rate of about 2s. in the £, the gross return for the year represents the equivalent of approximately 59 per cent., less full tax, at 4s. in the £.

During the year under review a further general fall took place in the market value of oil, with the result that the prices realised from the sale of our production were materially reduced. As compared with the previous year, however, the increase in our production by 119,553 tons served more than to meet the fall in prices, so that our oil profits were increased to the extent of £99,127. As indicating the effect that the continually increasing fall in prices has had upon our profits, I would point out that, had we been able to realise for our last year's output the prices which we obtained three years ago, our profits, instead of being £313,000, would have amounted to well over 100 per cent. on our present capital. I must emphasise that the increased output, together with the resultant decrease in production costs, has undoubtedly been the main factor in maintaining the profits at a not unsatisfactory figure, considering the extent of the fall in the prices realised for our production.

A FINE RECORD.

I have to report that the profits earned during the past eight and a-half years have amounted to £1,783,000, of which there has been distributed to the shareholders, including the final dividend for the past year, £1,374,500—results upon which I consider they are to be congratulated. The production of oil for the year was 414,328 tons, as compared with 294,775 tons for the previous year. This production constitutes a further record output, and was obtained from 110 wells. The production for the first three months of the current financial year has been 103,690 tons, thus maintaining practically the average rate of production for 1928-9. The total production of our oilfield up to December 31, 1929, has been approximately 1,800,000 tons, and it is anticipated that during the current year we should produce about 35 per cent. of the entire oil production of Trinidad. Of the twenty-one wells which were brought in during the year, none were failures, and the incidence of good producers was considerably better than during the preceding year. Very satisfactory results attended drilling with the object of extending already tested areas, while the increase in output speaks for the success of the operations which were directed towards maintenance and increase of production. The conservative policy in which you have supported us since our amortisation plan was initiated has resulted in the company now holding a very strong position in respect of the extremely valuable reserve which has thereby been created. As to the outlook for the current financial year, our output is being maintained at practically the same rate as last year, and there is every prospect that the output for this year will not be less than that for the year under review. The continued general over-production, however, makes it difficult to deal with the outlook as regards the realisation of our output, as we are quite unable to make any forecast as to the course of prices. I can only express the hope that early success will attend the efforts for the restriction of output in the United States.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SCOTTISH AUTOMOBILE & GENERAL INSURANCE.

SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT.

SUCCESS OF NEW RATING SCHEME

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Scottish Automobile and General Insurance Company was held on Monday at the offices of the company, 136-138, Hope Street, Glasgow, Mr. Robert J. Smith, C.B.E. (chairman of the company), presiding.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in submitting the directors' report and the accounts of the company for the year 1929, being the tenth year of the company's existence. It shows an exceedingly satisfactory advance in premium revenue, a substantial profit and a gratifying increase of the assets and reserves.

The net revenue from premiums for the year exceeded £234,000, the claims ratio has been reduced from 55.2 to 54.2, and the balance of profit brought out in the revenue account, subject only to income-tax and directors' fees, is £19,039, which sum, allowing for differences between this and last year on appreciation of investments realised, is substantially equal to the profit earned in the previous year.

The revenue from dividends on investments during the year is shown as £7,811 12s. 6d., and out of this the dividends paid and proposed, less tax, will absorb £5,250. You will thus see that our policy of restricting the dividend to earnings from investment revenue alone has been again adhered to.

SATISFACTORY INVESTMENT.

The shareholders will notice from the balance-sheet that we have invested £25,000 in fully-paid shares of Auto-Motor Finance, Ltd., that is a company in close association with us for the financing of motor-vehicles purchased on the hire-purchase system. We have very satisfactory reports as to its progress, and we believe that the investment and association will be satisfactory to this company, both directly and indirectly.

December 31, 1929, completed ten years of the company's existence, and it may interest you if I mention that during that period the company has collected £1,312,800 in premiums and has paid £683,642 in settlement of over 60,000 claims. We have received £55,610 in respect of interest on our investments, and have divided in dividends the sum of £43,125, equal to 115 per cent. of the paid-up share capital. This 115 per cent., with the proposed capital bonus, is equivalent to a return of 165 per cent., or to an average over the ten years of 16½ per cent.

A year ago I told you that we were proposing to rate private motor-cars on a rather different basis than the former method of price and horse-power, and we issued during the year a booklet rating every 1929 car separately at premiums based upon our experience of the particular type, on its method of construction, its value, our estimate of costs of repair, and other considerations. Our scheme, which is the first effort of its kind, has been well received at the hands of our agents and insurers, and we propose to issue a similar booklet dealing with 1930 cars very shortly.

The compulsory insurance of all motor vehicles looks like becoming in the near future an accomplished fact. Despite the declared disapproval of the insurance companies and of the motor organisations, it has been included in the Government Road Traffic Bill, and has already received the approval of the House of Lords. The proposal in the Bill is little more than a concession to sentiment—it does not afford compensation for injury except where legal liability exists; it does not in the very slightest degree interfere with the principle of insurance as an indemnity only. Its only real claim is that it makes his recovery of an award certain when the wrongdoer is himself unable to pay.

On the other hand, I feel sure compulsory insurance will result in increased claims both in volume and amount. Insurance companies are better game than individuals, and in the knowledge that every vehicle is insured or should be insured, there will be a greater inducement to intimate claims and greater hopes of the results of pressing them.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

FANTI CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT.

INCREASE IN PROFIT.

COMPANY'S STRONG POSITION.

The ordinary general meeting of the Fanti Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Sir Edmund Davis (chairman and joint managing director) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. E. Price) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman said: It gives the board very great pleasure in meeting the shareholders at this early date in the New Year, and presenting our report and accounts made up to December 31, 1929. Copies were posted to shareholders within a week of the closing of the financial year. (Applause.)

There has been no change in the capital issued, which remains at £540,000 in 1,350,000 shares of 8s. each fully paid.

It will be noted that the reserve account has been increased. The directors considered it prudent again this year to transfer £30,000 to that account, bringing it up to £60,000.

Creditors and reserve for income tax at £11,927 show an increase of £8,109 over the amount shown in the previous balance-sheet. This is mainly due to an increased assessment for income tax in respect of the current fiscal year.

Under the heading of profit and loss account we have brought in the carry-forward balance from the previous year, £84,022, and have deducted therefrom the dividend of 9d. per share and bonus of 3d. per share for the year ended December 31, 1928, paid in January last year, £67,500, and the directors' and managing directors' percentage of profit for the same year, £6,075, leaving £10,447, to which we have added the profit for the year ended December 31, 1929, £135,236, making £145,683.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

On July 27, 1929, we carried out our promise to pay an interim dividend; this amounted to 4½d. per share and a bonus of 1½d. per share—namely, £33,750. After deducting this amount and the relative proportion of the directors' and managing directors' percentage of profit, £3,037, and the £30,000 transferred to reserve account, making together £66,787, there is a balance of £78,896 available for allocation.

Out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a final dividend of 4½d. per share and a bonus of 7½d. per share, equivalent to 1s. per share, less income tax, which will make a total distribution for the year ended December 31, 1929, of 1s. 6d. per share, or 18¾ per cent. (Applause.) This final dividend and bonus will absorb £67,500, leaving £11,396 to be carried forward, subject to the directors' percentage of profit.

The note with reference to contingent liabilities at the foot refers to an amount of £5,682 uncalled on investments held.

Turning to the other side of the balance sheet, the cash at bankers and in hand at December 31, 1929, amounted to £19,056, comparing with £12,535 at December 31, 1928, an increase of £6,521. Debtors at £6,299 show a reduction of £4,364. The £50,000 Five and a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds appearing in the previous balance-sheet have been disposed of during the year.

Stocks and Debentures, shares and interests in other companies, taken at cost or at market prices at December 31, 1929, whichever may have been the lower, amounted to £665,468, comparing with £584,078 under the same heading in the previous balance-sheet, an increase of £81,390. (Applause.) The valuation at the same date was £969,604.

Turning to the profit and loss account, on the credit side we show interest and dividends and sundry receipts £56,445, comparing with £55,741 at December 31, 1928.

The next item—namely, difference on realisation, less depreciation, of investments £84,353—shows an increase of £30,402 when compared with £53,951 under the same heading in the previous balance-sheet.

Sundry expenses, full details of which are given, amount to £5,562, an increase of £763. This leaves a balance of £135,236 profit carried to the balance-sheet. It is £31,930 more than the previous year, which we consider very satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The note at the foot giving the total remuneration paid to the directors during the year—namely, £5,662 10s.—is made to comply with the requirements of the new Companies Act.

VALUE OF INVESTMENTS.

To summarise the position, at December 31, 1929, we will take the investments at the value at which they stand in the books, and the cash and debtors, less creditors, which together amount to £678,896, as compared with £654,022 at December 31, 1928, an increase of £24,874. Taking the investments held on Monday last, the 13th inst., at the market prices on that day where there was a quotation, and the unquoted securities at cost or the written-down value, and our holding of African Manganese Debentures at par, the value works out at £984,991. (Applause.) Adding to this the cash and debtors, less creditors, at the same date, the total amounts to £1,014,906, which is equivalent to 15s. 0.4d. per share on our issued capital of £540,000. (Applause.)

It will be noted, by comparing the present report with the previous one, that certain changes have taken place in the list of principal holdings. The following have been taken out of the list:—£50,000 Five and a-Half per Cent. Treasury bonds, £53,950 African Manganese debentures, which were redeemed; Frs. 665,000 French Five per Cent. Rentes, £50,000 French Five per Cent. Rentes (British issue), £1,000 Potash Syndicate of Germany Seven per Cent. bonds (redeemed), 3,000 Brakpan shares, 30,000 Bwana shares, 1,000 De Beers Forty per Cent. Preference shares, 940 Victoria Falls debentures (redeemed), 1,000 Reichsbank shares, and 30,000 Rhodesia Broken Hill 5s. shares.

NEW INTERESTS.

Those particular investments have cost us £120,926, and they realised £200,721. (Applause.) They have been replaced by the following investments, costing £178,877, which, you will notice, have been added to the list:—£10,000 Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation Six per Cent. debentures, £10,000 Selection Trust, Ltd., Six and a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, 4,100 Anglo-International Bank £1 Ordinary shares, 50,000 British South Africa Company 15s. shares, 300 Josiah Smale and Son, Ltd., £1 shares, 500 units of 20 marks in Ordinary share capital of Polyphonwerke Aktiengesellschaft, 30,000 marks in Ordinary shares of the same company, 14,400 shares of £1 each in the Rhodesian Land Cattle and Ranching Corporation, Ltd., 2,000 American Metal Company, Ltd., shares of Common stock, 500 Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Six per Cent. Preference shares of £10 each, 3,896 Daggafontein Mines £1 shares, 10,655 Rhodesian Anglo-American 10s. shares and 1,000 Wankie Colliery Company 10s. shares.

The market value of these new investments on the 13th instant was £181,811, against their cost of £178,877. (Hear, hear.)

You will have gathered from the information set out in the report, and from my remarks, that one of the principal alterations in our investments has been a very large addition to our holding in the British South Africa Company, which we have increased from 50,000 to 100,000 shares. This we have done in view of possible appreciation in the investment, when it is realised what the receipt of very large royalties to be derived from the copper production in Northern Rhodesia may mean to the company. In connection with this matter I think it not out of place for me to state that in a very small area—that is, about 1,800 square miles—there is every indication of the existence of the largest copper field in the world, and should the development of the ore beds so far discovered within the area in question continue to be at the same satisfactory rate as to date, then the income which should accrue to the British South Africa Company should be reflected in a very satisfactory manner in its accounts.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that our next accounts may be as satisfactory as those we now present. (Applause.)

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

MICHAEL NAIRN AND GREENWICH.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY RESULTS

A WELL-EQUIPPED ORGANISATION

The eighth annual general meeting of Michael Nairn and Greenwich, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Sir Michael Nairn, Bt. (the chairman), presiding.

The Chairman said: Ladies and gentlemen,—I regret to say that since the issue of our report one of our directors, Mr. John T. Tulloch, has resigned from the Board. The new Companies Act has laid down certain regulations regarding auditors, and Mr. Tulloch has considered it the proper course to resign, in view of the fact that he is a co-partner with our auditor, Mr. Andrew, in the firm of Messrs. Moores Carson and Watson, Glasgow.

Mr. Tulloch has given invaluable service to the company, and we sincerely regret that the provisions of the new Companies Act seem to render advisable the course he has decided to adopt. We still hope that it will be possible to obtain the benefit of his advice in a consultative capacity.

From the industrial point of view, the year 1929 has been a difficult one, but I am glad to say that in our own case the results in the aggregate have proved highly satisfactory, and the profits earned fully justify the payment of the same rate of dividend as we declared last year.

The balance-sheet now before you calls for no special comment. The amount of dividends paid to the holding company shows a slight increase, and after the payment of a final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent., less tax, for the year, the amount left to be carried forward is £56,037 2s. 4d., as compared with £44,729 15s. 9d. last year.

This result has been achieved in spite of the fact that during the whole of the period under review our associated companies have sold their products at a lower price than those which ruled in 1928.

The linoleum industry has been very prosperous during the last few years, but I think it only right to say that we have been assisted, at least so far as our own country is concerned, to a great extent by the very large building schemes which have been in operation.

Building on the same scale, however, cannot continue indefinitely, and it is therefore the constant aim of our associated companies not only to maintain their position in the home trade, but to secure the largest possible share of the linoleum business in markets beyond the borders of our own country

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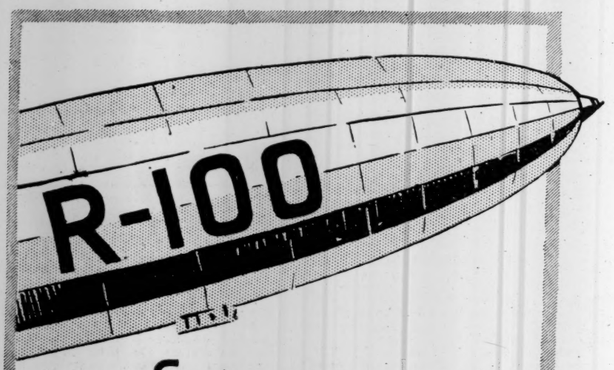

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Write for Handsome Booklet (free) from Room H.41, Boro' Assn., Hastings.

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NEW CORRIDOR EXPRESSES NOW IN SERVICE.

CORPORATION LOANS.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD
£5 PER CENT. TRUSTEE SECURITIES.

The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum. Subject to six months' notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities, interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

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RYDER & SON (1920) LTD. ST. ALBANS

St. Albans

WALL STREET EASY.

SHORT SELLING.

PARTIAL RECOVERY AT THE CLOSE.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Stocks opened easy, and, while overnight business and financial news failed to provide any motive for selling, the lack of support for leading issues disclosed yesterday led to a resumption of short selling and liquidation of holdings bought by small speculators earlier in the week.

Scores of leading issues were marked down 1 to 5 points before sufficient buying power developed to bring about an irregular recovery. In contrast with sessions earlier in the year, trading tended to turn dull on rallies and increase on declines.

Further weakness developed in radio manufacturing stocks, while U.S. Steel firmed up on an announcement of further improvement in steel operations in the Youngstown district. A brisk demand for tobaccos and motor stocks featured the late trading.

American Smelting and Refining, American Tobacco "B," Atchison Topeka, Auburn Auto, Dupont, General Motors, Hudson Motors, New York Central, North American, Studebaker, Union Pacific, and Lorillard Co. advanced 1 to 4 points, while American and Foreign Power, American Waterworks, Columbia Gas, Columbia Carbon, Fox Films, Johns Manville, Industrial Alcohol, and Warren Brothers declined 1 to 3 points.

The market closed steady. Government Bonds dull. Railroad Bonds steady. The day's sales totalled 1,331,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange steady. Silver ¼c. higher at 45¼d.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat, spots firm at 7⅝c. to 11¼c. advance. No. 2 Amber Durum Spot 129½, No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot 143¼, No 2 Hard Winter Spot 130½, No. 2 Red Winter Spot 138½.

Coffee opened steady, and 6 to 3 points higher. Covering by shorts and some European buying further assisted the rise, and close was steady, with Rio futures 2 to 11 points up, and Santos options 4 to 17 points higher. Spots steady at late rates. Rio No. 7, 10⅝; Santos No. 4, 15. Futures, Basis Rio No. 7: January, 8.20; March, 8.17; May, 7.85; July, 7.70; Sept., 7.65; Dec., 7.52; Jan., 7.52. Futures, Basis Santos No. 4: Jan., 13.45; March, 13.08; May, 12.10; July, 11.63; Sept., 11.41; Dec., 11.17.

Cocoa.—Spot 9¼. Futures steady, 2 points up to unchanged. Jan., 9.13; March, 9.45; May, 9.84; July, 10.07; Sept., 10.34.

Lard.—Steady at 5 points advance. Prime Western Steam, 11.20. Middle West, 11.05 to 11.15.

Flour.—Steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent., 5.60 to 6.00. Sales for export, nil.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard White in cases, 17.65; barrels 14.25; Philadelphia, 14.25; Mid Continent Crude, 33 to 33.9 Baume, 1.11; Pennsylvania Crude, 2.70 to 3.05.

Sugar.—Values were generally lower, due to liquidation, and some Cuban selling resulting from liberal spot offerings. Later the market rallied on covering, and closed steady unchanged to a point down. Spot finished easy and 4 points lower. 96 Test Centrifugal Cuban Spot, 3.67. Approximate day's sales, 51,000 tons. January, 1.75; March, 1.74; May, 1.83; July, 1.91; Sept. 2.00; Oct., 2.02; Dec., 2.08; January (1931), 2.09.

Shellac.—T.N., 34½.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady ⅛c. up to unchanged. Expectations of larger world's exports during the week and rumours of bids coming into the market for export flour close to a working basis caused further improvement. The close was firm with futures ⅜c. to ⅝c. higher. Closing options.—March, 123¼ to 123⅜; May, 127⅜ to 127½; July, 129⅛ to 129¼.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and 1⅛c. to ⅜c. down, but soon recovered on buying by Chicago houses, advices of continued very cold weather in the North-West, and the firm cash market. Steadier Argentine shippers' offers to Europe, and a better export inquiry for Manitobas also helped the upward movement, and the market closed firm at 1⅛c. to 2c. improvement. Closing options:—May, 133⅜; July, 135⅜; October, 133¾.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

National Metal Exchange.—Closing Tin and Copper Futures: Tin steady. Closing options: February, 38.30 to 38.35; March, 38.50 to 38.65; May, 38.90 to 39.05.

Copper easy. Closing options: February, 16.35 to 17.00; March, 16.35 to 16.80; May, 16.45.—*Reuter.*

CURB ERRATIC.

UTILITY AND OIL ISSUES HEAVY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Curb market showed pronounced heaviness at the opening, but rallied partially later on short covering, leading shares recovering most of their earlier losses.

Utilities and oils, finally closing 1 to 3 points below yesterday's finish, attracted most of the business, both on the decline and rally, while the turnover in industrials and investment issues was small. Sales totalled 431,000 shares.

Aluminium America lost 8, American Light and Traction 3½, Duke Power 2½, and Newmont Mining 2. Small gains were recorded in Cities Service Consolidated Gas, Humble Oil, and General Realty and Utilities Common.

Changes among the foreign securities were few. Hydro-Electric gained ⅜ to 41, while Gramophone (H.M.V.) lost ⅛ at 21½ and Marconi Marine ⅜ to 10¾.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
284⅜	Aluminium America	277	285
121¼	American Gas and Electric	118	118
237½	American Light and Traction	231½	235
26⅜	Am. Super Pow. Pfd. "B"	25½	25½
42⅛	Associated Gas and Electric A.	41	41
38¼	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	37¼	37¼
—	British American Oil (Coupon)	—	50¼
33⅞	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	33	33½
28⅞	Cities Service	28⅛	27⅞
103¼	Cons. Gas L. & P. of Baltimore	100½	100
6⅛	Creole Oil	6¼	6¼
156½	Duke Power	152½	155
84⅜	Electric Bond and Share	82½	82⅜
191¼	Electric Shareholding Common	183¼	183¼
46¼	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	45	45
6⅜	Fox Theatre "A"	6⅛	6⅜
4	General Baking Common	3⅞	3⅞
10⅛	General Realty & Utilities Company	10⅝	10½
76	Do. Prefd.	74	75
137½	Gulf Oil of Penna	134	134
81½	Humble Oil	79¼	78½
26⅛	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	25⅝	25½
21⅛	International Petroleum	20⅝	20⅞
78⅛	Lehmann Corporation	76½	77
26⅛	Middle West Utilities (New)	25⅝	26
108⅜	Newmont Mining	105½	107½
14	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	13⅜	13⅜
—	North East Power	—	—
13¾	Penn Road Corporation	13⅜	13½
34⅞	People's Light and Power "A"	33½	33
19¾	Petroleum Corporation of America	19¼	19½
21⅜	Silica Gel. Corporation	21	22¼
75	South East Power	73	73
51⅜	Standard Oil of Indiana	52⅛	52½
32⅝	Swift International	31⅝	32
55⅜	Universal Insurance	54¼	54¼
96⅞	Vacuum Oil	93⅞	93⅞
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
17⅞	Anglo-American Oil Cts. of Dp.	17	17
8⅜	Anglo-Persian Ord*	8	8
6⅛	Associated Electrical Industries	6¾	6⅝
5⅝	Assoc. Port. Cement Mfg. Ord. Regd.*	5½	5½
—	British Aluminium Ord. Regd.	—	10
28¼	Brit. Amer. Tobacco Ord. (Bearer)*	27½	27½
37⅜	British Celanese Ord.*	35¼	35¼
8⅜	British South Africa Co.*	8½	8½
3⅝	Burma Corporation	3½	3⅜
—	Burmah Oil Ord. Regd.*	—	16
5⅝	Bwana M'Kubwa	5⅝	5⅝
1⅛	Cables and Wireless "B"*	1¼	1⅝
44⅜	Carreras "A" Ord.*	43	43
4⅝	Do. "B" Ord.*	4½	4½
15⅞	J. and P. Coats Ord. Regd.*	15	15
13½	Courtaulds Ord.*	13⅛	13⅛
2⅜	Dunlop Rubber Ord.*	2⅛	2⅛
2⅜	Fairey Aviation	2⅛	2⅛
10⅛	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	10½	10½
11⅜	General Elect. Ord.*	11¼	11¼
21⅛	Gramophone Ord.*	21⅛	21¼
42⅛	Hydro-Electric	41	40⅝
6⅛	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6⅝	6⅝
24⅜	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	23⅝	23¾
5⅛	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	5	5
7⅞	London Tin Synd. Ord. Regd.	7¼	7¼
7⅛	Malacca Rubber	7	7
37⅛	Marconi Canada†	35¼	37¼
11⅛	Marconi Marine Ord.*	10¾	11⅛
14⅞	Margarine Union Ord.*	14½	14
210⅛	Rio Tinto Ord.	205	205
29¼	Roan Antelope‡	28½	28½
8⅛	Rubber Trust	8½	8½
1⅛	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Bv.*	1⅛	1⅛
6⅛	Triplex Glass Ord.*	6¾	6¾
29⅜	United Molasses	28¾	28¾

* American Depository Receipt. † Warrants for Shares Sold. ‡ Warrants of Four Shares. § £1 units.

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
232⅛	Atchison	226	223	132⅜	Illinois Central	129	129	87⅝	Norfolk & W. Pf.	85	85
105⅛	Do. Pref.	103	102¾	31⅛	Int. R. C. Am.	30⅝	30	86⅛	Northern Pacific	84½	84⅛
172⅝	Atlantic C. L.	168	168	81⅛	Kans. City S.	79	79	78⅝	Pennsylvania	76½	76¾
119⅛	Baltimore & O.	116¾	116⅜x	71⅞	Lehigh Valley	70	70	145⅞	P. Marquette	142	140
82⅛	Do. Pref.	80	79½x	133⅜	Louisvl. & Nash.	130	128	125⅞	Reading	122½	123
203⅝	Canadian Pac.	197⅝	197½	3½	Mex. Nat. 1st. Pf.	3c	3c	47¼	Do. 1st. Pref.	46	46
277⅛	Central N.J.	270	270	1⅛	Do. 2nd Pref.	1⅛d	1⅛d	111½	S. Louis S. Fran.	108½	108½
215⅛	Ches. & Ohio	210	210	53⅞	Missri. K. & Tex.	52	52⅛	59⅛	St. Louis S.W.	58	61¼
141⅜	Chic. G. West.	135¼	133¼	107⅝	Do. Pref.	104¾	104⅝	101¼	Sea. Air Line	10	9⅝
38½	Do. Prfd.	37½	37½	91¼	Missouri Pacific	89¼	89	123⅛	Southern Pacific	120	120½
25⅜	Chic. Mil. St. P.	24½	24⅞	133⅜	Do. Pref.	136	136	138⅛	Southern Rly.	135	135
43⅜	Do. Pref.	42¼	42⅜	31⅞	Minn. St. Paul	31	32½	102⅜	Do. Pref.	99⅛	99½
86⅛	Chicago N.W.	84½	84⅝	59⅜	Do. Pref.	58	58	120⅜	Texas & Pacific	117	117¼
119⅛	Chic. Rock Is.	116½	117	173⅛	N.Y. Central	168½	169¼	221⅞	Union Pacific	216	215¼
171⅜	Delaware & H.	167	167	136⅝	N.Y. Chic. St. L.	133	133½	84⅝	Do. Pref.	82½	82¼
140⅜	Delaware Lack.	137	138¼	112½	Do. Pref.	109½	109¾	55½	Wabash New	54	54⅝
59⅞	Erie	57⅞	57½	112	N.Y. N. H. & Hrt.	109	109	87⅞	Do. Pref. A.	85	86
63⅛	Do. 1st Pf.	61⅜	61¾	137⅜	N.Y. Ont. & W.	131½	141½				
97⅛	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	95	95	233⅜	Norfolk & West	227	227	205d	Silver	45¼	45

a Bid, 31½ asked. b Bid, 11¼ asked. c Bid, 31½ asked. d Bid, 11¼ asked.

INDUSTRIALS.

225⅜	Abitibi P. and P.	22	25	131¼	Cuba Co.	127⅜	123¼	51⅞	May Dpt. Strs.	50½	51
24⅛	Adams Express	24¼	24½	8½	Cub. Am. Sug.	8¼	8¼	43⅛	Montg. Ward	42	41⅝
127⅛	Air Reduction	123¾	124⅛	1	Cub. Cane Sug.	1	1	53⅞	Nash Motors	52	51⅛
25⅜	Alleghany Corp.	24⅞	25¼	2⅛	Do. Pref.	2¾	3	189⅛	Natl. Biscuit	184	185
267⅛	Allied C. and Dye	260	263	—	Curtiss Aero.	—	—	75	Natl. Cash Reg.	73	73¾
52⅞	Allis-Chalmers	51½	51½	40⅛	Davison Chem.	39	34½	47	Natl. Dairy	45¾	44⅞
7⅜	Am. Agri. Chem.	7	7¼	27½	Debeenh'm Secs.	26¾	24¾	150⅞	National Lead	146⅞	141¼
43⅝	Am. Bosch. Mg.	42¼	40½	80⅝	Drug Incorptd.	78½	78½	28½	Nevada Cns. C.	27⅝	28
125⅛	Am. Can	121¾	121⅝	39⅛	Dunhill Intntl.	38	37	282½	Otis Elevator	275	270¼
37	Am. Internat.	36	36½	116⅜	Du Pont Nms.	113¼	112¾	15⅜	Packard Motors	15⅜	15½
101½	Am. Loco.	99	100	182⅞	Eastman Kodak	178	178	54½	P. Famous Lasky	53⅜	52⅞
33⅛	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	32¼	31⅜	72⅞	Elec. Stor. Bat.	70½	70½	25½	Park & Tilford	25	25
87⅛	Am. Rolling Mills	85⅝	85½	40⅛	Equit. Bldg. Cm	39⅝	39⅝	27⅝	Penick & Ford	27¼	27½
73⅞	Am. Smelt. & R.	71½	71¼x	21⅛	Fox Film "A"	20½	22⅝	40½	Phelps Dodge	39¾	40
46¼	Am. Steel Fs.	45	45½	51⅝	Gen. Asphalt	50¼	51	86	Pullman Co.	83¾	82½
63⅛	Am. Sugar Ref.	62	62	48¼	Gen. Electric	244⅝	245	29⅞	Remington Tpe.	28⅝	28¾
216¼	Am. Tobacco "B"	211	206	40⅛	Gen. Foods Cor.	47	46½	76¼	Republic I. & S.	74¼	73¾
91½	Am. Woollen	91¼	95½	73⅞	Gen. Motors	39¼	38¼	54⅛	Reynold Tob. B.	52⅞	50⅜
151⅜	Am. Zinc	143⅛	135½	106⅜	Gen. Refractors	71½	72½	51⅛	St. Joseph Ld.	49¾	50
74⅜	Anaconda	72⅜	70½	43⅛	Gillette Razor	103¼	104½	86½	Sears-Robk.	84⅝	84¾
82⅛	Armour Del. Pref.	80	80	9⅛	Goodrich B. F.	42	40⅝	35⅛	Sloss-Shef. Stl.	35	35
32⅜	Assoc. Dry Goods	31½	31¼x	21⅛	Graham-Paige	9½	9	26⅛	Stan. Brands	26¼	26⅝
75⅝	Atlantic Gulf	73¾	73½	37¼	Gt. N. Ore Cts.	211⅛	213⅜	43⅛	Studebaker Cn.	42¾	41
32⅛	*Baldwin Loco.	31¼	31⅛	56⅜	Gt. W. Sugar	36¼	30⅝	58⅛	Tex. Gf. Sul.	57⅛	56⅝
97⅜	Bethlem. Steel	95	96⅛x	159¼	Hudson Motors	55¼	54⅝	5⅞	Tobacco Prods	3⅜	2⅞
147⅛	Briggs Mfg.	141½	145⅝	278¼	Ingersoll Rand	155	157	81⅛	Union Carbide	79½	80
30⅜	Calumet and H.	29⅜	29⅝	6⅛	Inspiration Cp.	27	26½	51¼	United Aircraft	50⅜	49¾
61⅛	Cerro de Pasco	59½	59⅜	82⅛	Int. Combustion	57⅛	57⅜	33½	United Corp.	32⅝	33
56½	Chile Copper	54	53⅝	71⅜	Int. Harvester	80⅛	80⅜	104¼	United Fruit	101	101
82⅞	Christie Brown	80	80	291¼	Int. Match Pref.	71⅜	69¼	124⅝	U.S. In. Alcohol	121¼	122½
35⅞	Chrysler Motor	34⅝	33⅞	35⅞	Int. M. Marine	28½	28⅜	9¼	U.S. Leather	9	8¾
41⅛	Color. Fuel and I.	40	40¼	27¼	Intern. Nickel	34⅜	34½	23⅜	U.S. Pipe	22¾	22½
174⅝	Columbia Carb.	170	171	48⅛	Intern. Paper 'A'	26½	27	64⅞	U.S. Realty Im.	62½	61¼
26⅞	Columbia Graph.	25⅝	25½	58⅛	Kelly-Spring T.	41⅜	41⅝	23⅝	U.S. Rubber	23	22
47⅝	Congress Cigar	46½	47	84⅛	Kennecott Cop.	56½	56⅛	33⅞	U.S. Smelting	33	33⅝
47¼	Consolid. Cigar	46	46	34⅛	Kresge D. St'res.	31⅞	31⅞	174⅛	U.S. Steel	169½	168⅞
41⅛	Cont. Bakng. A.	40	40	27⅝	Kresge S.S.	34	34	145⅜	Do. Pref.	141½	141½
5⅝	Do. B.	5⅝	5⅝	103⅝	Kreuger & Toll	27	27⅛	205⅞	Utah Copper	200	200
89⅞	Do. Pref.	87½	87½	103⅝	Lambert Co.	101	100⅜	54⅞	Vanadium Cpn.	53	53¾
54⅛	Cont. Can.	52¾	53	102⅝	Liggett Myers	100	98	149¼	Westinghouse	145¼	144⅜
16⅞	Congoleum	16	15½	38	Lima Loco	37	37½	8⅜	Willys Overld.	8	8¼
92⅞	Corn Prod. Rf.	90	89¼	51⅞	Loew's Incor.	50½	51½	69⅞	Woolworth	67½	67½
87⅛	Crucible Steel	85	85	53½	Loose-W. Bsct.	52¼	52¼x	69⅞	Worthn. Pump.	68	68
				72⅛	Mack Trucks	70½	70½	108½	Yungstn Sheet	106	108½

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

93⅛	Am. & For. Power	90⅝	91¾	56⅛	Elec. P. and L.	54⅝	54½	220⅞	Philadel. Com.	215	220
85	Am. Pow. & L'ht.	82⅜	82½	43⅛	Engin'rs P. Serv.	42	42½	86	Pub. Serv. N.J.	83¾	84
224½	Am. Tel. and Tlg.	219	218½	23⅝	Int. Rapid Trns.	23	23¼	38⅝	Radio Corpn.	37⅝	37¾
92⅞	Am. Water Wks.	90	92	71⅞	Int. Tel. Teleg.	70	70⅝	116½	Standard Gas	113⅜	113½
78⅛	Columbia Gas	76⅞	76⅞	34⅛	Nat. Pow. & Light	34	36⅜	36⅜	United Gas Imp.	35⅜	35⅝
123⅝	Comwlth. Power	120	126	98⅛	North Am. Co.	95½	94¾	32⅞	Utilities P. & L.	32	32¼
147⅜	Comwlth. Sthn.	141⅜	145⅝	53½	Pacific G. & El.	52¼	52¼	201⅞	W. Union Tlg.	196½	197
107	Con. Gas (N.Y.)	104⅛	104¼	234⅞	Peoples Gas	228	239				

OILS.

37	Associated	36	36	11⅛	Pacific	11⅛	11⅛	61⅝	Stnd. Calif. (new)	59¾	59⅝
37⅛	Atlantic Refin.	36⅛	36¼	54⅞	Pan Amer. B	52⅝	54	65¼	Do. N.J.	63½	62⅝
22⅝	Barnsdall Crp.	21⅝	21⅜	32¾	Phillips Pet.	31⅞	31⅞	33⅛	Do. N.Y.	32¼	32⅛
28¾	California Pet.	28	28	23⅛	Pure Oil	22½	22¾	55⅞	Texas Corpn.	53¾	53¾
22⅞	Cont. Oil of Del.	21⅝	21¼	54⅛	Royal Dutch	53¼	53¼	12⅛	Tidewater	12⅜	11⅞
22⅛	Lago	21½	21⅜	46¼	Shell	45	45¼	9⅜	Transcontinental	9⅛	9
25⅛	Mid-Cont. Pet.	25¼	25⅛	23⅛	Shell Union	22½	22⅝	45⅛	Union Oil Calif.	44	44⅛x
				24⅜	Sinclair	23¾	23½				

BONDS—GOVERNMENT, ETC.

106⅜	U.S. 3½% T. Bds.	103½	103⅛	103	Chile 7% 1942	100¼	100	104⅛	N.Y. City 4½% '57	101⅞	101⅞
113½	U.S. 4¼% T. Bds.	110⅝	110⅝	—	Czech 8% 1951	—	110	105⅛	Norway 6% 1952	102½	103
101⅛	Lib. Ln. 3½ '32–47	99¼	99⅛	106½	Dutch E.I. 6% 1962	103¼	103	79⅛	Poland 6% 1940	77	76
103⅜	Do. 4¼% '32–47	100⅝	100⅜	—	Do. 5½% 1963	—	102	87⅛	Do. 7% 1947	84¾	84¼
103⅜	Do. 4¼% '33–38	100⅜	101⅛	97⅛	Finland 6½ 1945	94½	93	97⅛	Do. 8% 1950	96	96
100⅛	Argen. 6% 1959	97¾	97¼	116⅞	French 7% 1949	113¾	113⅞	95⅛	R. do Sul. 8% 1946	93⅛	93½
95	Austl. 5% 1957	92½	92½	123⅛	Do. 7½% 1941	119¾	119⅞	94¾	S. Paulo 8% 1950	92¼	92½
—	Austria 7% 1943	—	104	106½	German 7% 1949	106¾	107⅛	103⅜	Seine 7% 1942	108	108
104⅞	Belgian 6% 1955	101⅝	101½	—	Greek 7% 1964	—	99⅜	79⅞	Serbia 7% 1962	77¾	77¼
112¾	Do. 7% 1955	109¾	110	—	Heidlbrg. 7½% 1950	—	102	—	Do. 8% 1962	—	88¼
106¾	Borde'x 6% 1934	103⅞	103½	103¼	Hungary 7½% '44	100½	101¼	—	Swed. 5½% 1954	—	105
102¾	Brazil 7½% 1952	100	98¾	98⅛	Irish Free St. 5% '60	97⅛	97⅛	106⅛	U.K. 5½% 1937	103¼	103⅛
—	Bulg. 7% 1967	—	78½	98⅛	Italian 7% 1951	98	95¾		U.K. Fund. 4%	—	84¾
103	Canada 5% 1931	100¼	100¼	106⅜	Japan 6½% 1954	103½	103¼	100	U.K. 5% War Loan	97⅜	97½

BONDS—RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL.

95⅛	Atc. Gn. 4% 1995	93⅝	93⅝	69⅛	N.Y. Cn. 3½% 1997	80¼	80¼	100⅞	S. Pac. 4½% '69	97¾	97¾
141⅛	Am. Tel. 4½% '33	138	138	1 5/8	Do. 6% 1935	105½	105½	102⅞	Do. Con. 5% '34	100⅛	100
101⅛	Balt. Cn. 4½% '33	99	99	—	N.Y. Tel. 4½% '39	—	99¼	91⅛	S.R.D.G. 4% 1956	89½	89¼
100⅞	*Cpk Gn. 4½% '92	97¾	97¾	67	N. Pac. 3% 2047	65¼	65¼	111⅜	S.Rly. 1st 5% 1994	108⅛	108⅛
95	Ch. Mk 5% Mrt.	92½	92¼	93¼	Do. 4% 1997	90¾	90⅝	96⅛	U. Pc l Mt 4% 1947	94¼	94⅛
74⅛	Do. 5% Adj.	72¼	72½	100⅛	Pennsy. 4½% 1965	97½	97⅛	100⅞	Do. Cnv. 4½% 1967	97⅝	97½
82½	Erie Ln. 4% '96	80½	80½	100⅛	Readg. 4½% A 1997	98¼	98¼				
86⅞	Do. 4% S.A. '53	84	83⅝	98⅝	R.I. Rfdg. 4% 1934	96	95¾	—	Est. Rly. 7% 1954	—	105¼
99½	Intl. M. Mar. '41	96⅞	97	91⅞	Rock Is. 4% 1988	89	89	107	Nord Ry. 6½% 1950	104½	105
101⅛	Lk. Shore 4% '31	99	99	57½	Seab'd A. 5% '49	56	56	106⅜	P.L.M. 6% 1958	103½	103¼
—	Ms. K. 5% Adj. A.	—	104½	94½	S. Pac. 1st R. '55	92	92	—	Do. 7% 1958	—	105¼
—	Do. 4% B.	—	86¾	94¾	Do. Col. 4% '49	92¼	92¼				

* New.

[Quotations from the "Sunday Times" New York Correspondent and Reuter's Agency.]

AMERICAN COTTON

VALUES RECEDE ON FROST REPORTS.

INCREASE IN THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Following the recovery yesterday, prices lost about all the improvement on scattered overnight selling, following the easier tendency in Liverpool. An opening decline of seven to ten points carried new crop months back to within ten points of the low levels of ten days ago.

The week-end figures, showing an increase in the visible supply as compared with a decrease last year, together with reduced spinners' takings and the failure of dry goods business to broaden, materially operated against the market. Operators are becoming impressed by the fact that the monthly consumption figures will run against an average of 616,000 bales per month in the balance of last season.

Nothing has yet developed upon which to base the inference that the supply left in this country at the end of the season will not exceed that of last July, when July sold at 17.70 cents, or the same as the present level.

The coldest weather of the season is reported over the Central Belt, with 10 deg. below zero at Arkansas, 6 deg. below zero at Oklahoma, and 2 deg. below at Dallas, with zero at Shreveport.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and 6 to 11 points lower. Unfavourable Liverpool cables, and belief that the extremely cold weather in the central western belt might kill Bolweevils, caused further depressions, but the trade was a fair buyer on the decline, while southern selling was light.

Covering in the later dealings resulted in a partial rally and the market closed quiet at 3 to 8 points loss. Spot quiet and 10 points lower. At New Orleans futures opened 5 to 7 points cheaper. Spot 4 points lower.

Highest and lowest prices in the last thirty seconds of trading at New York:—Southern States delivery contracts: Jan., 17.17-17.17; Feb., 17.22-17.22; March, 17.31-17.31; April, 17.41-17.41; May, 17.51-17.51; June, 17.58-17.58;

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THE BEST CAR IN THE WORLD

"Motor touring on the Continent is going to be the world's greatest sport very soon, and wisely the world-famous Rolls-Royce car has ordained that it shall not be out of the running for anything that it can do to prevent it. Therefore, 'Phantom II' has arrived, and from all that I hear about it, it is going to give our existing specialised fast touring cars and all the Continental cracks a lot to do to beat it."—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, 5th October 1929*

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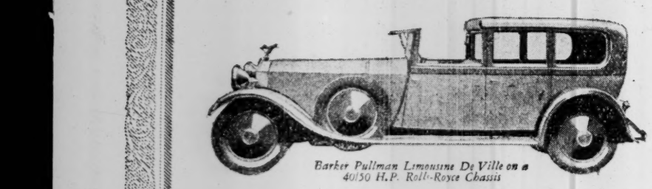
A BARKER ROLLS-ROYCE *Acknowledged* The World's Best Car



Barker Pullman Limousine De Ville on a 40/50 H.P. Rolls-Royce Chassis

Earliest delivery of the Latest 40/50 H.P. Rolls-Royce 'Phantom II' Chassis and the new 20/25 H.P. Chassis.

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BIRDS' BOXES & TABLES
Your Garden—A Bird Sanctuary

These artistic Nesting Boxes are intended for wild birds that build in holes. Provide the birds with *lodgings* and they will *board* themselves. 5/6 off your garden pests and give you constant entertainment with their pretty ways. Catalogue (C.4) of Nesting Boxes, Birds' Baths, Sundials, Vases, and all garden ornaments post free. 30/-

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(*Sole Manufacturers for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.*)

EADE'S GOUT PILLS
X RHEUMATIC
The Old and Popular Remedy for Gout, Rheumatism Sciatica, Lumbago, pains in the head, face, and Limbs.
COULD SCARCELY WALK!!
"Last Summer I could scarcely walk and your Pills put me on my feet again."—J. T. H., Toms River, New Jersey, Feb. 25th, 1927.
Of All Chemists, in bottles, 1/3 and 3/-.
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HANDKERCHIEFS PROLONG COLDS

It has now been definitely ascertained that every time a person with a cold successively uses a cambric or linen handkerchief he reinfects himself and prolongs the cold. A simple way to prevent this continual reinfection and give the cold a chance to disappear is to use "TOINOCO SILKY FIBRE" Aseptic Handkerchiefs once only and destroy. Packed in sealed dust-proof carton of 50 for 2s., they can be obtained from all chemists or Post Free from the sole Proprietors, The Toinoco Handkerchief Co., Ltd. (Dept. F.W.S.), 55, Hatton Garden E.C.1. Another variety is Toinoco Papier Crepon, the English paper handkerchief, 50 for 1s. 3d. and 1s 9d.

Beautiful Memorials that Abide for Ever
IN SILVERY GREY CORNISH GRANITE
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MONEY MARKET.

DISCOUNTS EASIER ON BANK RETURN.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

There has been more demand for funds in the Money Market during the past week than has been the case since the turn of the year. In addition to the usual bank balancing, the resources of the market are now being steadily drawn upon in connection with tax payments, and the pressure resulting from this customary feature of the monetary situation at this period will undoubtedly increase rather than diminish during the next few weeks.

Large sums have also been handed over to the Treasury in respect to instalments on the 5 per cent. Conversion Loan. At times fresh day-to-day credit commanded from 4½ to 5 per cent., but the position is now easier again under the influence of the restricted inquiry for week-end advances, borrowers to-day being willing to accept down to 2½ per cent. for loans until Monday.

After the publication of the Bank Return figures, which showed an advance of over twelve millions sterling in the Reserve at approximately 53¾ millions, discount rates became weaker, and hopes of an early reduction in the Bank rate still remain.

Movements in silver continued wide and irregular, but the net change on the week is unimportant. Spot silver finishes ½d. lower at 20 15-16d. per ounce, and the forward metal 1-16d. to 20 11-16d.

In the foreign exchange market Dutch florins weakened following the reduction of the official discount rate in that country, but German marks appreciated in value.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Jan. 18	Jan. 11
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £...	124.21	123.90-.93	123.89-.92
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.36-20.37	20.39¼-.34
Brussels, ch'ques	Belgs to £	35.00	34.93½-.94	34.94-34.95
Amst'd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.11-.11¼	12.09⅛-.34
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.97-93.02	93.02-93 04
Greece	Drch. to £	375	375⅛-⅜	374⅜-375¼
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	36.95-37.00	37.30-37.40
Lisbon, sight	Escudo ...	4.50⅛	108⅛-⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'l'nd, sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.18½-.19¼	25.13¼-.34
Oslo sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.21¼-.5/8	18.21-.21½
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.13¼-.3/8	18.14⅛-.5/8
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.19¼-.½	18.20-.20¼
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193⅛-.¾	193¾-.194
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.60-.63	34.62-34.65
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97¼	97 7/16-97 9/16	97 7/16-97 9/16
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	164⅜-.5/8	164½-.5/8
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-819	817-820
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee.....	1s.d.	1s. 5 13/16d.	1s. 5 13/16d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee.....	1s.d.	1s. 5 13/16d.	1s. 5 13/16d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 6 3/16d.	1s. 6⅛d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Tael.....	—	2s. 0⅛d.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3 13/16d.	2s. 3 13/16d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 0⅛d.	2s. 0⅛d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅝	4.86 15/16-5/8	4.86 15/16-.87
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅝	4.92 13/16-.5/8	4.91 5/16-.9 1/16
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis ...	16d.	5 13/16-.5/8	5 5/8-5 11/16
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.58d.	44 5/16-44 7/16	45 1/16-45 3/16
Valp'raiso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.81	39.83
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar.....	51d.	45 3/8-.5/8	45 1/2-.46
Lima	£ to £P...	par	Nominal.	Nominal.

GILBART LECTURES ON BANKING.

The Gilbart Lectures on Banking will be again delivered this year at the University of London, King's College, by Mr. Alfred Frank Topham, K.C.

By special permission of the lecturer, the *Financial Times* will follow their usual practice and publish a full Students' Summary in their issues of January 24 and 31, February 7 and 14.

The complete series of four issues, containing these lectures, will be sent post free on receipt of 1s. on application to the publisher, the *Financial Times*, 72, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

REPORTS & NOTICES

DEBENTURE CORPORATION.—Final dividend on Ordinary of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE TRUST.—Final dividend at 5 per cent. per annum for period to January 31.

PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION.—Mr. J. H. Gold has been elected chairman of the company in place of the Marquess of Winchester, who has resigned the chairmanship.

GEORGE ANGUS.—Profit for 1929 was £2,255 (against £30,792). Debenture interest requires £4,800, and Preference dividend £6,000. Ordinary shares again receive 5 per cent., leaving a carry forward of £22,424 against £52,468 brought in.

SEDENAK RUBBER ESTATES.—Net profit £18,823 (against £11,791). After again placing £2,500 to reserve, the directors propose a dividend of 10 per cent. compared with 6¼ per cent., carrying forward £18,422 against £17,483.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA.—This year the company is continuing the extra bonus introduced last year, and is also extending it to include claims under policies of five or more years' duration. Further, the basis has been substantially increased in regard to policies of duration eleven to fifteen years.

UNITED SERDANG (SUMATRA) RUBBER PLANTATIONS.—Net profit was £138,751, against £163,546. Reserve again receives £20,000, and the dividend is 7½ per cent. (subject to tax), requiring £106,745, against £126,365, absorbed by last year's payment of 10 per cent. on a smaller capital, leaving a carry forward of £95,782, compared with £83,776.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Report for 1929 shows new life assurance business consisting of 21,165 policies for net sums assured of £16,014,342, compared with 19,419 policies for £15,274,880 in 1928. Society does not now transact business out of Great Britain. Total funds have increased by £6,979,092 to £42,758,607, total income being £9,988,736 and outgo £3,009,644.

METROPOLITAN TRUST.—Gross revenue for year to January 1 was £240,993 (against £235,140). Reserves receive £75,000 (against nil). Ordinary dividend 20 per cent. (against 19½ per cent.), forward £20,339 against £72,670 brought in. Valuation of investments shows an appreciation of approximately £725,000 over book cost of £3,205,479. At January, 1929, the appreciation was £900,000 on book cost of £3,215,945.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Net earnings of joint undertaking for year September 30 amount to Rs. 2,11,90,539, against Rs. 2,25,02,003. Rates of exchange during period were below that of 1s 6d., the book rate, and consequent loss in remittance was £6,199. Company's share of net earnings is £829,708, against £948,074 in 1928. After bringing forward balance of £200,933, providing for income-tax, interest on debenture and preference stocks, interim dividend and bonus, contribution to provident fund, £35,000 for the sinking fund for redemption of capital in 1982, and making other adjustments, directors recommend final dividend of 7 per cent. together with bonus of 3 per cent., subject to tax at 2s. 3d., again making 10 per cent., carrying forward £158,490.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

W. R. S.—Yes, you are liable.

LIMERICK.—The conversion of War Loan into Conversion Loan does not alter income-tax liability. You will pay same amount of tax. The only difference is in method of calculation.

BEE-BEE.—As you occupy house rent free annual value forms part of income for income-tax purposes. If only other income is salary of £2 a week you will be entirely exempt from income-tax. You should write to Inspector of Taxes and explain position.

E. T. S.—Any alteration in rent of a property has no effect on Sch. A assessment until year for re-assessment comes round. The property having been assessed in valuation year remains at that same figure in subsequent years irrespective of increase in rent. You are under no obligation to inform Inspector of increase in rent.

P. K.—Are you under new agreement in accordance with which you are no longer entitled to any bonus, or does it simply happen that you will get no bonus in 1929-30? If former you might try to persuade authorities that bonus was separate source which has ceased, but strictly there would appear to be no legal grounds for contention.

TRUST.—If capital reserve fund has been built up out of profits and if 10s. per share is being distributed in cash it would undoubtedly constitute distribution of profits returnable by you both for income-tax and super-tax purposes. As regards income-tax reserve fund will already have borne tax and distribution would be in nature of taxed dividend.

E. C. M.—Income arising in Irish Free State and belonging to person solely resident in England is not charged to Irish Free State income-tax, but is charged in England. Income from interest paid by Irish Land Commission is assessable on basis of amount received in year preceding year of assessment. You are not paying twice over. If actual interest of next year is larger sum you will nevertheless be assessed only on smaller amount of year before.

SETTLEMENTS.—As Irish income has suffered no tax, and is all assessable in this country, and as income from it amounts to £218, it would not appear that there can be much refund due. You are entitled to £135 free of tax, and to next £225 of income at 2s in £ only. If you deduct £135 from £218 there remains £73 which has not been taxed, but which should have been taxed at 2s. in the £. You would therefore need to have £73 income taxed at full 4s. before you would clear this amount. You also have £30 War Loan interest, which is not taxed at source and on figures supplied by you it is difficult to see how you can have been entitled to any refund at all.

THE CANADIAN OIL BOOK.

Under this heading has been compiled a volume of references to the petroleum and natural gas industry in the Dominion of Canada. Information has been gathered from official sources, and no effort has been spared to make the work informative, authentic and impartial. This book the first to be devoted exclusively to its subject, is obtainable from Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Co., 330, Gresham House, Old Broad Street.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

THE PLAY OF THE HAND

The playing of hands to the best advantage is a matter of experience. Fresh situations continually arise where faulty views can be taken. The most interesting of these is the moment when the dummy is first exposed. The declarer has then to map out a plan of campaign which will make use of his Quick-Trick superiority to the best advantage. The most interesting hands are those where errors committed in this initial stage of play cannot be rectified later. Here is a case in point where the modest declarer said he fluked the correct way of playing the hand. It was a brilliant fluke, for all depended on the way he took the first trick of all. This was the distribution of the Declarer's and his Dummy's hands:—

	♠ K 6 5 3 ♥ J ♦ A 9 8 5 ♣ 8 7 3 2	
♠ A 9 8 7 ♥ A K 9 8 ♦ 10 ♣ 10 9 6 4	Z Y	

Spades were trumps, and the problem was how to make game after A's lead of the Knave of Spades. The reader will find it more interesting to try this problem before reading what follows. It is clear that there are three losing tricks in Clubs and one in Spades, so that game would normally just be missed. On the other hand, if both Hearts and Diamonds are evenly distributed between A and B—as they were—then Z can by ruffing make four tricks in each of these suits which, with his Ace and King of Spades, would make game. Where a game is possible with a particular distribution the declarer must play for this distribution Z did so. This meant that he required three ruffs in Diamonds in his own hand. Now, if he had taken the first trick with Dummy's King as many players might inadvertently have done at this early stage of the game, he would not have had a small Spade but only the Ace with which to ruff Y's last losing Diamond. The key to the problem of making game in this hand is then to assume the most favourable distribution of Diamonds and Hearts, and to take the first trick with the Ace of Spades and keep the three small ones for ruffing, but it requires an expert player to see all this in the very first trick of the hand.

PORTLAND CLUB DECISIONS.

Law 35 (1a and 3). *Contract Bridge Underbid.*—A makes an underbid, which is noticed only by B; if Y says "No Bid," may B make a call other than a pass? DECISION.—As Y has not drawn attention to the underbid the auction proceeds.

Law 53 (1a).—At Contract Bridge in a doubled unvulnerable declaration both sides revoke, and the declarer is two tricks down on his contract? Can the opponents score 200 points above the line for two undertricks? DECISION.—No. Neither side can score any points won in the hand other than points for honours and infringements of the laws.

Law 45 ("*Without consulting his partner*") and Law 59.—Do the words mean that one opponent *may not* consult his partner or that there is no necessity for him to consult? If the words mean that he may not consult his partner, and one of the partners makes use of Law 59, when Dummy has suggested a card to play, may the other opponent still exact the penalty? DECISION.—The opponents may decide between themselves which one shall exact the penalty, but they may not consult as to which penalty may be exacted.

Law 56 (g). *Call by Declarer's Partner after Auction is Closed.*—Z calls "One Heart"; A, "No Bid"; Y "Two Hearts"; B, Z and A, "No Bid"; Y then calls "Three Diamonds"; B and Z, "No Bid." A objects that the bidding was dead so that Y's reopen was illegal, and condonation by B could not render the fresh bid alive. DECISION.—Y's call of "Two Hearts" having been passed by the other three players becomes the final declaration and the auction is closed. As the call of "Three Diamonds" was not made by an opponent of the declarer there is no penalty.

Law 21 and 53 (5). *Claiming a Revoke.*—The declarer throws down his four cards, saying that he is one down on his contract, and his opponent said, "Thank you. I have revoked twice." Can the declarer, if he chooses, claim the revoke before the cards are cut for the next deal? DECISION.—Yes: the declarer has the legal right.

Law 19 (7). *A Card Played.*—The declarer, fourth in hand, having none of the suit led, played a Diamond, and without actually losing contact with that card the kept his thumb on it) proceeded to gather the trick. His opponents pointed out that Hearts, not Diamonds, were trumps and claimed the trick. The declarer claimed that not having yet quitted the card he was entitled to replace it with a trump, which he meant to play originally. Was he entitled to do so? DECISION.—It is a question of fact. If he was proceeding to gather the trick, he has "played the card."

Law 36. *An Illegal Call.*—Z deals and calls "One Club." A calls "One No-trump." Y doubles "One Club." B elects to treat such a call as not made, under Law 36. Is Y entitled to make another declaration before B calls? DECISION.—No.

A PROBLEM ON LAW 42 (3).

"Crafty Ant" forwards the following problem showing how the Grand Slam can be made against opponents who hold the Ace of trumps. Hearts are trumps. YZ have made nine tricks, and Z has to lead in the following end game:—

	♦ 8 ♦ 10 9 ♣ 9	
♠ 5 ♥ A ♦ 4 ♣ 4	Y A B Z	♠ 4 ♥ 7 ♦ 8 ♣ 8
	♠ 10 ♥ 9 8 ♦ 6	

The solution forwarded is as follows:—

TRICK.	Z	A	Y	B
10th	♥ 9	♠ 5	♦ 9	♥ 7
11th	♠ 10	! !	♠ 8	♣ 4
12th	♦ 6			

At this stage A discovers that he has three cards instead of only two, and that he has omitted to play to the tenth trick. Now Law 42 (3) states that the "offending player shall at once add to the defective trick a card which he could properly play to it, but the ownership of the trick shall not be affected thereby."

"Crafty Ant" then claims that the Ace of trumps is now just added to YZ's quitted (tenth) trick without disturbing ownership, and that YZ make the Grand Slam. This is one better than Bridge in America, where, except during shooting episodes, the Ace of trumps must always take a trick.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. G.—The rule as to taking or leaving four or more cards applies only in cutting for deal.

M. F.—An informatory double must be taken out on a weak hand even if you have to call a trickless three-card mino. suit.

SHROPSHIRE.—The declarer having revoked can score nothing below the line in either Auction or Contract. He can score his honours.

T. L. W.—The new mode of cutting for partners does not as yet apply to Auction, but will apply when the Auction Laws are next revised.

W. S. R.—Redoubling of course, reopens the bidding, or, rather, keeps it going, for there has been no act of closure. It is folly to redouble when you are on a good thing.

CALUS inquires what a holding Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, x, x, x; Diamonds, A, K, J, 10, x, x; Clubs, x, should say after the dealer has passed. Answer.—A bid of "One Diamond" is justifiable, but, of course, the hand is much too weak for a preemptive bid.

E. R. S. (Fiume).—The penalties you quote agree with those in the Contract scoring now embodied in the recently published Portland Club "Laws of Contract Bridge" (De La Rue and Co.). Thank you for your remarks on the Competition. Many replies were received from the Continent.

G. C. inquires the meaning of the following bidding in both British and American Bridge: Z (dealer) bids "One No-trump"; A doubles and Y redoubles. Answer.—The universal meaning of Y's redouble is that he is prepared to play the hand against AB in any declaration for a remunerative penalty.

TRICO.—On a hand with two-and-a-half Quick Tricks, it is justifiable to make a bid on a long minor suit, such as K, 10 x, x, x, if no better bid can be made on the hand. It is less essential for the suit which is bid to be stopped at once when there is ample compensating strength in the rest of the hand.

A. W. W. inquires whether Y's double is informatory in the following circumstances:—Y (dealer) bid "One No-trump"; B, "Double"; Z said "No Bid"; A, "Two Hearts"; Y, "Double"; B "No Bid"; Z "Two Spades"; and all passed. Answer.—As Z had made no call other than a pass the double is informatory.

P. S. B. (Jersey) inquires if Z's bid of "Two Spades" was justified at the score love all after the following bidding: Y (dealer), "One No-trump"; B, "Two Diamonds"; Z, "Two Spades." Z held Spades, O. S. x x; Hearts 10 x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, Clubs, 10 9 x. Answer.—The bid is not justified in serious Bridge.

S. S. inquires what Y should say holding Spades, x x, x; Hearts, A, 10, x, x; Diamonds, A, K, x; Clubs, A, x, x, at the score love all, after A as dealer has called "One No-trump." Answer.—"Double" is the best bid here; the hand is a very powerful one if your partner has a long suit; and, in any case, you want information before proceeding.

R. C. B. inquires what he should bid at a love score on Spades, A, Q, x, x; Diamonds, A, Q, J, x x; Clubs A, K, x, x. Answer.—A bid of "No-trumps" is not sound with a missing suit, although it is four (or more) to one on your partner being guarded in the suit. As game is normally not unlikely in Diamonds, on this hand a Diamond should be bid.

Rosewood.—On Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, A, x, x, the dealer might call "One Club," but a bid of "One Heart" is misleading. One authority advocates a bid of "One Heart" on A, K, x, x, with nothing else of value in the hand; this is the minimum on which a four-card major suit is bid on a Two-Quick-Trick hand.

E. T. H. held two remarkable hands within the space of a few days in ordinary play which would be the envy of the Goulash enthusiast. The first was Spades, A, K, 10; Hearts, A, K, Q, J; Clubs, A, K, Q, 10, 9, . The second was Hearts, A; Diamonds, A, K, Q, J, 8, 7, 5, 3, 2; Clubs, A, K, 6. The correspondent inquires how these hands should be called. Answer.—The only chance of getting a double is by beginning with a bid of "One" of the long suit and gradually working up if opponents bid the missing suit.

C. W. inquires whether the following bids by A and B are in order.—Z, "One No-trump"; A, "Two Hearts"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Three Diamonds," and all pass. A held Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, J, 9, x, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x; and B held Spades, A, x, x; Hearts, K; Diamonds, A, Q, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6; Clubs, Q, . Answer.—A is too weak to make an original overbid in this position. B, although on the wrong side of Z is justified in his call, as a partial score seems assured in Diamonds after A's bid, while a game in Hearts is out of the question after Z's bid and even a partial score may not be assured with the support only of a singleton King in trumps.

Continued at foot of next column.

Continued from preceding column.

Clubs, A, x, x, at the score love all, after A as dealer has called "One No-trump." Answer.—"Double" is the best bid here; the hand is a very powerful one if your partner has a long suit; and, in any case, you want information before proceeding.

R. C. B. inquires what he should bid at a love score on Spades, A, Q, x, x; Diamonds, A, Q, J, x x; Clubs A, K, x, x. Answer.—A bid of "No-trumps" is not sound with a missing suit, although it is four (or more) to one on your partner being guarded in the suit. As game is normally not unlikely in Diamonds, on this hand a Diamond should be bid.

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C. W. inquires whether the following bids by A and B are in order.—Z, "One No-trump"; A, "Two Hearts"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Three Diamonds," and all pass. A held Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, J, 9, x, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x; and B held Spades, A, x, x; Hearts, K; Diamonds, A, Q, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6; Clubs, Q, . Answer.—A is too weak to make an original overbid in this position. B, although on the wrong side of Z is justified in his call, as a partial score seems assured in Diamonds after A's bid, while a game in Hearts is out of the question after Z's bid and even a partial score may not be assured with the support only of a singleton King in trumps.

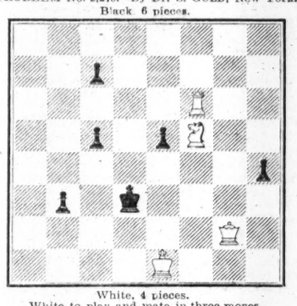
CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,275: 1. Q—QKt sq! K x Kt; 2. Q—Kt3 mate. If Black plays . . . R x B, 2. Kt x Kt. If Q x B or Kt—K2, 2. QKt—K3. If P—Kt4, 2. B—Kt3. If Kt—Q2, or B3, 2. Q—Kt5. If P—B7, 2. Q—Kt3, etc. 1. Kt—B4, is defeated by Kt—B3; or Kt—Q2.

PROBLEM No. 2,276.—By Dr. S. GOLD, New York.

Black 6 pieces.



White, 4 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

A correct solution of Problem No. 2,267 is acknowledged from G. E. Sparrow, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,274 are acknowledged from Bluff, E. A. Chamberlain, Dr. G. W. Cheater, T. Coupe, B. C. Dickinson, E. J. Gibbs, R. W. Hopkins, V. L. Hawkins, L. H. Kettle, F. H. Merrick, J. P. Orr, C. W. Pickard, Shay, and R. H. Thompson.

Mr. J. Stewart's problem received its due meed of praise from solvers, and we regret that their appreciations were unavoidably crowded out last Sunday.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,275 have been received from Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, J. H. H. Brown, I. M. Brown, H. W. Meadows, E. A. Lassen, Edgley M. Nierenstein, J. W. Pearson ("A splendid problem"), M. E. M. Jago, C. R. Smith, T. D. Heald, C. E. Craig, H. T. Asche, B. C. Dickinson, Admiral Stuart Nicholson, Heureka, Shay, F. Ditchfield, Clephane, Ethel Cook, Dr. Edridge-Green, H. St. Johns-Brooks ("A very clever and pretty problem"), R. W. Seaton, E. C. de Segundo, W. R. Rayer, E. J. Gibbs, W. Friedland, Stuart Brown, J. R. Wilson, J. E. Vaughan, J. Powell, C. White, Cyrus, E. Cruttwell, G. C. Jeaffreson, V. L. Hawkins, F. H. Summers, F. E. Peake, A. E. H., S. W. Garrod, Vane, F. Harnden, H. C. Robson, Gerard, F. E. P. E., R. H. Thompson, P. Martin, H. J. Greenway, P. P. Younghusband, R. H. Kettle, J. I. Binks, S. H. Hossell, G. M. Sainsbury, Stanley Baker, D. P. Bertlin, J. Silbersweig, G. E. Russell, S. D. Gibson, Tramp, A. M. Pass, Squrr Alasdair, F. Hurst ("An artistic conception"), A. Ward, Sapere Aude, W. B. Walker, F. Bourne, F. Whitgift, T. C. Jones, L. H. Kettle, Horace H. King, "Longford," G. H. Bond, S. A. Baldock, R. E. Aspin, R. W. Hopkins, W. Winter, Rev. W. Scott, and E. A. Chamberlain.

PLAYING FOR POSITION.

The following game played in the recent Premier Tournament at Hastings, is an instructive example of purely position strategy:—

ENGLISH OPENING.

White. J. R. Capablanca.	Black. E. G. Sergeant.	White. J. R. Capablanca.	Black. E. G. Sergeant.
1 P—QB4	P—K3	17 P—QR4!	P—Kt5
2 P—Q4	P—Q4	18 QKt—K2	QR—B sq(g)
3 Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3 (a)	19 Kt—B5!	B—B4 (h)
4 B—Kt5	B—K2	20 QKt—Q4	K—B sq (i)
5 P—K3	Castles	21 B x Kt	P x B
6 Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	22 KR—Q sq	B—Q4
7 R—B sq	P—QKt3 (b)	23 P—Kt4	P—Kt 6 (j)
8 P x P!	P x P	24 Kt—K2!	R—Q2
9 B—Kt5!	B—Kt2	25 Kt—B3!	B—K3
10 Castles	P—QR3	26 R x R	B x R
11 B—QR4	P—B4	27 Kt x P	B—Kt5
12 P x P	Kt x P (c)	28 R x R	B x R
13 B—B2	QKt—K5 (d)	29 Kt—Q4!	B—K3
14 B x QKt!	P x B	30 Kt x B (ch)	P x Kt
15 Q x Q (e)	KR x Q	31 Kt x P	B—R6 (k)
16 Kt—Q4	P—Kt4 (f)	32 Kt—K4!	B x P (l)

(a) We should have preferred, 3 . . . P—QB4.

(b) An obsolete defence; the only safe defence is, P—B3.

(c) P x P; preventing Kt—Q4, and subsequently Kt—B5, would have been better.

(d) And here, Kt—K3!

(e) With unerring judgment! Although Black remains with two bishops, White's position for the end-game is superior.

(f) If P—KKt3 then, 17, Kt—R4!

(g) If now P—Kt3, then 19, R—B7!

(h) Possibly K—B sq; 20 Kt x B, K x Kt; 21, Kt—Q4, P—Kt3; might have given more trouble.

(i) And here, first, B x Kt.

(j) The advance only weakens the pawn; and enables White, presently, to play Kt—B3, winning two pawns.

(k) Ingenious! If P x B, P—Kt7 wins. Unfortunately, for Black, the capture is not forced, and the game is over.

(l) Continued: 33, Kt—B5, K—K2; 34, Kt x KtP, K—O3; 35, P—K4, K—K4; 36, P—B3, K—B5; 37, K—B2, and wins.

SOLUTION OF END-GAME STUDY.—BY A. TROITZKY: 1. B—K2! P—Kt7; 2. Kt—B5 (ch), K—B1; 3. B—B sq!! P x B(Q); 4. Kt—Kt3 (ch), and wins. If P—Kt8(Q); 4. R—R3 (ch), wins. If P—Kt8 (Kt); 4. P—R6, wins. If 1. . . . P—K6(?); 2. Kt—R5 (ch), K—K5; 3. Kt x P (ch), K—Q4; 4. P x P, should win easily.

1. B—Q sq, does not win, because of: P—Kt7; 2. Kt—R5 (ch), K—B4; 3. Kt—Kt3 (ch), K—K3; 4. Kt—K2, K—O3! (not Kt x P?); 5. P—R6, K—R2(!); followed by Kt x P.

Additional correct analyses are acknowledged from E. A. Lassen, Shay, Gerard, R. H. Thompson, J. F. Vaughan, Vane, J. I. Binks, S. D. Gibson, J. Silbersweig, F. Hurst, and Sapere Aude ("Very fine indeed").

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,304.

(The Seventh of the Quarter.)

Not now by highbrows much affected,
They have with Shakespeare been connected.

1. A Latin creature with a taste we view;
   When broken, it may have a bit, 'tis true.
2. Twenty giraffes, in spats and collars white,
   Crossing the Strand, would be this kind of sight.
3. Chesterfield being present, I submit
   So near and yet so far would almost fit.
4. A pioneer of flying, and his glory
   Turned out to be a very melting story.
5. A meeting-place of well-known sailing folk,
   Thoughts of the common herd it may evoke.
6. Communication of a kind I make it,
   And most of us would rather give than take it.
7. Shows us the end, and it is still inside,
   The middle one of five I here provide.

BOODLEBAR.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *185, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,303, AND ANSWER.

First, a pair that many a poet
Made the subject of his rhyme;
Next, a sound—how well we know it!—
Which denotes the march of time.
Former paltry? Well, no matter!
If the girl is up-to-date,
Whole in just one half a latter
Renders both quite roseate.

1. The extreme? Some may allege
   That she is the outside edge.
2. Scare her? It can not be done;
   You will find that date has gone.
3. Unpoetic, passionless;
   Is she thus in fashion? Yes!
4. Yet this desert potentate
   She might welcome for a mate. SILEX.

1. L I M I T
2. I N T I M I
3. P R O S A I C
4. S H E I K

NOTE.—Light 2. Intimidate.

Acrostic No. 1,302 (*Wessail: Yule Log*).—Answers were received from 283 solvers, of whom 222 scored full marks. For the fifth light, all varieties of spelling were accepted.

YETCHA.—"Rebecca" does not fit in with "red."
DOMINO.—Yes.
BLUEBIRD.—Quite right. Please continue.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

The Bach Church Cantata will be relayed this afternoon from the Guildhall School of Music, while the University College Dramatic Society will give a performance of "Brother Sun" from the "Little Plays of St. Francis." The evening service to be broadcast will be that at Westminster Congregational Church, where the address will be given by the Rev. Hubert L. Simpson.

LONDON (2LO: 356.3 metres) and DAVENTRY (5XX: 1,554.4 metres).

During alternative programme tests between 2.0 p.m. and 2.50 p.m., London programme will be broadcast on 261.3 metres.

10.30 a.m.: (Daventry) Time and Weather. **2.0-2.50:** Special Programme. **3.0:** Church Cantata (No. 13) Bach, "Meine Seufzer, Meine Thränen" ("My Sighs, My Tears"), with Mary Hamlin (soprano), Eric Greene (tenor), Mark Raphael (bass), Wireless Chorus, Wireless Orchestra, relayed from Guildhall School of Music. **3.45:** Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 6—Romans, ch. 11. **4.0:** Children's Service. **4.15:** Talk on Free Churches' Scheme of Training for the Ministry, by Rev. Thomas Nightingale. **4.30:** "Brother Sun" (from "Little Plays of St. Francis"), by Laurence Housman, presented by University College Dramatic Society. **5.0-6.15:** Wireless Military Band; Megan Thomas (soprano); Tony Close (violoncello). **6.30-7.55:** (Daventry) Service (In Welsh); Unawd, gan Madame Annie Davies; Y geiriau Cymraeg gan y Parch O. R. Owen; Gweinidog, Y Parch E. Ungoed Thomas; relayed from Y Tabernacle, Caerfyrddin, S.B. from Swansea. **8.0:** Service, Address by Rev. Hubert L. Simpson, relayed from Westminster Congregational Church. **8.45:** Appeal for the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association, by Sir Selwyn Fremantle. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.5:** Wireless Symphony Orchestra; Parry Jones (tenor). **10.30:** Epilogue.

DAVENTRY (5GB EXPERIMENTAL: 479.2 metres).

4.30: Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra; Arnold Trowell (violoncello). **5.45-6.15:** Religion in the Light of Psychology, 3—The Self we do not know, Unconscious Experience; Its Meaning, by Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. **7.50:** Service conducted by Rev. Canon Geoffrey Gordon, relayed from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. **8

A REVIEW OF THE NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

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"THE TIMES OF INDIA"
DECEMBER 9th & 11th, 1929
(*By kind permission*).

THE NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

FEATURES OF THE 14th EDITION

THE publication of a new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is, from many points of view, an event of importance. It is in the first place a rare event and, since the 14th edition which has just been published is only the third complete revision since 1856, the publishers may justly claim that the event occurs hardly more than once in a generation. But there is a great deal more in this great work to attract one than that. Between this and the previous edition there is a great gulf hardly to be measured in terms of time. A new Encyclopædism has arisen not only because the mechanical arts and crafts of printing and book illustration have made fresh developments possible, but because new ways of thought and literary expression have come into practice. It is an easy criticism to say that in the process of change and adaptation to modern needs the Encyclopædia has ceased to be Britannica in the sense that formerly distinguished it. But that criticism can be applied to many institutions in the post-war world, and in the case of the Encyclopædia it might well be argued that if it were to avoid American contributors and ideas it would have to be blind to one of the most potent influences in the modern world. The Encyclopædia in fact could not have adequately explained the changes which have taken place in our social, economic and industrial life during the past 20 years if its editors had decided that it should literally interpret its venerable and respected title.

A HUMANIZED BOOK

The most significant difference in treatment between this edition and its predecessors arises from what has just been noted. Mr. J. L. Garvin, the Editor-in-Chief, and his associates have sought not only to widen the scope of the book but to humanize it by making it more practical and easier to understand than it has formerly been. This, as will presently be shown, has not meant dispensing with the services of experts in various branches of knowledge, but has involved what is probably the greatest difficulty confronting any Encyclopædist—the attempt to impart knowledge accurately but with as little resources as possible to technical terms which may puzzle a reader who is unfamiliar with that particular brand of jargon. As Mr. Garvin says, there are primarily two reasons for the changes undertaken in this edition: first, to make room for the enormous additions to knowledge and practice of history and science during our own generation; second, to make the book tremendously more practical and interesting to the average reader—to provide innumerable new aids for use, to provide by every means facility of reference and of reading.

That second reason Mr. Garvin amplifies by observing that "for the first time, the sections bearing on science and medicine, on economics and industry, on invention and mechanics, have been written with the purpose of making them as intelligible as possible to the ordinary reader hitherto too baffled in these vital departments by the technical language of scientists who wrote especially for scientific students. This is perhaps the greatest departure of the fourteenth edition, added to the unprecedented scale on which the new system of illustration is carried out."

THE CONTRIBUTORS

What exactly this change of treatment means can of course only be discovered by a detailed study of the Encyclopædia. But it can be indicated by saying that the new Encyclopædia professes to give, and seemingly does give, an answer to "all the 'hows' that come up in the home." Thus it tells the patient inquirer how to cook, or paint, or play golf. It is a pleasant thought this, that while father is reading practical suggestions for the motorist, or Mr. Kellogg's article on the outlawry of war, or Signor Croce's elaboration of his theory of æsthetics, mother may read in another volume how to carve a leg of mutton (illustrated), and the son of the house may contemplate the use of carpenter's tools or how to get the best results from a cine-camera. All this, it will be said, is very different from one's existing ideas of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Well, it is meant to be different. One advertisement of it says that "for parents and children its pages are a great adventure." One could scarcely say that even in moments of the greatest enthusiasm for the old Encyclopædia; but the new boast has good foundation. Refusing to be dazzled by the astounding statement that "in its 35,000,000 words, its 15,000 illustrations, the new Britannica gives the record of every nation and of all knowledge," one cannot help admitting that the scope of this great work is tremendous and its appeal undoubtedly popular.

SOME OF THE AUTHORS

The fact that the Encyclopædia does humanise knowledge has happily not precluded from it the work of authors of great erudition. It is not difficult to pick holes in such a work, but he is a rash critic who is going to quarrel with the choice of such men as G. K. Chesterton to write on Dickens, Henry Ford on Mass Production, Gilbert Murray on the Greek drama, Eduard Meyer on Persia, Lord Baden-Powell on Boy Scouts, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the Labour Party, Marshal Foch on Army Morale, or Sir John Reith on Broadcasting. Those are but a very few chosen at haphazard from a long list of well-known men, who have written on subjects which they have made their own. Of course there is technicality: it is to some extent as inevitable as it is desirable. Here are, for example, Lord Rayleigh writing on Argon, Sir Oliver Lodge on Physics, Sir Frederick Pollock on the Law of Contract, Sir Arthur Fell on the Channel Tunnel, and Mr. Chalmers Mitchell on Biogenesis. The appeal as a whole may be popular, but the solid foundation of learning and erudition remains.

That is perhaps the most distinctive feature of this work. It would be more than human if it were to defy all criticism, if none could find omissions nor point to places where fuller knowledge and scholarship might have been employed. Mr. Garvin claims that it "is not only up to the clock. It looks far ahead." There is certainly enough wisdom and prevision in it to warrant that claim, and it may safely be predicted that it will be as well received in this country as it has been elsewhere.

REFERENCES TO INDIA

A comparison between the last full (11th) Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, published nearly twenty years ago, and the new 14th Edition shows that Asia in general and India in particular receive much fuller treatment in 1929 than they did in 1910. The main explanation, of course, is that of the growth of the importance of Asia, and especially of India, in the affairs of mankind since the first decade of the present century, but the fact should be noted as an evidence of the superficial character of criticisms of the new work because its scope has been materially extended to serve living purposes. The great gulf between 1910 and the end of 1929 made by the World War with its revolutionary effects had of necessity to be reflected in the new edition of this great historic work of reference. While many new interests, inventions and ideas are dealt with, it has not been at the expense of a thorough exposition of the life and thought of the English-speaking peoples all over the world and of the empire to which India contributes some three-fourths of the population. The great mass of the work has been produced by British experts under British editors, and as Mr. J. L. Garvin recently wrote in the *Observer*, Lord Meston's management of the India group of articles is typical of the full and careful treatment of every part, and every intellectual interest of the British Empire, whether actually or historically regarded.

MAIN ARTICLE

The main article on India extends over some 54 pages, as compared with 45 pages in the 11th Edition, which, however, were without the attractive inset pictures now given and with only two plates as compared with the present full and diversified coloured and black and white plates. Bombay readers will be interested to note that the first inset picture is that of the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway. Lord Meston has written the greater part of the article, but has gone to experts in various fields. Thus, Geology is assigned to Mr. P. Lake, Lecturer in Physical and Regional Geology in the Cambridge University: Flora to Mr. C. E. C. Fischer, Assistant Botanist at the Kew Herbarium: the Peoples and Religions of India to Mr. H. A. Rose, late I.C.S., in the Punjab. Lord Meston's description of "Administration" is at once dispassionate and skilful. He points out that the processes at work in British India are insensibly influencing the States and tending to break down their conservative tradition. In the bibliography it is mentioned that in contrast with the former scarcity, good books now abound, and that all could be done is to give a necessarily arbitrary selection from a wide field.

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP

It will be a matter for gratification by many purchasers of the Encyclopædia in India that Indian scholarship receives the recognition that is justly due to the progress that it has made. Mr. Ananda K. Coomarswamy, keeper of the Indian, Persian and Mahomedan Art Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is a substantial contributor, his total output on India considerably exceeding that of Lord Meston himself. Indian and Singalese Art and Archæology, which had no separate treatment in the 11th Edition, is committed to his care and is expounded in 20 vivid and arresting pages illustrated with 13 plates. He also deals with Indian architecture, which in the former edition was handled by Mr. J. Burgess, and to this seven pages and six plates are devoted. He writes in a subsequent part of Vol. 12 of Indonesian and Further Indian Art. Another distinguished Indian scholar, Professor S. Radhakrishnan, is allotted six and a-half pages for scholarly survey of Indian Philosophy.

The list of articles prefaced by the word "Indian" is a long one. Sir William Marris and Mr. A. Sabonidiere are given five pages for an exposition of Indian Law in general; the latter surveys Mahomedan Law in three pages, and Mr. A. Macgregor, late I.C.S., provides a short article on Burmese Buddhist Law. Dr. F. W. Thomas, the Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, has revised his article on Indian Literature, which covers three pages. Mr. A. H. Fox Strangways is the competent contributor of the article on Indian Music.

THE MUTINY

Lieutenant-General Sir George MacMunn, who provides in the general article some account of the Indian Army, is allotted the story of the Indian Mutiny. It is well known that he has given to the subject a good deal of study, and has in contemplation a book designed to state the military and other features of the cataclysm free of the personal partisanship and the sweeping judgment which were indulged in by Kaye and Malleson. In his summing up of the situation he concurs in the judgment of the writer of the article in the 11th Edition that the Mutiny was in no sense universal. He shows that it practically occurred only in Bengal, Central India, the North-West Provinces, and the Kingdoms of Oudh and the Punjab, viz., those provinces garrisoned by the Bengal Army and its offshoots. Madras stood firm, as did almost all of Bombay. Seditious movements among the Mahrattas were kept in hand. The attempt to throw over the British yoke was confined to a few discontented ex-Rulers and their heirs with clansmen and hangers-on, besides budmashes and highwaymen. The Bengal Army was their tool.

The "India" and "Indian" articles are far from exhausting the attention given to matters of interest to the vast Peninsula in this great work. Let us glance for example at Vol. 12, of which these articles form part. Sir Thomas Arnold, who was associate editor in relation to all Mahomedan matters, writes on Islam, while the Imamate and Islamic institutions are dealt with by Dr. D. B. MacDonald, Professor of Semitic Languages at Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn. Sir David Chadwick, who has played so prominent a part as an official in Indian economic development, deals with the Empire Marketing Board. Mr. F. H. Brown is the author of the article on Lord Irwin, and it is interesting to note that though this must have been prepared early in 1928, it strikes an almost prophetic note in noting that Lord Irwin showed remarkable patience and perseverance in his efforts to overcome the boycott which Swarajist and Liberal politicians imposed on the Simon Commission on account of the non-inclusion of Indian members. In addition to the revision and amplification of a host of Indian biographical articles contributed to the 12th and 13th Editions, Mr. Brown writes new biographies on the late Lajpat Rai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir C. Shankaran Nair, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Right Hon. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and the venerable Maharajah of Udaipur.

EDITORIAL ATTITUDE

While the 14th Edition has been completely recast, the editorial attitude has not been iconoclastic. Frequently where articles written for the 11th Edition are by high authorities and have not been shaken by subsequent research and investigation, they are retained with such slight modifications as may be required in the light of fuller knowledge. For instance, the late Sir Charles Lyall's contribution on Hindustani Literature (six pages) and on the Hindustani language (four pages) is retained, as is the late J. S. Cotton's article on Warren Hastings. The devotion of four pages (unsigned) to Hinduism might seem inadequate if it were not noted by reference to the bibliography that there are fourteen closely connected articles—Caste amongst them—some of which on reference are found to be of considerable length. The author takes a hopeful view of the future of this great system. He writes that Hinduism in its highest expression by which it, as any other religion, has a right to be judged, with its great vitality, its power of adaptation, its philosophic tradition, its insistence on the development of the powers that are latent in man and are in jeopardy of being atrophied by modern dependence on machinery, may well serve humanity by correcting the stress laid by other schools of thought upon the material to the neglect of the spiritual.

ASIA

I have indicated that Asia generally shares in the full comprehensive treatment that India receives. Here Sir Charles Eliot is the associate editor, but he has many skilled assistants. In the main article covering 20 pages in addition to many plates—Geology is in the hands of Mr. Philip Lake, Lecturer on Physical and Regional Geography in Cambridge University, and formerly of the Geological Survey of India. Dr. H. J. Fleure writes on Geography: Dr. C. E. P. Brooks, Hon. Sec. to the Royal Meteorological Society, on Climate: Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton, Lecturer on Anthropology at the University of Cambridge, on Anthropology and Ethnology, and Mr. C. E. Fischer, to whom reference has already been made, on Flora. The article on Asiatic Architecture and on the archæology and antiquities of the great continent is by Professor A. von Le Coq.

The countries of Asia are dealt with by the most competent writers of the day. Thus, Persia in various aspects is in the hands of Sir Percy Sykes and Sir Arnold Wilson. Sir Hugh Clifford writes on Ceylon and Malaya, and Sir Charles Bell on Tibet. Afghanistan is allotted ten pages, in which the present-day Army is described by Major-General Sir George Aston, and recent history is outlined by Sir Wolseley Haig. The rapidity with which even to move in our day is shown by what has happened since the article left his hands when he was able to write that "Amanullah seems to be making some progress in overcoming the ignorant prejudice of many of his subjects." His tour in Europe is described as "evidence of his belief in the loyalty of his Ministers and the stability of his Crown." It may be added that all the chief contributors on Asia are distinguished servants of the Empire—except Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette, of Yale, who writes on China with high authority.

ISLAMIC INTEREST

The articles of Islamic interest are almost as widely scattered about the Encyclopædia as those relating directly to India. We may take by way of example the first volume in which the Arabic Language is handled by Sir Thomas Arnold, Arabic Literature (in part) by Herr Theodore Noldeke, a German Semitic scholar. Arabia itself has 14 pages, mostly written by Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby. Arabian Philosophy is given six and a-half pages founded on the work of the great William Wallace and developed by the Rev. G. W. Thatcher, Warden of Camden College, Sydney, N.S.W., formerly Tutor in Hebrew and Old Testament History at Mansfield College, Oxford.

The Indian Provinces are separately treated with a fair amount of fullness. For instance, Bombay City and the Bombay Presidency, with a short account of the Bombay Duck, cover about six pages. Bengal and Bengali Literature are allotted four and a-half pages. Equal prominence is given to Burma and the Burmese Wars. Most of these articles are unsigned, but note may be taken of the fact that Dr. J. H. Hutton, C.I.E., Director of Ethnology, Assam, writes a number of ethnological articles, including one on Head Hunting. One opens a page at random and finds three articles of Indian interest, viz., Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Ahmad Shah, founder of the Durani Dynasty. The sum of the matter is that India and Asia are admirably and fully handled by writers of acknowledged authority and impartiality.

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

BRILLIANT NONSENSE.

By JAMES AGATE.

Arts, Sunday, January 12.

"THE DEVIL."

A Play. By Benn W. Levy.

Mr. Benn Levy is not one of those playwrights of emptiness who send the critic home scratching for ideas. Indeed, before one gets home one has generally written half a dozen articles demolishing the half-dozen fallacious arguments with which one has been entertained. In "This Woman Business" Mr. Levy made his heroine explain herself as no woman ever did outside Mr. Shaw's plays, and only one, thank Heaven, inside them! In "Mud and Treacle" he maintained that love was so obliterative a force that a physician leaving the church with his bride on his arm would straightway cease to know the difference between measles and whooping-cough. Was there any argument in "Mrs. Moonlight"? But it takes two to make an argument, and I am not prepared to discuss moonshine. As for "Art and Mrs. Bottle," I will only say that here Mr. Levy sowed with the whole fallacious sack, and that what these fallacies were he who runs round to the Royalty box-office may still read.

Nevertheless, one remains a passionate admirer of Mr. Levy just because of his passion for arguing. Any conjurer will tell you that if you are trying to keep a stick in the air it is better to get hold of the wrong end of it rather than no end at all, and the fact is undeniable that Mr. Levy never fails to bring off the feat of keeping interest going in his play from the rise of the curtain to the fall. His new piece, "The Devil," produced for two performances at the Arts Theatre, is just what we should expect from the author of the plays summarised above. It is extremely entertaining from start to finish. It contains a number of very well-written parts. It is crammed full of wit. And all the time, from the point of view of logic, the play is all holes and no bucket.

A Good Conjurer.

Let me take the holes in their order. The Devil, in the person of a saturnine curate, offers a number of people the chance of getting for themselves the thing which in all the world they most want, and in the last scene he has these words: "But you found you had made a mistake. You found to your surprise and humiliation that you all wanted to serve God more." By "serving God" Mr. Levy simply means obeying a finer instinct, in the sense that a jealous lover who hates a rival to the point of wishing to murder him is obeying a finer instinct by just not murdering him.

Now two things, surely, must be laid down about any play with such a theme. The first is that the heart's desire which is to be immolated must be something incompatible with serving God. That is self-evident. The second thing is that the character must be drawn in such a way that we believe in the immolatory feat. Now there is an old conjuring trick in which the conjurer must ultimately produce the nine of hearts and the eight of clubs, though what he actually does is to produce the eight of hearts and the nine of clubs. The conjurer's audience sees what it has been told to look for. Mr. Levy is like that conjurer. It is all very well for him to make a character reject his or her heart's desire and so vindicate his thesis. But suppose we do not believe that the character as he has drawn it would have declined the trick when it was offered?

Now for some examples, first laying down the working proposition that the best and certainly most practical way a coal-heaver has of serving God is to heave coal better than it has ever been heaved before. The heart's desire of Dorothy Lister (Miss Sybil Thorndike) is to play Lady Macbeth in a supposed production by Mr. Granville Barker at the Albert Hall. But, *ex hypothesi*, the best way for an actress to serve God is to try to play Lady Macbeth like Mesdames Barry, Pritchard and Siddons rolled into one. Does the sin lie in Dorothy's desire for

réclame and recall,

Paris and St. Petersburg, Vienna and St. James's Hall?

Dorothy puts it less well, but that is what she means. The answer to this is that the desire for praise is at its worst an infirmity, and that it cannot be wrong for mankind to want that which the Psalmist so frequently exhorts it to render. The reader will forgive me for dwelling upon the actress's case at some length, because it is typical of all the others. Dorothy's desire to be the best Lady Macbeth, whatever the shade of motive behind it, is not improper, which, if there were anything in Mr. Levy's thesis, it ought to be. She is prevented from acting the part because of a contract to play in some young unknown author's highbrow 'prentice-piece. The Devil shows her a loophole in the contract, and Dorothy refuses to avail herself of this because Mr. Levy wants to prove that she is capable of the sacrifice. The mantle of renunciation comes into play, but from beneath it Mr. Levy "produces," in the conjurer's sense, not Dorothy but some other woman of the same name. This is our nine of hearts and eight of clubs trick all over again. I shall not debate whether great actresses do or do not avail themselves of loopholes to take the chances of their lifetimes. Naïvely, I opine that they do not. But that the actress who in this play could be so rude to the unoffending Vicar's wife would commit an act of purely insensate self-immolation I, for one, don't believe.

The Incredible Heroine.

Then take the case of Paula Robinson (Miss Diana Wynyard). Mr. Levy calls the girl "Paul," but I decline to confuse readers. Paula wants idyllic love, "like the kitchen-maid and Dante." Well, what's wrong with that? She is offered that love, but rejects it because she cannot bear to hurt the man who, in the old-fashioned phrase, is her protector. But here again Mr. Levy performs his conjuring-trick, for at the beginning of the play we saw the virginal Paula sell herself in the most brazen manner. I submit that a young lady who does this is unlikely to turn out to be an abnegatory angel.

D. C. Magnus (Mr. Norman McKinnel), the millionaire author, who is Paula's protector, makes a god of Comfort, in which he includes the worship of Goya, Wren, Mozart, Cortot, and the Vatican Choir—a pagan but not criminal creed. Yet we are asked to believe that the hedonist who could seduce a girl with his cheque-book would out of delicacy refuse a legacy of £10,000 a year when it is coupled with the condition that he shall marry his mistress, and then when the legacy had gone make her the offer. Really, Mr. Levy! Cosmo Penny (Mr. Ernest Thesiger), an unsuccessful author, wants big sales as guarantee and certificate that he is a man of genius. This is not improper but merely foolish. The Devil offers him an unpublished manuscript by Joseph Conrad and complete secrecy. Penny refuses to steal the work for reasons which do not come out of the mind of the man who earlier on was prattling about "scented bootlaces," and making the boast that without undue arrogance he can claim to be "on the whole, pretty disgusting."

The episode of the Rev. Herbert Messiter (Mr. Lewis Casson) is in a more serious key, though introduced light-heartedly enough. Messiter has had two tragedies in his life:—"His first wife died of ptomaine poisoning on their honeymoon. His second didn't!" These tragedies made him first "an ordinary respectable atheist," after which he felt the need for some First Cause that he could actively hate. Messiter's heart's desire is to become Archbishop of Canterbury, and here Mr. Levy might for once claim to instance a wrong desire, since Messiter's notions about being Archbishop are that in that exalted post he can make better show of disbelief. What follows is a little muddled, but we gather that Messiter preaches an atheistical sermon and recants, recognising that his sermon has put the lid on the Canterbury project. The Devil explains that "a man who would publicly proclaim his hate of God rather than achieve his own heart's desire must love God well indeed." Here Mr. Levy is merely muddling himself with his own words. For Messiter never wanted to be Archbishop *qua* Archbishop, but merely so that he might better proclaim his hate. Therefore, when the Devil says that Messiter would rather proclaim his hate of God than achieve his heart's desire, which is to proclaim that hate, he is merely talking nonsense.

Bad Logic, Good Play.

The reader will rejoice to hear that the category of irrationals is nearing its end. Louis Kisch (Mr. Melville Cooper), the artist, wants to paint beautiful pictures—a quite impeccable wish; and Mr. Levy shows the Devil about to test him as the curtain falls, whereby it seems to me that Mr. Levy extricates both the Devil and himself from an *impasse*. Mrs. Messiter (Miss Jean Cadell), the vicar's wife, merely wants to do her duty. But we do not believe that the charming woman whom Mr. Levy and Miss Cadell have drawn wants to do anything so disagreeable to the world about her as knuckling under to Wordsworth's stern and vocalising Daughter. It is my business, however, to extricate Mr. Levy from his knots and not to tie up myself. I shall therefore modestly claim to have proved that Mr. Levy's brilliant bucket leaks in every one of its characters, and that in the entire lot there is not one ounce of logic that is reasonably weather-proof. In fact, the same thing might be said about Mr. Levy, not only in this play but in all his plays, which was said by a wit concerning Mr. Shaw—that he is to be admired for his solemn affectations and flippant convictions.

Having torn Mr. Levy's play to shreds, it only remains for me to say that, illogically considered, "The Devil" is one of the best pieces of playmaking, wit, and entertainment that I have seen in the theatre for many a long day. In compensation for the logical attack I will make Mr. Levy the present of a suggestion which may help him with the Censor in case there should be objections to the ghostly visitant adumbrated in the play's title. The suggestion is that he should alter the title to "The Passing of the First Floor Front." The piece throughout was brilliantly acted, and I now proclaim something at which in my notice of "Sorry You've Been Troubled" I already hinted—the appearance of a new star of enchanting magnitude, Miss Diana Wynyard.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BACK TO NORMAL.

Jan. 20.—Court: "The Philanderer."
"Old Vic": "Julius Cæsar."
Everyman: "The Watcher."

Jan. 21.—Playhouse: "The White Assegai."

Jan. 22.—Ambassadors: "The Man in Possession" and "In the Zone."
Gaiety: "Darling, I Love You."
Arts: "Nine Till Six."

Jan. 23.—Comedy: "The Way Out."

Jan. 24.—Players': "The Best of Both Worlds."

Schools are opening, pantomimes are closing, and very soon the theatre, after its Christmas fling, will be back to normal. "Peter Pan" was withdrawn last night; next Thursday the extraordinarily successful circus at Olympia comes to an end (until Mr. Mills starts his projected travelling circus early in the spring); and on Saturday "Where the Rainbow Ends" will finish its season at the Holborn Empire, while "The Private Secretary" will leave the Criterion, to begin, on the following Monday, a suburban and provincial tour opening at Stoke Newington. The withdrawal of "The Private Secretary" will make way for the revival of "Milestones" at the Criterion on Tuesday week; in addition to the names given last week, the cast will include Mr. Oliver Johnston (as Sam Sibley, formerly played by Mr. Hubert Harben), Mr. Guy Pelham-Boulton (in Mr. Stanley Logan's part of Ned Pym), Miss Alice O'Day, Mr. Michael MacOwan, and Miss Gabrielle Casartelli (in Miss Gladys Cooper's part). Mr. Arnold Bennett is lending some period furniture, and Mr. Knoblock two genuine 1885 women's costumes. Somebody writes to point out that "Milestones" was previously given at the Royalty, not the Court; so it was.

At last the "Point Counter Point" play has a name—"This Way to Paradise." It is, of course, Miss Violet Vanbrugh who is to appear in this production, not Miss Irene Vanbrugh, who is playing in the successful "Art and Mrs. Bottle" at the Royalty. Miss Violet Vanbrugh will have the part of Lady Edward Tantamount, and will be supported by her real daughter, Miss Prudence Vanbrugh, as her stage daughter, Lucy Tantamount. Illidge, the little revolutionary, will be played by Mr. George Merritt, while Mr. Alan Napier will be Everard Webley, the man Illidge hates so bitterly, and Mr. Leon M. Lion will be Spandrell, who helps him to put his hatred into action (Mr. Napier, by the way, will be able to retain his part of Lord Shayne in "Bitter Sweet"). Mark Rampion will be played by Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith. Mr. Arthur Wontner, Miss Joyce Kennedy and Mr. Miles Malleson are the Quarles, Philip, Elinor and Sidney respectively. Miss Clare Harris has the part of Mrs. Betterton, Mr. Morris Harvey is to be Bidlake the painter, and Mr. Lawrence Hanray doubles the parts of General Knoyle (Spandrell's step-father) and the hypocrite, Burlap. The play will be presented at Daly's on Thursday week.

Another Way, "The Way Out," has been chosen as the title of "Sapper's" new play, which opens at the Comedy on Thursday. I hear that Mr. Archibald Nettlefold has the charming habit of inviting beneficiaries of the Adair Wounded Fund to his dress rehearsals, and that the dress rehearsal of "The Way Out" is to be no exception to the rule.

A piquant situation is revealed at the opening of "The Man in Possession" (Ambassadors, Wednesday). When their son Raymond (Mr. Raymond Massey) was sent to prison the Dabney family (Miss Alix Frizell, Mr. Paul Gill, and Mr. Walter Piers, who plays the other son) moved to avoid the talk of malicious neighbours; the new neighbours do not know the secret. Raymond's reappearance is far from welcome: the great question for his father and brother is how to get rid of him. Miss Isabel Jeans plays the fiancée of his smug brother, and others in the cast are Ivo Dawson, Robert Mawdesley, and Ann Codrington. The players in "In the Zone," the O'Neill play, are Mr. Massey, Mr. Philip Carlton, Mr. Stafford Hilliard, Mr. Tom Reynolds, and Mr. Charles Farrell. The scene is in the fo'c'sle of a windjammer in the war zone.

There have been one or two premature announcements concerning "On the Spot," Mr. Edgar Wallace's new play. It has been said, for one thing, that Mr. Charles Laughton is to have a leading part in the production in March. But Mr. Laughton is under contract to Mr. Archibald de Bear for the run of "French Leave" at the Vaudeville, and the revival of Reginald Berkeley's war comedy is so successful that it is unlikely that Mr. Laughton will be free for some time to come. Again, it is early to say that "On the Spot" will be presented at the New Theatre. It is true that there have been tentative negotiations for Mr. Wallace's play to succeed "Symphony in Two Flats" when Mr. Ivor Novello leaves the West End in March for a long-arranged provincial tour, but it has not yet been possible for Mr. Wallace to complete the arrangements for his production, and the New Theatre management may not be able to wait until the difficulties of casting have been solved. When "On the Spot" does appear, it should be an excellent specimen of Mr. Wallace's craftsmanship. Its characters are mostly "racketeers" (gentlemen gangsters) of the American underworld, a stratum of society which Mr. Wallace studied closely during a recent visit to the States. Miss Gladys Frazin, who plays the lead, will have the only woman's part except that of a Chinese maid.

The next production at the Players' Theatre will be "The Best of Both Worlds," by Monica Ewer, which will be given on Friday by a company including Miss Dorita Curtis Hayward, Miss Betty Estelle, Miss Naomi Jacob, Miss Doreen Harter, and Messrs. Max Adrian, Frederick Cooper, Don Gemmel, Arthur Brander, Harold Clayton, and Algernon Miils. Mr. Terence O'Brien produces. The play is concerned partly with politics and partly with the struggle in a woman's mind between her ideals and the desire for comfort.

To-morrow will see the first appearance at the Coliseum of Sir Henry Wood and his symphony orchestra—an important event in the history of variety. Other items in the Coliseum programme will be contributed by a singer, Miss Sybil Scanes, the Houston Sisters, and the Three Eddies.

D. P.

The Globe and the Queen's Theatres have, as everybody knows, been acquired on behalf of Maurice Browne, Limited, and on the conclusion of the run of "The Apple Cart" at the latter and "Canaries Sometimes Sing" at the former, will be operated by the purchasers. In the meantime Mr. Shaw's play is doing brilliantly at the Queen's, and in a few days' time reaches its 150th performance. On Tuesday Sir Barry Jackson presents "The White Assegai," the African play by Allan King, at the Playhouse.

The full cast of Sir Nigel Playfair's revival of Sir Arthur Pinero's "Dandy Dick" at the Lyric, Hammersmith, on Wednesday week will be Sir Nigel himself (as the Dean of St. Marvell's), Miss Iris Baker and Miss Margery Binner (his daughters), Miss Marie Lohr (his sister), Mr. Alfred Clark (his butler), Mr J. B Rowe, Mr. Arnold Pilbeam, Mr. George Skillan, Mr. Basil Moss, Mr. Reyner Barton, and Miss Alice Bowes. Sir Nigel considers that "Dandy Dick" is as certain of immortality as "She Stoops to Conquer."

The Covent Garden Opera Company will be at Streatham Hill Theatre this week, and the week following at Golders Green. Afterwards they will go to Wolverhampton, Blackpool, Bradford, Southampton, and Birmingham, with a repertoire including "The Mastersingers," "The Barber of Seville," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," "Turandot," "Madame Butterfly," "La Bohème," and "Tosca." Most of the conducting will be undertaken by Mr. John Barbirolli. Miss Maggie Teyte will be seen as Butterfly at Streatham on Wednesday afternoon. Also on Wednesday Mr. Isadore de Lara's opera, "Messalina," will be given its first English performance by the Carl Rosa Company at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith.

Miss Beatrice Wilson will produce Edward Percy's new play "The Fiddler Play'd It Wrong," which the Repertory Players will present at the Strand on February 2. Fay Compton's son, Anthony Pelissier, has an important part; others in the cast are Miss Buena Bent, Miss Marion Fawcett, Mr. Patrick Curwen, Miss Enid Morgan, Miss Louise Hampton, Miss Alison Leggatt, Mr. Henry Hewitt, and Mr. H. G. Stoker.

IRISH FREE STATE

NUNCIO'S ARRIVAL.

THE "INVISIBLE MENDER."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

Dublin Bay has great natural beauty and it formed a fit setting for the welcome accorded by the State to the Nuncio Apostolic, Archbishop Robinson, last Tuesday. Bonfires blazed on the two promontories of Howth and Bray Head; there were arches, banners, decorations, illuminations, and all sections vied to do honour to the illustrious prelate. Political pageantry being for the moment inappropriate, the natural disposition of the people for ceremony found fervent scope on this historic occasion. The "staff work" all through the week was excellent, and organisation was made all the easier by the discipline and good behaviour of the people.

After landing, the Nuncio—accompanied by the President—officiated at a soleum Te Deum service at the Pro-Cathedral. On Wednesday he presented his credentials to the Governor-General. Most of the Bishops and high officials attended the official banquet on Wednesday. Here the presence of Bishops from outside the State added special significance to the function. Its representative character, however, was marred by the fact that the Provost of Trinity, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Moderator of the General Assembly were none of them able to be present. The festivities culminated in a grand reception at the Mansion House on Thursday night, which the Governor-General and Mrs. McNeill attended. It is noteworthy that while members of Fianna Fail were present at the Pro-Cathedral on the invitation of the Archbishop of Dublin, they refused to attend any of the functions organised by the Government. This is in obedience to the order of the Ard Feis, their sovereign authority, and is almost the last flicker of non-recognition.

The only other function of any importance before the Nuncio finally takes up his quarters at the late Under-Secretary's Lodge will be a visit to Kilkenny, and the presentation of the freedom of that city. It was over 284 years ago that the last Nuncio, Bishop Rinuccini, visited this city, and every effort will be made to revive the historic association. It is always pleasing to remember that while Bishop Rinuccini brought, not peace, but a sword to a distracted country, to-day Archbishop Robinson comes to a land which, after years of affliction, is free, at peace and striving to work out its national destiny.

THE CHURCH'S INFLUENCE.

It is only natural that the honour the Pope has paid to the Irish nation should be made an occasion of pomp and ceremony in such a manner as to mark the faith and pride of our people. But, after the "shouting dies" and we get back to normal, the event will have an influence in national affairs. There can be little doubt that, though the Constitution forbids a State Church, we shall be for years, both in form and spirit, a Catholic country, and the Hierarchy will be a veiled and yet potent force in public life. The wider and broader, therefore, its outlook, the better for all sections and all sects. It must, therefore, be to the country's advantage to have on the spot a broad-minded statesman as well as a man of the world representing the Vatican, endowed with its authority, to whom aggrieved persons may appeal. He will be able to rise above petty party feeling, local jealousies, and play the part of the "invisible mender" that the late Governor-General said had often been his lot. It is generally believed that the Government were more anxious than the Hierarchy for the appointment. This can be well understood. No subordinate who has enjoyed the freedom of a detached command likes, at first, the proximity of superior authority.

TROP DE ZÈLE.

There is certainly one direction in which restraint is more than overdue, and that is in regard to the embittered and excessive zeal of some of the extreme sectarian organs. They have been characterised by the Rev. Aubrey Gwynn, S.J., as periodicals which advertised themselves as Catholic by their titles, and defended their principles in a way that was "better calculated to injure Christian charity than to promote the cause of Catholic truth." It is these periodicals that delight in attacking Freemasons, pilloryng them by name, and poking fun at the ritual of their Order, in publishing the names of non-Catholic employees in certain institutions, in placing in inverted commas the titles of high dignitaries of other churches, and generally pouring scorn on those of different faith.

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

A cry often heard throughout the country is that undue regard is paid to the welfare of the capital and larger towns, while country areas are ignored and neglected. This charge certainly does not lie against the Department of Local Government in the matter of public health and sanitation. The complaint rather is made that it is trying to force the pace. According to the last report of the Department thirteen out of the twenty-six counties had appointed county medical officers of health. Where counties have omitted to make the appointment, it was generally due to the opposition of the Councils themselves, who dread not alone the salaries of the officers, but all the expense that the inevitable reforms will entail.

The problem is an eloquent illustration of the gulf between modern theory and economic possibility. The standard of sanitation and housing in the small towns and villages is often deplorable. Yet the people are so poor and the ratepayers so burdened that reform can only be gradual and imperfect. In many of these areas house rents are as low as 3s. a week, and the occupiers, many of them agricultural labourers, cannot pay more. There are few resident landlords who can afford, for the sake of *noblesse oblige*, to provide houses as a charity. The result is, all classes are opposed to extra expense, and even medical officers of health cannot make silk purses out of sows' ears.

OUR PARIS LETTER

FRENCH NAVAL VIEWS

FINANCIAL PROSPERITY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

With the results achieved at The Hague French opinion is satisfied. Although perfectly ready for a rapprochement with Germany so long as the latter plays the game in the matter of reparations, France was very unwilling to be robbed of the right of taking action against her in the event of a wilful German default. For M. Tardieu to come before the Chamber and defend successfully a change in the Treaty which would have been branded as a surrender of the imprescriptable rights of France would have required all his parliamentary and dialectic skill. Now, however, with her claim to action in reply to eventual default, not only substantiated but granted to her—according to the French interpretation—independently of her ex-allies, opinion here appears content. The result is regarded as a political success for France and a personal one for M. Tardieu on the eve of the Five-Power Naval Conference.

Although French people as a whole are not deeply interested in their navy and in questions of naval policy, political circles will watch events in London all the more closely. Since it is expected that France is going to have an exceedingly difficult part to play, there is a tendency to represent her as likely to be faced by a close partnership between England and America, determined to share between them the mastery of the sea; by Japan, wholly uninterested in France's naval position, and by Italy, with interests in opposition to those of France, and determined if possible to attain equal naval rank with her. At the same time a good impression has certainly been created here by the British reply to the French memorandum, since it is taken to show that the rumours of rigid British opposition to the French point of view were much exaggerated.

A THRIFTY RACE.

France's financial situation at the beginning of 1930 has been characterised by the most competent authority, the Minister of Finance, M. Chéron, as "thoroughly satisfactory." And in view of the results achieved in the matter of revenue and expenditure during the past twelve months it is a description that is fully deserved. Taxation has brought in more than £52,000,000 over and above the budgetary estimates, and the amortisation fund has been able to redeem not only floating debt in the form of National Defence bonds but £40,000,000 worth of rentes. True, the public and Parliament, which sees no reason why it should furnish the Treasury with money over and above its needs, made such an outcry over this large surplus that altogether taxation is to be reduced during the coming twelve months by about £20,000,000, which makes M. Chéron, prudent Norman that he is, insist upon the necessity of budgetary equilibrium being carefully maintained unless the magnificent results arising out of France's financial restoration are to be jeopardised. But with this background of financial prosperity the Minister of Finance considers that the moment has now come for Paris to take its place among the great international money markets of the world.

He gives as one of the fundamental reasons for believing that the requisite conditions for this development now prevail the fact that France has recovered her traditional power of saving. This statement is borne out by recently published figures for Savings Bank Deposits which, amounting now to nearly £240,000,000, are (taking into account the diminution in the value of the franc) almost up to the pre-war level. This is an extraordinary proof of the continued existence of thrift among French people, all the more remarkable in view of the steadily rising cost of living, which without any interruption has between 1928 and December of last year steadily increased from the index figure of 507 to 565. All this indicates that financially France is in an excellent position. Economically? The answer differs according as to whether the question refers to heavy industry and similar enterprises or to that branch of manufacture and commerce which is so valuable to France, the luxury trades. While the former show every sign of continuing to do well, the latter, during the last few months, have been hard hit by the shortage of money among the spending classes. French and foreign alike, on whom depend those innumerable shops which make the reputation of Paris as the emporium of beautiful things.

CENTENARIES.

Lovers of anniversaries and celebrations will have their fill of them during this present year. For 1830 saw many historic events in France, political and literary. In July came the fall of the Legitimist Monarchy with the flight from Paris of Charles X., followed in August by the accession of Louis Philippe as head of the House of Orleans. But Charles X. is by now a very vague figure in the minds of most people, and Louis Philippe fills no very large place either. It was, however, just when the former's throne was tottering that there took place an event of the greatest importance for France, the centenary of which is to be suitably commemorated this year, namely, the capture of Algiers, which finally gave to France one of her most valuable overseas possessions. The year 1830 had, too, another significance. With the production of Victor Hugo's play "Hernani," which led to something like a free fight at the Comédie-Française, it is the year which is taken as the "official" beginning of the Romantic Period of art and literature. In the two or three preceding years the germs of Romanticism had begun to take shape in various works of Lamartine and Hugo, but it was 1830, with "Hernani" and the "Poésies" of Théophile Gautier, that was the "Year 1" of the period that lasted through most of the nineteenth century.

WHO WAS GABY DESLYS?

The mystery that has suddenly arisen around the identity of the late Gaby Deslys is becoming more and more involved. It is seven or eight years since the death of the fair-haired dancer whose name on the bill used to be a sure "draw" for any French or English music-hall, and for the general public she had long since become merely a memory of past days. Out of the recent claim of a Hungarian family, Navratil—doubtless encouraged by the considerable fortune left by Gaby—that the latter was in reality their daughter Hedwig, and not, as everybody believed, a Marseillaise named Caire, have arisen various curious developments and allegations.

First of all, presumably to the surprise of the Navratil parents, it is found that another ex-dancer closely resembling Gaby Deslys has for years past been living at Biarritz. She, however, appears to have proved her right to be the real Hedwig Navratil. But just when, in consequence of this discovery, the claim of the Hungarian family was regarded as without foundation, researches have shown that for six years before her death the name of Gaby Deslys in the principal Paris directory was followed by that of Hedwig Navratil, thereby indicating that this latter was in fact her real name. This insertion does not, however, shake the faith of the people who declare that beyond doubt Gaby was a Marseillaise. Then why, it is asked, did she apparently adopt the name of a Hungarian dancer closely resembling her in features? Among the suppositions put forward figures, with or without foundation, that of "counter espionage." The real Hedwig has now introduced a further complication by alleging that when, some years before Gaby's death, she was staying at a Paris hotel where the latter was dancing she lost many of her personal papers. It is all very mysterious, and will give amateur detectives plenty of material to play with.

Our schools are right in cultivating a sense of beauty as part of their intellectual discipline.—*Sir Michael Sadler.*

It is absurd to say to-day, just as it would have been absurd to say fifty years ago, that men and women should be treated in the same way.—*Mr. Justice Humphreys.*

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Court of Appeal.

COURT I. (MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE AND ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions.—Expte.—From Chanc. and Prob. and Div. Dvns.—Orig. Motion.—Re Ross—Ross v. Waterfield (applin., by Defts. for security for costs of appeal). Appeals.—From Chanc. Dvn. (Final List).—Re Kershaw—Kenyon v. Bird (appl. of Defts., A. H. Bird and W. F. E. Ashton, from order of Farwell, J.) (to be mentd.); Nixon v. Attorney-General (appl. of Pltffs. from order of Clauson, J.) (pt. hd.).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER AND SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From K.B. and Admlty. Dvns.—Orig. Motions.—Fraulo v. Dillon (applin. by Pltff. for security for costs of appeal); Griffiths v. W. B. Trick, Son and Lloyd (appl. by Pltff. for extension of time to appeal). Appeals.—From K.B. Dvn. (Final List).—Doherty v. Merrett (applin. of Pltff. for judgt. or new trial) (pt. hd.); Consett Iron Co. v. Assessment Committee for the No. 5 or North-Western Assessment Area for the County of Durham (appl. of the Company from judgt. of the Dvnl. Court); re Arbitration Act, 1889—Standard Contracting Co. v. Gellygaer U.D.C. (appl. of Respts. from judgt. of Rowlatt, J.).

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—Witness List.—Part II.—Remnant v. Frederick George and Co. (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Sitting in Bnkrptcy. —Motions.—Re Dobree, S., and Son—expte. Noel Insulation Co. v. M. C. Spencer and S. B. Smith, Trustees; re Simms—expte. A. E. Quaife, Trustee, v. W. Simms and Lloyds Bank; re Root—expte. W. A. J. Osborne, Trustee, v. F. H. Willats (applin.). Not before 2.15: As Chambrs.—Re Pinto Leite and Co. (applin. for directions) (referred by Registrar).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 11: Petns. (Unopp. First).—To wind up: British Safety Glass Co.; Modern Residences Co.; British Pictorial Productions; Greenhill and Sons; Buttons; Armitage Brothers (Huddersfield); Symphony Gramophone and Radio Co.; Ivy Linen Corp.; Armstrong and Co. (London); Carreras Cinema (Windsor); A. A. Corre and Sons; Thomas Crabtree (Bradford). To confirm redn. of capital: Chislet Colliery (pt. hd.). To confirm altn. of objects: Thomas Harrington. Adjd. Smnts.—Mayfair Four Wheel Hydraulic Jacks (applns. of A. E. Davis) (with witnesses); Gwynnes Engineering Co.—Knowles v. Gwynnes Eng. Co. (applns. of Assoc. British Mnfrs., Egypt); Same (applin. by Pltff.).

COURT II. (LEASMORE, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 10.30: Chambr. Smns.—Chief Master Hulbert.—Without Counsel.—Re Spurway, inf. To be mentd. (2). To follow Chief Master.—A. and J. Mitchell (Master Joseph Cutler). —With Counsel.—Re Bradnum's Will Trusts (Bradnum v. Bradnum); re Chandler's Will Trusts; re Sir Robert Drury's Charity. Without Counsel.—Re A. Timpson and Sons; re Brake, dec. (Brake v. Brake). To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K (Master Hollms-Onslow).—With Counsel.—Re Hancock, dec (Worthington v. Davis); re Eaves, dec. (Eaves v. Eaves); re Elvidge, dec. (Davis v. Elvidge); re Farmer's Trusts. Without Counsel.—Re Harvey's Trusts; re Lee, dec. (Lee v. Hazell); re Hobson, dec. (Thomson v. Hobson); re Garnham, dec. (Garnham v. Adderley). To follow E to K Dvn.—S to Z (Master Holland).—With Counsel.—Re Vagnolini, dec. (Megone v. Vagnolini); re Whitbread and Co.; re Stokes, dec. (Stokes v. Stokes); re Sayer's Trusts (Sayer v. Trower); re Spencer's Trusts; re Wren Sttld. Estates. Without Counsel.—Re Slade, dec. (Slade v. Hulme); re Strachey Sttlmnt. (Haviland v. Strachey). To follow S to Z Dvn.—L to R (Master Watkin Williams).—With Counsel.—Re George Lockwood, dec.; re Albert Price, dec.; re C. H. Champness, dec.; re Newbould's Sttlmnt. Trusts; re Richard Birkin's Will Trusts; Lonsman v. Newman; re Ellen M. Lloyd's Will Trusts. Without Counsel.—Minimax v. Ifta Co.; re Oaxaca Petroleum Estates; Quartex v. Yorke.

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11: Witness List.—Part II.—Chevau Oury (action).

LORD CHANC.'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 11: Chmbr. Smnss.—Re D. Masters (Huddersfield).—With Counsel.—Re A. Vandervell and Co.; re Allen, dec. (Allen v. Allen); re Alianza Co.; re Aarons, dec. (Sherwood v. Aarons). To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K (Master Keen).—With Counsel.—Re Hughes, dec.; re Hatt's Sttlmnt.; re Hall, Lewis and Co.; re Kerman, inf. To be mentd. (1). (2). To follow E to K Dvn.—L to R (Master H. W. Jelf).—With Counsel.—Re Yourdi, dec. (Hicks v. Yourdi); re Lawrence's Sttlmnt.; Metal Traders v. Powell; re Lampard, dec. Without Counsel.—Re Norman Rae Playing Fields. To follow the L to R Dvn.—S to Z (Master Chandler).—With Counsel.—Re Sleep, dec. (Collins v. Sleep); Valcarenghi v. Gramophone Co.; Taylor v. Campbell; re R. H. Thomas, dec. (Thomas v. Thomas); re Stone, dec. (Partridge v. Stone).

King's Bench Division.

COURT V. (DUNN.) (TALBOT AND CHARLES, JJ.).—After Court of Crim. Appeal (not before 2): Civil Paper.—Robertson v. Harman.

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30: Special Juries.—Holts Motors v. S.E. Lancashire Insce. Co. (pt. hd.); Bramley v. H. S. Whiteside and Co.

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 11: Non-Juries.—E. Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corp. (pt. hd.); L. Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corp.

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—(Chmbrs. Jdge.).—At 10.30: Order xiv., Rule 8a.—Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. v. Goldberger (pt. hd.). Non-Juries.—Lang v. Brigg; Jackson v. Golomin.

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Gilbert v. Margolin and anr. (pt. hd.); Posner v. Moss and anr.; Turner v. Bonno.

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30: Non-Juries.—Darlington v. Darlington; Pertile v. Pollak and anr.; W. King and Sons (Brixton) v. Country Service Assoc.; Blay v. Pollard and anr.

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30: Commercl. Smnses. —Attd. by Counsel.—W. G. Taylor and Co. and ors. v. Matthew Taylor; R. H. Power v. British India Steam Nav. Co.; S. P. Savage v. Same. Not Attd. by Counsel. —S. N. Nanfal v. British Mutual Insce. Co.; A. J. Smith v. Standard Marine Insce. Co.; J. C. Galstaun v. Mercantile Bank of India; Arnold and Co. v. Plains. Not before 10.45: Non-Juries.—Chamberlain and Willows v. Bresler; Cohen v. Israel.

To Jurors.—Special Jurors for Court VII. and Common Jurors for Court IV. must attend at 10. Common Jurors for Court III. need not attend until Tuesday.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

L.C.J.'s COURT (TALBOT, CHARLES and HUMPHREYS, JJ.).—At 10.30: Applns.—Rex v. Harold Wheatley (346); v. Edward Thomas Ford (346); v. Charles Edward Murray (350); v. Joseph Samuel Brooks (1); v. Samuel George Brown (5); v. Fred Herbert Bentley (354); v. Robert Hugh Fletcher Smith (9). Final Appeals.—Rex v. Ellis Arthur Southern (343); v. William Henry Hunter (337); v. Percy Gibson (338); v. Charles William Dunning (347); v. Anthony Hill (348).

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.

COURT II. (PRESDT.).—At 10.30: Div. Summonses.—specially fixed. Undefd. Divorce Causes.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Div. Applns. (in Chmbrs). —Admrlty. Smnses.—Admiralty.—Newbigging.—1923—Folio 430—Motion for Judgt., in default (Mortgage). Undefd. Divorce Causes.

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30: Prob. and Div. Smnses.—Not before 12: Applns. to make absolute decrees nisi in 80 cases. Prob. Motions.—Peabody, A., dec.; Platt, E., dec.; Metcalfe, A., dec.; Bruce, R. E., dec.; Foreman, G. A. S., dec.; Pritchard, G. E., dec.; Holme, R., dec.; Brunton, D., dec. Div. Motions.—Martin, F. C., v. Martin, B. K. (K.P. showing cause); Melvill v. Melvill and Woodward.

Central Criminal Court.

Before Mr. Justice AVORY.—At 10.30: (1) C. C. Hatry, E. Daniels, A. E. Tabor, J. G. Dixon.

Before the RECORDER OF LONDON.—At 11.0: For Sentence: (1) H. Gold; (2) J. G. Browne. For Trial: (1) G. Robson; (2) A. Leveson; (3) C. R. Woodhouse; (4) A. Duggan; (5) C. Marshall, S. H. Lewis, J. Atkinson, C. Clear, G. Hider.

Before the COMMON SERJEANT OF LONDON.—At 11.0: (1) J. W. Howell (pt. hd.); (2) R. Smith; (3) F. K. Neill, W. W. Lee, C. E. Johnson; (4) F. S. Sweet; (5) S. M. Burton; (6) A. Hildebrand, M. Hildebrand. For Applns. only. Witnesses not to attend.

Before Judge HOLMAN GREGORY, K.C.—At 10.30: (1) E. Tregellis; (2) J. Long, J. Henderson; (3) W. Morris; (4) J. McT. Walker, R. Sinclair; (5) D. A. Miles; (6) R. M. Redding.

PICTURE THEATRES.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

ON THE TRACES OF BERLIOZ.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

No good Berliozian can be on the Riviera without thinking of Berlioz, for this coast was one of the few places on earth where that unhappy soul could forget its troubles and feel that life was worth living. It was at Nice, it will be remembered, that an unusually intelligent Providence, if we may believe Berlioz's rather tall story, saved him from being lost to history as merely one of the crowd of commonplace perpetrators of the *crime passionel*. He had set out from Rome in 1831, at the age of 28, to wreak vengeance on the faithless Camille Moke and his friend Pleyel. His preparations had been made in the very best romantic tradition: having left a note on the manuscript of the "Symphonie Fantastique" that the flute was to be doubled at the last entry of the main theme, he loaded his pistols, put in his pockets two bottles, one containing laudanum, the other strychnine, bought a complete lady's-maid outfit, including a green veil, and set off to Paris on his errand of vengeance; having penetrated into the Pleyel household by means of this impenetrable disguise he would shoot Camille and her husband, despatch the lady's mother with a third bullet, and then, if his pistol missed fire at the fourth attempt, saturate himself with strychnine and laudanum.

But by the time he reached Nice his fury had evaporated. He had no objection to ridding the earth of the Pleyel-Moke vermin, but to have to die himself was a trifle unpleasant: would it not be better to remain alive and write some more music? At Nice (I am telling the story from memory, and the reader will forgive me if I am not quite accurate in all my details) he became wholly rational again, wrote to the Director of the Academy at Rome admitting how foolish he had been, and then settled down to what he calls the twenty happiest days of his life in the neighbourhood of Nice (which at that time must have been a delightful little town, not at all like the present awful combination of Brighton and Birmingham), bathing in the sea, sleeping on the as yet unspoiled hills overlooking Villefranche, and writing his "King Lear" overture.

A PAGANINI STORY.

He came to Nice again for a respite from his worries at a later date—it must have been some time after 1840, in which year Paganini, who is the hero of the story he tells in the 'Soirées de l'Orchestre," had died at Nice preparatory to setting out on the most remarkable tour ever undertaken even by a fiddle virtuoso. According to the story told by Sir Frederick Treves in his book "The Riviera of the Corniche Road," the Church refused to allow the body of the great violinist, who had neither lived nor died in the odour of sanctity, to be buried in consecrated ground. The body remained for some days in the cellar of a house of "a friendly" [and presumably mad] "hatter," and was then removed to a hospital. Paganini's son having lost his action against the bishop, the body was taken to Villefranche and deposited in a lazaretto.

"In about a month the smell emitted by the cornse was complained of, and accordingly the coffin was taken out of the building and placed on the open beach near the water's edge. This gave great distress to the friends of the dead artist, and so one night a party of five of them took up the coffin and carried it by torchlight round the bay to the point of Cap de St. Hospice." Anyone who will take that walk, as I did the other day, from Villefranche along the narrow strip of footing between the rocks and the sea and then on to St. Jean, will realise that the endurance of the coffin-bearers must have been equal to their piety. "Here they buried it close to the sea and just below the old round tower which still stands on this spit of land." This was not by any means the end of Paganini's posthumous pilgrimage, but we need not, for our present purpose, follow the further peregrinations of the body before it finally found rest in the church of the Madonna della Staccata in Parma in 1876.

IN THE HAUNTED TOWER.

In the "Soirées," Berlioz tells us that one day when he was returning by boat from Villefranche to Nice, the young fisherman who was rowing him showed him on the bank "an isolated villa of somewhat strange aspect" (apparently the "lazaretto"), in which, as the boy naively expressed it, "Paganini lived for three years after his death." (The "month" of Sir Frederick Treves, it will be observed, has become three years in the expansive imagination of Berlioz.) That night, he goes on to say, he slept in the tower of the Ponchettes—the ancient Bellanda tower that is still one of the sights of Nice—"that is stuck like a swallow's nest against a rock two hundred feet above the sea." Here a strange and romantic thing happened. He heard Paganini's Variations on the Carnival at Venice being played on a violin. "Just imagine E. T. A. Hoffmann in my place: what a touching and fantastic elegy he would have written on this strange incident!" After this, it is a sad descent to earth to learn that there was nothing supernatural about the nocturnal performance; the violinist was Paganini's friend, the Comte di Cesole who had been his companion in the last months of his life in Nice.

CUM GRANO SALIS.

I am prepared to accept most of this, including, at a pinch, the sleeping in the Bellanda tower, uncomfortable as it must have been; for Berlioz, as a romantic, felt it obligatory upon him to do the romantic thing, and what are old towers for except for romantics to sleep in, even at the cost of a little comfort? But with the best will in the world I find it difficult to swallow the story about the Comte di Cesole coming there at night to give a violin recital. The reference to Hoffmann seems to me to give the story away. Berlioz did not tell lies to serve purely personal ends, as Wagner did in his autobiography; but the border-line between fact and fancy in his reminiscences is occasionally a thin one. I have sometimes wondered whether the explanation may not be, at times, a physical one; in the latter half of his life Berlioz had to be continually dosing himself with laudanum to still the pains of what he calls his intestinal neuralgia, and it would not be surprising if, in his opium state, he occasionally dreamt something that afterwards emerged into his waking consciousness and imposed itself on him as a memory. But in the Comte di Cesole case I fancy that he had persuaded himself in advance that the occasion and the scene were admirably Hoffmannesque, and his lively imagination did the rest.

A SENSE OF THE MACABRE.

We are inclined to forget, when we read some of the early Berlioz's wild romantic outpourings, that certain portions of the earth were still, at that time, romantic for even the most moderately romantic-minded. The Italy in which his years as Prix de Rome were spent was still a land of brigands and passions of the true romantic type: Berlioz was naturally predisposed to people his world with men and women and scenes and adventures of this type, and, as his Memoirs show, his Italian sojourn must have given him ample material for his luxuriant fancy to play upon. It is likely, also, that his youthful experiences in the hospitals in Paris, and particularly in the dissecting room, had intensified his sense of the macabre.

The youthful Flaubert passed through a very similar stage. But the average reader of "Madame Bovary" or L'Education Sentimentale" knows nothing of the earlier and more romantic Flaubert; whereas the musical public still constructs its Berlioz on the basis of the juvenile "Symphonie Fantastique," though the mature Berlioz mastered in time the romantic and the macabre in him as completely as the mature Flaubert outgrew the Flaubert of the first callow years.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

"Der Freischütz" Revived.

Gluck's "Alcestis," first produced in 1776, within a few months of Mozart's "La Finta Giardiniera," revived the preceding week, was sacrificed in the process of reconstruction of the London Opera Festival, at the New Scala Theatre, so that Tuesday brought us Weber's "Der Freischutz," last played at Covent Garden some twenty-four years ago.

It enjoyed the advantages of revival under the skilled hands of Sir Thomas Beecham, who conducted what appeared to be an augmented orchestra, and of Mr. Humphrey Procter-Gregg, whose stage appointments, as producer, not only worked without a hitch, but enlightened the whole.

When originally produced in Berlin, under the composer's direction, in 1821, "Der Freischütz" met with extraordinary success, and led to Weber being regarded as the founder of romantic opera: "without Weber," it has been written since, "Wagner would have been impossible." In fact, this work does group itself upon the hither side of whatever hypothetical line can be drawn after the "antiques," and to listen to it to-day is inevitably to find it old-fashioned rather than what art-collectors term a "period piece."

Weber had here a subject, and treated it in a manner, German to the core. The high moral of Kind's libretto, based upon a folk-story of traffic with the powers of darkness, acquires, under Weber's touch, an almost religious significance, enhanced by the graphic setting of the scene of black magic in the Wolf's Glen, which drew from him music of what must have been, then, unprecedented realism. The broad contrast is as effectively drawn as in the case of the "Tannhaüser" that was yet to be (Weber himself had dallied, years before, with the Tannhaüser legend). And within the web of this general idea the pattern of differentiation between character and character is worked out with the sure hand of genius. Not the least part of one's pleasure was derived from the happy way in which this characterisation, latent in Weber's scoring, was seized upon by Tuesday's company. It favoured the interesting process of looking back, with subsequent developments in mind, and realising anew how strongly the music allotted to each singer bespeaks his, or her, proper stage individuality.

No singing was heard, on this occasion, that was not something more than adequate. It may be said that as Agatha and Aennchen Miss Thea Philips and Miss Nora Gruhn had only to read and sing with perception to stand clear-cut in the scheme: the point is that they did so. Mr. Arthur Fear scored a substantial success as Caspar: but Mr. Tudor Davies's bearing and way of singing seemed a little on the heavy side for Max. Mr. Sumner Austen was highly melodramatic in the part of "Samiel." In a spirit of melodrama, in fact, lies the only resort in the Glen scene, quite childlike in its bogeyism. What the chorus had to do was crisply done, and the excellent orchestral playing was full of the lights, high, low, and of infinite gradation between, that Sir Thomas Beecham is wont to elicit. As for the scenery and the stage effects, they were all that could be desired. Altogether, it was an exhilarating experience.

Fourth Philharmonic Concert.

Artur Schnabel being the soloist for Thursday's concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society, and Mozart's charming and expressive concerto for piano in A his subject, even the severest musicians could look for satisfaction. They must have found it, and an access of cordiality, into the bargain. For the pianist's play of intellect about its shapely contours was perfectly set off by his play of warm colour about its lights and shadows. And the orchestral accompanying was upon a high level of efficiency. It was, indeed, Mr. Basil Cameron's executive ability that came out in his conducting of a programme that began with Glinka's Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla," ended with Strauss's "Don Juan" and included the ballet music from "The Perfect Fool," by Gustave Holst. The Symphony was that in A minor, No. 4, by Jean Sibelius; and into that remarkable work, as remote and expansive as an Arctic landscape, and as full of shadows, some deep and clear-cut, others of a grey delicacy, and all giving value to high lights of a dazzling brightness, it seemed to me that there was carried over, from the Glinka Overture, a tendency to draw the lines rather too thickly and heavily. Without doubt the brass was consistently overemphatic, and well as the musicians worked together, even the string-tone was sometimes cloudily solid where it might better have been transparently bright.

Recital Notes.

On Monday Mrs. Sylvia York Bowen made her reappearance, in company with Mr. York Bowen, at Wigmore Hall. To his piano accompaniment she sang, with fair and delicate outlining, a number of Brahms *lieder*. The pianist's solo contributions included the same composer's Sonata in F minor, and some Bach numbers, all given with characteristic facility, if without very deeply bitten conviction.

On Tuesday Miss Harriet Cohen, at the same hall, played Brahms and Mozart, in which she finds a virility often missed, and the second piano Sonata, in G, by Arnold Bax, of which, since it was written for and dedicated to her, her reading is always authoritative.

On Wednesday, again, at the same hall, the Spencer Dyke Quartet exercised their fine-drawn art in the quartets by Mozart, in F, by Beethoven, in C (Op. 59, Rasoumovsky) and Debussy, in G minor. Their powers of adjustment not only to the music itself, but to what it stands for, remain unimpaired.

H. F.

B.B.C. Symphony Concert.

Two composers—Brahms and Tschaikovsky—filled the programme of the first of the new B.B.C. series of concerts at the Queen's Hall on Friday. It hardly looked to be an eventful evening, but, as it turned out, there was some exceptionally fine playing both by the soloist and orchestra. Mr. Joseph Szigeti is one of the most distinguished violinists of the day, and his rendering of the Brahms Concerto was remarkable for flawless technique and a wonderful purity of tone. His playing is at times somewhat austere, but in this very austerity there is a compelling beauty. Sir Landon Ronald, always an admirable conductor, was in particularly good form, and the whole tone of the concert was set by a first-rate performance of Brahms's "Academic" Overture. The interesting programme was completed by Tschaikovsky's "Fifth" Symphony. The B.B.C. Orchestra improves in tone and ensemble at each hearing, and it is evident that constant association and rehearsal are slowly but surely making themselves felt.

Mr. Gerald Cooper's Concert.

The Hungarian String Quartet played at the first of Mr. Gerald Cooper's concerts at the Æolian Hall on Friday. Mr. Cooper invariably puts together an interesting programme, and much curiosity was shown by the large audience in a Bela Bartok Quartet. Mr. Bartok is a clever and competent composer, but on this occasion he exceeded all the bounds of reasonableness. Presumably it was not the fault of the players that practically throughout the work the bows "sawed" the strings, and in one movement the plucked string struck the finger board each time, which is not music but merely an extremely offensive noise. The material was cold, and so was the reception. The Haydn Quartet in D minor was played with fine feeling, and comparisons between the two composers were inevitable.

Prince George Chavchavadze.

This young pianist has an interesting personality, and he has of late made great strides in his playing. At the Wigmore Hall on Friday he presented a programme full of interest ranging from Scarlatti to Rachmaninoff. His technique is sound, his touch, once inclined to be on the hard side, has mellowed, and his intelligence is undoubted. He gave a neat performance of Mozart's Fantasia in C minor, and there was grace in his Scarlatti—Pastorale and Capriccio. But the best effort of the evening would have been César Franck's Prelude, Aria and Finale, and even with the disturbing handicap of persistent coughing, it was extremely well played.

J. A. F.

THE GALLERIES.

CAMDEN TOWN GROUP

A VITAL MOVEMENT.

By FRANK RUTTER.

It was a nappy idea on the part of Messrs. Brown and Phillips to organise a retrospective exhibition of the Camden Town Group, that compact body of sterling painters who contributed so vital a movement to English painting just before the war and paved the way for the later activities of the London Group. The history of how that Group came into being I have already related in a preface to the catalogue of the exhibition opened yesterday at the Leicester Galleries, and there is no need to repeat it here. But it is important to insist that the Camden Town Group was created mainly owing to the persistence of Gilman, backed up by Gore, Bevan, and Ginner, with the support of Sickert and Lucien Pissarro. The last two had plenty of outlets for their work, so had Gore; but the other three had none, apart from the Allied Artists' Association, with which all the members of the Group were associated—which, indeed, had been the means of bringing many of them together.

Most of the survivors of the Camden Town Group have now made good; they have their own niche in the London art world, and several occupy important positions in other societies. But three have passed away, three of the best of them in every sense, and the present exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, while reviving many other pleasant memories, affords an opportunity of paying tribute to the memory of R. P. Bevan, Harold Gilman, and Frederick Spencer Gore.

ROBERT BEVAN.

Bevan, who lived the longest of the three, had his own tragedy in that he developed late in life and was just getting into the stride of a new manner when he was seized by his last illness. Just as El Greco never showed the influence of Michael Angelo till some years after he had left Rome and settled at Toledo, so Bevan never showed any trace of having been influenced by Gauguin till at least twenty years after he had painted with him at Pont Aven. For years Bevan was in method essentially an impressionist painter, with some leaning towards divisionism, yet French influences failed to penetrate below the surface of his art. The core was absolutely English, as English as Rowlandson, whom Bevan admired so much. His middle-period horse-subjects are not only precious historical documents of a London that has now completely disappeared, but also achievements of artistic distinction which, in their own way, carry on the purely British tradition of Stubbs and Ben Marshall. This phase of his development is represented at the Leicester Galleries by his picture "Tattersall's."

Only very gradually did Bevan alter and simplify his style, exchanging small mosaic-like touches of pigment for larger planes of paint, and then binding his forms together by an increasing insistence on their outlines. His later landscapes have all the sincerity that marked his earlier works, but they have a nobler simplicity and are more arresting, more emphatically decorative in design.

HAROLD GILMAN.

Gilman was the incorruptible Robespierre of the Group, and the first thing to be said about him is to emphasize the beauty of his craftsmanship. He was indeed a painter, and the fine quality of his work will be perceived more and more as time goes on. His debt to Sickert must be admitted. Sickert started him on a good road, but Gilman went on and made his own clearing in the forest of colour. He was a great colourist, and when we compare his exhibits with the fine group of earlyish Sickerts at the Leicester Galleries we must, while admitting the relationship, acknowledge the strong personal feeling and emphatic individuality of Gilman's art. Both Gilman and Gore owed much to Sickert's initial influence, but I feel sure that Mr. Sickert would be the first to admit that he also owes something to Gore and Gilman. The brighter colour of some later Sickerts may be accepted as evidence of the fact.

One may say that the relationship between the three is much the same as that existing between Monet, Camille Pissarro, and Sisley, and I am convinced that one day the best works of Gilman, Gore, and Sickert will rank as high in the estimation of connoisseurs. At the Leicester Galleries Gilman is splendidly represented. His magnificent "Mrs. Mounter," which shows his grasp of character, his "Swedish Landscape," his interior, his wood-scenes, and his still life, present a range which adequately illustrates the achievement of one of the finest painters of our time.

SPENCER GORE.

The difference between Gilman and Gore is the difference between the epic and the lyric. Painting, which was a stern and serious, but ennobling vocation with Gilman, was with Gore an utterance as easy and natural as a lark's song in the sky. Serene and unworried, Gore expressed in his pictures all the sweetness and blitheness of his own happy disposition. He was, like Steverson's child, as "happy as a king" because of all the wonderful things he saw in the world around him, and he wore habitually on his face an expression of mild wonderment that there could be so much to give him joy.

Nobody but Gore could have painted exactly as he did that exquisite vision of the old Stafford Gallery, an interior studded with miraculous notations of Cezannes and Gauguins, punctuated with the figures of distinguished visitors, and bound together by an unexpected design obtained by looking down on the scene from on high. It is delightful to see again at the Leicester Galleries this record by Gore of an exhibition which had a considerable influence on his later work; for this exhibition was the prelude to those later, more substantial, three-dimensionally designed scenes in Richmond Park to which Gore advanced after his earlier and more ethereal visions of landscapes and ballets. There is more weight and mass in these last paintings, but all Gore's work is good, like himself, full of sweetness and light, radiant, joyous, and irresistible.

DOMAN TURNER.

With one exception the members of the Camden Town Group were all painters in oils. That exception was Mr. J. Doman Turner. When I first knew him he was an amateur, working in a City office, with a great admiration for Mr. Joseph Pennell and some talent for making pen-drawings. He was afflicted with deafness, and sought somebody to teach him how to paint. Gore, who added extraordinary patience to his many other fine qualities, undertook to do this by correspondence, and his letters, if they could be found and published, would make an invaluable manual for students.

What is so remarkable is that Gore, who did comparatively little himself in water-colour—he preferred pastel as a sketching medium—taught Doman Turner, not only to express himself with distinction, but to initiate what amounted to a new style in water-colour. That style can be well seen at the present exhibition in Doman Turner's street-scene, "St. Valerie-sur-Somme," with its rather heavy black outlines, which enforce the decorative aspect of the composition. It was done in the summer of 1911, and exhibited at the second exhibition of the Group in the December of that year. This style, which really originated with Gore, was developed with success by the late D. Fox-Pitt, and also characterised the early—and incidentally the best—work of Mr. Walter Taylor. After the death of Gore, which all his intimates felt very keenly, Doman Turner dropped out of the exhibition arena, and his works, consequently, are now very scarce. I can imagine an ardent collector of, say, the year 2930, congratulating himself on acquiring an example of "that rare twentieth-century artist" Doman Turner. If this should chance to catch his eye, I should be glad to hear from him again.

Young people should be taught the difficult art of facing life as it is and not as it is hoped, expected, or feared to be.—*Dr. Bernard Hollander.*

Who but Scott could have put George IV. in a kilt?—*Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.*

We should do far more for the education of the exceptionally gifted.—*Lord David Cecil.*

REGIMENTS AND TRADITIONS.

THE "WILTSHIRE HIGHLANDERS."

RED HACKLE OF THE BLACK WATCH.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—I was much interested to read the letter of Colonel Wyndham last Sunday about the Wiltshire Regiment. I always understood, however, that the 62nd derived its name of "Springers" from its rapid pursuit of the Americans at the battle of Brandywine Creek, in Pennsylvania, on October 3, 1777, although I have also seen it stated that it was at the battle of Trois Rivières, in Canada, in 1776. In any case, I hardly think the British were in a position to pursue anyone very actively after the battle of Bunker Hill. I was always told, too, that in the olden days, when other regiments used the word of command, for instance, "Open order—march," the 62nd said "Open order—spring." Even if not quite the fact, it is, at least, a pleasant conceit.

As for the 99th, this regiment was "linked" with the 62nd, under the Cardwell scheme of 1872, each preserving its number and its separate entity till, under the Childers Territorial System of 1881, they were amalgamated into one line regiment, the Wiltshire, and it is interesting to remember that when I joined the 2nd Battalion in 1886 the rank and file still wore the dice-bordered Glengarry cap, to which Colonel Wyndham refers, the regiment being often somewhat unfeelingly called, in consequence, the "Wiltshire Highlanders."

In those days we always understood that the reason for the linking of the 99th with the 62nd was that the authorities considered that Scotland could not support so many line regiments as were then in existence, so the junior, the 99th, was, so to speak, denationalised, a more prosaic and perhaps a more likely explanation than the supposed error of the War Office clerk. Whatever the cause of this somewhat strange alliance it was not the only one, the 39th Dorsetshire being "linked" with the 75th Stirlingshire, whereas to the ordinary mind it would seem to have been more appropriate to link the 39th with its Wiltshire neighbour the 62nd, and the 75th with its neighbour the 99th Lanarkshire.

The "linkings" of the Cardwell system formed generally the basis of the Territorial system of 1881, but not in every case. There were eighty-three line regiments to be disposed of, the first twenty-five being already double-battalioned and the 60th and the Rifle Brigade each having four battalions. Under the Cardwell system the odd one—if I may use the term—was the 45th, which was linked with the double-battalioned 17th Foot. In 1881, there was naturally an immense competition to be the one regiment left in single blessedness, and this was won by the 79th Cameron Highlanders, which consisted of one battalion only up to the South African War, the 45th being joined with the 95th as the Sherwood Foresters.

Worthing. A. A. S. BARNES, Major.

The "Flash" Misunderstood.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDK. ROBB.

Sir,—Your correspondent Viola Judge is not the only person who has ever ascribed the "flash" worn by the old 23rd to a wrong motive. In August, 1914, on the occasion when the remains of poor "Jimmy" Grierson were carried to the station at Amiens for conveyance to England, the whole garrison turned out to do honour to the deceased general, and the only British troops available were a battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. On the conclusion of the ceremony the Commandant d'Armes, General Robert, complimented me on the very neat and appropriate "marque de deuil" by which the officers of our Army signified their grief on such an occasion.

Rutland Gate, S.W. F. S. ROBB.

Sir,—"Argyll and Sutherland" shows commendable discretion in firing from the cover of your column his query regarding the knick taken out of the spats worn by the Black Watch. This innocent-enough looking question has caused many a bloody canteen riot.

The origin of the Red Hackle worn on the bonnets of the Black Watch (the 42nd) is, however, quite another question. On New Year's Day, in 1795, the village of Guilder-malsen was fiercely attacked by French Cavalry. The 11th Light Dragoons, with two pieces of cannon, were forced to give way, leaving their guns in the enemy's hands. General Sir David Dundas ordered "Forty-second! For God's sake, and for the honour of your country, retake those guns!" With great gallantry the Black Watch succeeded in recapturing the guns with great loss to the French. On the guns being brought in Sir David Dundas called out: "Forty-second! The 11th Dragoons shall never wear the Red Hackle in their helmets any more, and I hope the 42nd will carry it as long as they are the Black Watch."

Glasgow, W. CHAS. A. HEPBURN.

Two Sets of Colours.

Sir,—Another very interesting regimental distinction is that of the 2nd Batt. the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, the old 76th (Hindoostan) Regiment, which has the unique honour of possessing two stands (or sets) of colours, for in addition to the regulation regimental stand this battalion still retains the colours awarded to the 76th Foot by the Honourable East India Company in 1803 to commemorate its great achievements in the Mahratta Campaign under Lord Lake.

This second stand of colours are designated "Honorary," but it is an interesting fact that between 1808 and 1830 the old 76th Foot had no others, and these were carried by them in the Peninsular War, earning the additional honours "Peninsula," "Nive," and "Corunna." The original colours were renewed by the Court of Directors of the H.E.I.C. in 1829, and by the Secretary of State for India in Council in 1886 and 1903.

Grantchester, Cambridge. H. S. ROGERS.

Sir,—On the (18th) Royal Irish Regiment, "as a reward for the magnificent courage it showed at the battle of Namur," the King (William III.) formally conferred the title of "the Royal Regiment of Ireland," with the badge of the Lion of Nassau and motto "Virtutis Namurcensis premium," which honour is shared by no other regiment in the Army.

ALAN CHICHESTER, Lieut.-Col.

Drayton Gardens, S.W.

Sir,—Apropos this correspondence, can any of your readers assist me in the following matter?

During a recent visit to that part of Les Invalides Museum which deals with the British Army in the Great War I was asked by the custodian if I could identify a cap badge which was included among those of the British Fusilier regiments, but was not otherwise labelled. It was similar in shape and size to that of the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, but bore on the grenade the Napoleonic eagle, similar to that borne by the Scots Greys.

I thought at the time that my memory was at fault, but I have not yet succeeded in identifying it, nor has a visit to the United Services Institution Museum helped me. I am not aware that any British infantry regiment bears the Napoleonic eagle on its badge, and it may have been included in the collection in error. On the other hand, its similarity in shape, size, and design to a British badge is very striking.

GEORGE NORMAN.

Honor Oak Road, S.E.

Experience is about the only thing in this world you cannot buy on the easy-payment plan.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A good doctor has to know almost as much about medicine as he knows about human nature.—*Kay Features.*

Any future wars will be unspeakably barbarous. They will not be old-fashioned, chivalrous wars, but wars of bombs and bacteria.—*Gen. Smuts.*

FILM NOTES.

"TALKIE" DIALOGUE.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

The great importance of Mr. Basil Dean's announcement that the British film company he is directing has signed an agreement with Radio Keith Orpheum Productions, one of the greatest and most influential corporations of America, seems not to have attracted the public attention it deserves. The idea of using American dollars and affiliations to spread British ideals and enhance the fortunes of British actors and authors is one that ought to have been greeted with much more enthusiasm than it appears to have evoked. Mr. Dean, however, is not the sort of man to be discouraged by any of our insular apathy and slow-wittedness. The world-release of pictures produced under his auspices is guaranteed. The films will be super feature ones, designed to secure special runs in the more important American and British cities. I, for one, wish Mr. Dean the triumph he deserves.

* * *

Give a good dog a bad name, yes—but what happens when you give a bad dog a good name? According to Robert E. Lee, author of "The Mighty," to be seen at the Plaza this week, the worst type of gunman or gangster makes the best type of soldier, and if you can only subject him to the right kind of feminine influence he may even turn out to be a strong arm of the law and sweep the city clean of its crooks. George Bancroft revels in the rôle of Blake Greeson, the ex-crook who goes through the Great War winning every possible decoration and who returns to be made a Commissioner of Public Safety in a crime-soaked city.

The picture is as entertaining and as brightly written as any drama of the underworld I have ever seen. The American idioms are, for once in a while, vastly diverting and stimulating. Here are some of the choicest extracts from the dialogue:—

I use people like you to move my piano.

Well anytime you see me in the army there'll be green grass right up the middle of Broadway.

He's a rotten officer. He's got a yellow streak up his back you could parade a company on.

Then I hop on this coach behind an' a lot o' them yahoo soldiers gimme the kick-along. A lot o' cracker box comics.

Now grab a cab and lam out to that park. He'll sing tenor when he hears you talk.

No, the dirty welsher. We'll make a sucker out of that windbag and gip him out of his cut.

* * *

At the Empire an all-black story, entitled "Hallelujah," produced by that clever man King Vidor, proves to be very nearly akin to a negro version of "The Christian." The emotional sincerity of these black players is beyond question, and if you have no racial prejudices and do not resent any attempt to blend religion with drama you will be tremendously intrigued by this picturesque and colourful romance of real nigger life in the South. Vidor shows the greatest insight and sympathy in his work.

* * *

All cinema-goers who are interested in aviation, and all those who are not, will be excited, amused, and gripped by "Flight," a talking picture to be seen at the Capitol. Jack Holt has never been seen in a more sympathetic or moving character, and the sentiment of the story, whilst transatlantically strong, is never so sickly as to create nausea.

* * *

An unusual type of film, called "The Thames, England's River," can be seen at the Plaza all this week. The river is shown from its source to its mouth in a series of unique "shots." Few Londoners are aware that in going down the Thames a weir has to be navigated, or that a rope-ferry is still in existence. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey gave special permission for the tomb of the Unknown Warrior to be photographed for the first time in history.

The annual 600-year-old ceremony of swan-upping is given, and an important tributary of the Thames, celebrated in history but unknown to most Londoners, as also the foreign territory in the centre of London in which people cannot be arrested, are also shown.

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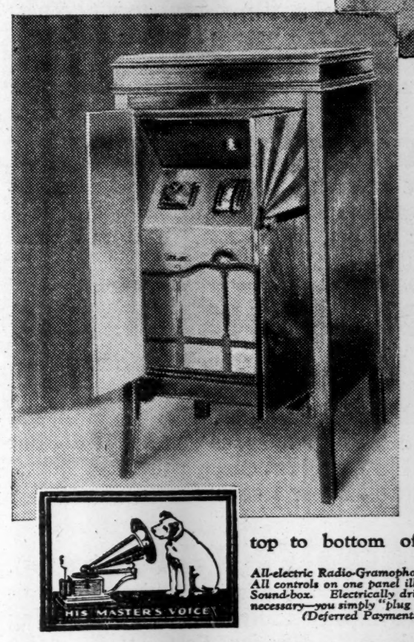

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FORESTS OF THE NIGHT. "Her psychology is thoroughly well founded. Amundsen once told me that he and his colleagues, alone in the Arctic, had much ado to keep from flying at each other's throats." This comment from a reader of I. R. G. Hart's most powerful and original new mystery story (7/6 net) compares life with fiction, and proves Miss Hart's fiction absolutely life-like. Her work is described by the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher as "Head and shoulders above the common herd."

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* Extract from Mr. Ian B. Greig's letter sent with his manuscript.

INSPECTOR FROST IN THE CITY. "The Editor of the *Church Quarterly* (Dr. H. Maynard Smith) has a secret vice—and a very good one it is. His intellectual recreation takes the form, not merely of reading detective stories, as you and I do, but of writing them. He has given me a couple of hours' delight with INSPECTOR FROST IN THE CITY (7/6 net)."—*Daily Dispatch.*

THE METHODIST FAUN (7/6 net). Anne Parrish's new story "is told in a quiet, close-knit style, honestly and sympathetically, and with astonishing powers of observation."—*Morning Post.* ". . . as a study of a hopeless and desperate passion it takes a high place among contemporary novels." By the author of ALL KNEELING (7/6 net).

MARGARET PETERSON goes from strength to strength. Her new story, DEAR LOVELY ONE! (7/6 net), "is again laid in Kenya, and, as is to be expected, is very well invented and told."—*Morning Post.*

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FFRIDA WOLFE, having established her reputation as a collector—see her HOW TO IDENTIFY ORIENTAL RUGS (10/6 net)—is now becoming widely known as a poet. THE CARDINAL AND OTHER POEMS (6/- net) contains many beautiful, original and exquisite things, both grave and comic.

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PSYCHOGRAPHY AND DICKENS.

"The Man Charles Dickens: A Victorian Portrait." By Edward Wagenknecht. (Constable. 18s. 6d.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

The word at the head of this article was coined by Professor Saintsbury to describe the criticism of Saint-Beuve. It was popularised in America by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, who is the author of several books well-known in that country, of which the most popular is "Damaged Souls." The meaning of the word "psychograph" is much the same as "Pen Portrait" or "Character Study." It is a biographical study in which chronology is ignored and statements and quotations are arranged with a view to bringing out the inner nature of a man or woman. Mr. Bradford has remarked that "the psychography of queens and artists and authors and saints is little, if any, more interesting than that of your mother or mine, or the first shop-girl we meet. I would paint the shop-girl's portrait with the greatest pleasure, but material is lacking." In short, the psychographer is a student of human nature in general. His aim is to select out of available information details in which, as Saint-Beuve says, "all at once the surface of life is torn apart and we read the naked soul." Mr. Bradford has called attention, for instance, to such sayings as Voltaire's self-revealing remark: "I have never been able to understand how anybody could be cold: that is too much for me." Or General Lee's comment after the American Civil War: "It is well that war is terrible, otherwise we might grow too fond of it."

The Author's Method.

Mr. Edward Wagenknecht, the author of "The Man Charles Dickens," has conducted his study of Dickens on these lines. His method is to arrange his items under different headings, such as "The Man from Day to Day," "Dickens the Artist," "Dickens and Love," "The Man and His Soul," with the object of describing Dickens more completely than any one person however intimate with him could have done. It had better be said at once, for I do not wish to mislead those who, solely on the strength of this description, feel inclined to buy the book, that Mr. Wagenknecht has no literary gifts; but, at any rate, he writes like a modest, painstaking man. If he had tried to be brilliant or penetrating, he would have written a dreadfully bad book. As it is, he has written—not a good one, but one readable to those already interested in Dickens, and one which is well documented.

Last year the public were startled and for the most part rather disgusted by a biography of Dickens in novel form called "This Side Idolatry." It was by Mr. Bechofer Roberts, who signed himself "Ephesian." It created some scandal, because it showed Dickens to be a different sort of man from the one who had won the hearts of the public in his books; and it was likely to make the descendants of Dickens indignant and his adorers angry. In "This Side Idolatry" Dickens did not appear as a lovable man, but as a pushing, tediously facetious, immensely vital, inconsiderate one; as a man constantly preoccupied with the beautified picture of himself which he had projected on the great blank sheet of the public imagination. We got from it an impression that he was a man in whom tearing high spirits and gloom alternated, and that he was in both moods oblivious of the feelings of others.

"Discoveries" and Proportion.

A short time before this book was published, another, Mr. Ralph Straus's "Charles Dickens: A Portrait in Pencil," had appeared. In spite of the boast that it contained fresh facts of importance, Mr. Straus's biography did not add very much to what Forster had revealed in his official biography. It left, however, an impression which harmonised more with "This Side Idolatry" than with the conception of Dickens conveyed by Forster's famous book. And yet both Mr. Straus's and "Ephesian's" books were really more misleading than Forster's, though each contained a great deal of truth. Both affected me much as a portrait might have done in which the sitter's features, except, perhaps, the expression in his eyes, were extremely like him, and in which, say, the nose, though an exact copy, was much too big. The painter might say to anyone who demurred at this: "Come, look at that nose. You can't deny it is the image of the real nose?" But though one might be compelled to admit that it was, one might still be right in denying that the portrait was a good one.

Dickens's theatricality, the occasional callousness of his behaviour, and his pre-occupation with his own success, his perpetual facetiousness, his effusive sentimentality, and his slipshod thinking were vividly reflected in "This Side Idolatry"; but these characteristics seemed out of proportion the instant one remembered the great central fact which "Ephesian" seemed to have forgotten, namely, Dickens's tremendous creative genius. Without some self-willed hardness, such as the novel stressed, Dickens could never have done his work.

Nor did "Ephesian" help us to realise what a blazing bonfire of spontaneous kindness he was, after all. You can never count on a creative genius being easy to live with—that is another matter. All the world knew that Dickens did not get on with his wife, and that in his anxiety to justify himself he behaved foolishly when he and his wife went their different ways. But people who knew about Dickens had taken all this in their stride; they felt it to be negligible compared with what Dickens *was* himself. It was another example of that tendency common in modern biography to drag to light as important discoveries facts about great men which well-educated and well-tempered minds have looked at and estimated at their proper value years ago.

Life and Creation.

Certainly Dickens turned, as far as he could, every day of his own life into a page of a Dickens novel. Life is recalcitrant to such treatment; it is a risky thing to do. Things will happen and people will feel in ways which do not suit the author's book. But if he had not instinctively veered towards whatever stimulated or rested him in life he could never have fulfilled himself in fiction. That Dickens in pursuit of stimulation and rest should have sometimes unwittingly dragged others after him, or ruthlessly brushed them aside, was inevitable. Imaginative creators on a titanic scale, such as Balzac and Dostoievsky—the only two novelists, by the by, comparable with him in dæmonic energy of creation—resembled him also in this respect. They, too, whirled and charged through life at a pace which made everything often seem phantasmagoric round them.

Looked at closely and coldly, such a life is apt to seem a confused fermentation, but it is from that fermentation, after all, that the liquor is drained and bottled. And what tremendous effort is implied in creating a world swarming with characters crammed with energy! The strain of it is unmeasurable in terms of any other employment. Balzac and Dickens were born with twenty times the vitality of ordinary mortals, and yet they died young, utterly worn out in their fifties. For men travelling the road of life at such a pace the landscape spins and scatters as they pass. To stop is impossible to them. Only change of excitement rests them, or some distraction which at once takes them out of themselves and stimulates again their imaginations. Hence, in the case of Dickens, the perpetual dinner-parties, picnics, theatricals, speeches, journeys, agitated scenes, and midnight walks through miles and miles of London. To live near him was to be whirled along or flung aside. Yet what strikes us most about his life is how little damage, after all, he did to the happiness of those round him, and how generous a largess of affection and hilarity he scattered as he tore along. Mr. Wagenknecht brings this out in his "psychograph."

Five Tests of Character.

He first collates the impressions, favourable and unfavourable, which Dickens made on people who met him. This he does, weighing the credit due to each witness. The only record which I found missing here of any importance was that of Henry James, whose brief encounter with Dickens in America was worth quoting from "Notes of a Son and Brother." What struck Henry James about him then was "the offered inscrutable mask, the extremely handsome face, the face of symmetry yet of formidable character, as I at once recognised, and which met my dumb homage with a straight inscrutability, a merciless *military* eye, I might have pronounced it, an automatic hardness, in fine, which at once indicated to me, and in the most interesting way in the world, a kind of economy of apprehension."

Mr. Wagenknecht then goes on to apply "five tests of character": a man's behaviour in regard to money, children, servants, friendships and women. They are not bad tests, and under each of these heads he arranges relevant evidence. He then writes a section which he calls the "Speech of the Devil's Advocate." This is not so pointful, for it is chiefly devoted to discussing with too sympathetic patience the strictures of prigs and faddists. Moreover, it does not meet the subtler critics. The book closes with a chapter called "The Man and his Soul." This chapter is also weak. Mr. Wagenknecht does not fully understand how insensible Dickens was, in spite of his ardent heart and open mind, to the greater provinces of intellectual and imaginative life—religion, science, art. Art and science did not exist for Dickens; nor had he even a glimmering comprehension of a religious "idea," though he had the religious disposition of an affectionate child. Even his politics were all philanthropy. Like many men with prodigiously profuse creative power, he was practically uneducated, and it is quite pointless to sum him up from that angle.

SURTEES.

"The Novels of R. S. Surtees." Facsimile of the original edition. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. Vols. 1-5. Set of 10 vols. £17 10s.)

The works of Surtees are alive to-day in spite of the world which he described with so much animation having passed away. And it is not a retrospective interest in manners, clothes, and customs which his novels so abundantly describe that accounts for the persistent popularity of such books as "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," "Handley Cross," and "Mr. Jorrocks's Hunt." It is the vigorous vitality *in* these books, fillin and dilating figures which are not merely no longer typical of the English sporting world, but hardly recognisable as realities now. While the externals of sporting life change almost beyond recognition, the spirit of it and the peculiar nature of the zest which accompanies it seem permanent. This zest, combined with his gift for the invention of extravagantly comic characters—only second to that of Dickens—accounts for this new edition, and will account for many more.

No Use for Plots.

Surtees had no power of construction whatever; he never gave a thought to his story. He trusted to his own abounding energy, once he was in the saddle, to carry him to the end. He had no use for plots. In the preface to "Ask Mamma" he tells the reader that "it may be a recommendation to the lover of life and literature to be told that the following story does not involve the complication of a plot"; and in "Hawbuck Grange," when he discusses an alternative occupation to hunting during a frost, he suggests that on such days "it is far better to stay at home and read the Post Directory, Annual Register, or any work that is not encumbered with a plot." He never had a serious competitor as the bard of the hunting field until Whyte-Melville came on the scene, and Whyte-Melville was so different a writer as hardly to be a rival. The next novelist who succeeded best in this line was Anthony Trollope; scattered up and down Trollope's novels are excellent, though not so wild-spirited, descriptions of runs and checks, disasters and humours in the pursuit of foxes. Surtees was as good at describing horses as men, and his works contain a fine variety of "portraits" of pullers and kickers, bolters and shyers.

A Sportsman Himself.

Like "Nimrod," Robert Smith Surtees was a sportsman himself. He succeeded, as second son of a Yorkshire landowner, to a small estate, and in his young days he wrote for *The Sporting Magazine.* In 1831 he started *The New Sporting Magazine,* which he edited till 1856. It was in his own magazine that the comic papers were first published, which appeared, in 1838, under the title of "Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities," with coloured plates by Alkin. This book found other admirers besides sportsmen. Lockhart, the editor of the *Quarterly,* enjoyed them so much that he encouraged Surtees to go on writing novels. So Surtees proceeded to make further use of Mr. Jorrocks, the grocer of sporting tastes, and the result was "Handley Cross," illustrated so admirably by John Leech. It is likely that had it not been for this tale of Cockney sporting life Dickens would not have found the right setting for Mr. Pickwick.

Like many sporting authors, in addition to his bold, broad humour, Surtees had something akin to the Elizabethans' love of grotesque verbal flourishes and smashingly voluble invective. Anyone who has a relish for that kind of writing will find Fleet Street echoes of it in the works of "Pitcher" of the "Pink 'Un." Heartiness and art do not, as a rule, go together, but a devil-may-care unpretentiousness and love of life for its own sake may, as is well seen in the case of Surtees, leave behind work which goes on delighting and bracing those who not only know nothing about art, but, all too modestly, imagine that it has nothing to say to them.

High praise must be accorded to the present edition of his novels, which is a reproduction of the original issue, the paper and typography alike leaving nothing to be desired.

POLITICS NOW AND IN THE 18th CENTURY.

"The Endless Adventure, 1710-1727." By F. S. Oliver. (Macmillan. 15s.).

Reviewed by PHILIP MORRELL.

Politics are dead, dead as theology. They have had 300 years of existence; that is quite enough.

One is concerned no longer with dreaming of the best form of Government, since all are equal, but with making science prevail. . . . Politics will be an everlasting folly so long as it is not subordinate to science.

It is sixty years since Flaubert made these observations in two of his letters to Georges Sand; and politics are not yet dead or even dying. Nor are they yet subordinate to science, and perhaps never will be, though we now have a highly efficient Civil Service, such as our forefathers never dreamed of, and an improved system of statistics, and a new experiment lately started at Geneva to secure, if possible, the peace of the world, and though men of science are doing their utmost, with the help of Mr. H. G. Wells, to make science prevail. It is clear then that Flaubert, if you take him literally, was mistaken. And yet you feel that there is much to be said for these new theories which he expressed so casually sixty years ago, and that in the gradual predominance of the scientific spirit there is the best hope for the improvement of the world. But how and when is this spirit to be applied to politics? To whom shall we look for help?

A Primitive View.

Certainly not to Mr. F. S. Oliver, who gives us in this essay—with its romantic title—the first instalment of what is really an historical study of Sir Robert Walpole and his times. Mr. Oliver, as everyone knows, is a highly accomplished writer. And among men of letters he belongs to a very rare type. He suffers from an excessive modesty—or is it merely, alas! from ill-health? At any rate, we feel that we do not have nearly enough of the good work he might be giving us. It is difficult to remember how long ago it is since his excellent "Life of Hamilton" appeared, and it is greatly to be hoped that he will not be so long in completing the other two volumes of this new biographical essay—for the author will not allow it the title of history—which promises to be even better. But it is prefaced by an elaborate introduction, occupying over a hundred pages, or nearly a quarter of this volume, in which he discourses upon the theory of politics—not merely the politics of Walpole's age, but the politics of all time, past, present, and to come—in a manner which I confess I find more brilliant than convincing. To Mr. Oliver politics would seem to be an art of a curiously primitive kind, an art with which neither science nor morality, in the ordinary sense of that word, has apparently much to do. It is an art that varies little, so he thinks, from age to age. In the course of 2,000 years, it has remained, he says, essentially the same. No doubt the conventions that one country or another may adopt for restraining the ferocity of political warfare are superficially different. But the idea of the betterment of public life rests, we are told, on nothing more substantial than a pious legend. Politics is an art that will neither change nor die. It is the art or "endless adventure" of governing men.

The Politician's Aim.

Not that politics—we are relieved to hear—can ever be entirely divorced from morals. Each grows on a separate root and stem, but they are "often intertwined," for as there is water in all our food, so there is morality—of a kind—in all our actions. No doubt the politician is fundamentally a selfish fellow.

The prime motive of the politician is not to do good to humanity or even to his own country, but simply to gain power for himself.

But, lest we should be shocked by this sentiment (p. 31), the relief comes immediately:—

Yet he will inevitably fail if he refuses homage to the moral standards of his particular age.

For after all a politician can never stand alone; he must have adherents. The approval of his adherents is "the breath of his nostrils, the wind in his sails," and if he would keep them loyal to him he must be careful not to outrage their feelings of right and wrong. Besides, he may himself have a conscience—the great majority of them have—by which he is "to some extent" restrained and impelled. That is always a consoling thought.

Morality, Public and Private.

Still, it is fairly clear, so we gather from this introduction, that a politician must not be judged like other men.

In taking stock of a politician the first question is not whether he was a good man who used righteous means, but whether he was successful in gaining power, in keeping it, and in governing; whether, in short, he was skilful at his particular craft or a bungler.

But the question remains by what means, if not necessarily by righteous means, he is to prove his skill. In this matter we gather he is not his own master; for though, as we have seen, his prime motive is to gain power for himself, his career is dedicated to his country and his party; "his only safe rule is the rigour of the game." But, again, what does this amount to? Well, it is always rather difficult to say.

It has never yet been decided . . . how far a politician may stretch, and when he may break the rules of private morality. (P. 98.)

He must not be too careful about a positive and strict veracity. He must fool most of the people for some of the time; and as regards his opponents, well, he must get rid of them, or get over them as best he can.

Still, it is a noble game; and though it is one in which a man may easily lose his own soul, let him remember that danger is inseparable from honour. Patriotism, so we gather, is all that matters. If he is truly patriotic, though he must never say so—for "a man who calls himself a patriot falls under suspicion"—all is well.

The Main Theme.

It is a relief to turn from this long and romantic overture, which is never convincing and sometimes even tedious, to the main theme of the book. Of this it is hardly possible to speak too highly, for Mr. Oliver is at his best, and his best is very good—when he is dealing with the past. He is not a philosopher or even a politician, and should never write "at large," but his account of Walpole and Bolingbroke, of Hervey, Dubois, and Alberoni, is almost the perfection of historical writing: interesting, sympathetic, and extraordinarily vivid. I am only sorry that I cannot have another column in which to say all I should like to say about it. I would, however, urge my readers, if they care for history, to get this book quickly, and, having skimmed over—or perhaps omitted altogether—the first 111 pages, to see for themselves how admirably written the rest of it is. There are excellent portraits of most of the principal characters, though it is a pity that the author did not include one of Alberoni among them. The book would also be better for a chronological table and an index.

THE NEGRO AT HOME.

"Jungle Gods." By Carl von Hoffman. (Constable. 10s.)

This is a book to rejoice the heart of Sir J. G. Frazer, and of all anthropologists professional and amateur, who see the day fast approaching when the ever-advancing tide of Western science shall have washed away the last lingering vestiges of primitive belief. Mr. Carl von Hoffman needs no introduction to people already interested in Africa, and this volume is the best possible letter of credit he could present to the great public yet but dimly aware of him. There can be few living men who know the Dark Continent with anything like the same intimacy. There are certainly few who can claim to have travelled the entire distance from the Congo to the Cape, through the heart of Equatorial Africa and Rhodesia, "lingering along the way for months to study the local native life" and to gather the rich repertory of folklore and legend which he reproduces with so delightful a bonhomie of style and such a quick human sympathy in these fascinating pages. His book has made a great success in his adopted country, the United States; at least an equally enthusiastic welcome awaits it on this side of the Atlantic.

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SEEING RED.

"My Married Life with Ludendorff." By Margarethe Ludendorff. (Hutchinson. 18s.) 18s.)
"Pilsudski, the Hero of Poland." By Rom Landau. Translated by Geoffrey Dunlop. (Jarrolds. 18s.).
"Carrie Nation." By Herbert Asbury. (Knopf. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

It is no doubt true that some nations are more prone than others to get excited, to see red. But no nation, especially nowadays, is quite immune, as Mafeking night painfully reminded John Bull, who had been traditionally credited with sheer stolidity. In the trio of excitables biographed this week the most extraordinary case is that of Ludendorff. A Chinese, or supposed Chinese, observer, who wrote a little book about the effects of the outbreak of war in "the" Fatherland, witnessed an outburst of hysteria in which he detected a feminine streak in the German character. But even he would have been astonished to see how so stolid looking a soldier as General Ludendorff completely lost his balance after the great collapse—if, indeed, he did not do so before the end of the war—in striking contrast to the fine staunchness of Hindenburg, who has turned adversity to such good account.

Frau Ludendorff's Portrait.

Ludendorff's ignominious surrender to his nerves is all the more noticeable because his wife, whom he married as a widow with three sons in 1909, lets his conduct speak for itself, for, despite the great provocation she received from his failure to face fate and his philandering during the very time he was revolting, she permits herself only two criticisms. Ludendorff, she says, had no sense of humour, and "never possessed any knowledge of human nature." Had he had either, he would not have had any truck with people like Kapp and Hitler, and still less with the egregious Trebitsch Lincoln.

It was not merely that he saw red when the Republic was formed. Before that he had fallen out with the Crown Prince and Prince Rupprecht. Then there was something very undignified in his flight to Copenhagen in a false beard and blue spectacles. But the spell of exile did anything but sober him, for he was even more foolish when he came back. Her whole method of painting Ludendorff's portrait shows that Frau Margarethe has kept her head, whereas events, quite unconnected with her, show that the general lost his. The superman, in fact, saw red. He was a mere lath painted to look like steel. The book certainly disproves the theory that woman and hysteria are synonymous.

The Polish Dictator.

Rightly or wrongly, we expect a Pole to be anything but stolid. Certainly Pilsudski saw red from his very boyhood whenever he thought of Russia, not least when Czardom sent him for five years to Siberia. But the difference between him and Ludendorff is that his seeing red has put him at the head of his country, which he rules with a rod of iron, well knowing some of its national characteristics. In an unsigned Preface, dated from Frome—whether by the author, Mr. Landau, or his translator, Mr. Geoffrey Dunlop, is not clear—we are told that Pilsudski is a "romantic." But, perhaps because he comes of Lithuanian stock, he will strike most readers as a realist, though even then he is a puzzle.

> In Pilsudski there are no hard and fast lines which separate the soldier from the statesman, the statesman from the popular idol, and it is difficult as yet to decide the limits of his achievement, though its magnitude can, even to-day, be gauged, and we can feel the fascination of the curious world from which it springs.

An Opportunist.

Curious it certainly is to the eye of Englishmen who are grounded in continuity, for Pilsudski started at zero as a Socialist, and has now become dictator with little use for Demos. He certainly stopped at nothing that he thought could help Poland and hurt Russia. Thus, during the Russo-Japanese war he tried to get Japan to organise a Polish army corps to attack Czardom from the rear, while in the Great War he was not averse from helping Germany.

> He hoped that the Germans would help him. He would be prepared in exchange to offer them the use of the excellent secret service of the legions, run, for the most part, by women. Though his sympathies were neither German nor Austrian, he respected the Germans—he admired them even far more.

And then, when Poland was at last free from Russia, he fought his way to power, antagonising many of his countrymen in the process by all sorts of devices and amid all sorts of ups and downs, including exile. But to some critics, such, for example, as Mr. George Glasgow in his new book, "Continental Statesman," he is anything but a wise leader. Mr. Glasgow calls him a megalomaniac, who fails to see that the huge Poland which he has induced the Powers to give him is "not strengthened but weakened" by its increased size.

The American Fanatic.

Few women of our day have seen quite so red as Carrie Nation, the bar smasher, the hater of smoking and corsets and tea. But then, with her Scoto-Irish-Kentucky ancestry and her crazy mother who thought herself Queen Victoria, she was never well balanced, and her first marriage to a dipsomaniac, Dr. Gloyd, did the rest. Before the days of the Suffragettes, Carrie would have astonished English people with her famous axe, her fierce rhetoric, her sensational imprisonments. As it is, we have produced nothing quite like her.

Her biographer, Mr. Asbury, who has specialised in Methodist history, treats her rather cynically, and millions of her fellow countrymen got a great deal of amusement out of her for years, though she was really a pathetic figure, who, when she died in 1911 at the age of 65, a poor old battered creature, had been deserted even by her most ardent supporters. Yet it might be claimed that her seeing red had something to do with the coming of Prohibition, which involved a good deal of the axe work she introduced. Ironically enough, when Prohibition came, the authorities found on her father's old homestead one of the largest "moonshine" stills ever discovered in that part of the Missouri.

NEW FICTION.

WAR PANORAMAS.

"Her Privates We." By Private 19022. (Davies. 7s. 6d.)
"Medal Without Bar." By Richard Blaker. (Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 6d.)
"Vile Bodies." By Evelyn Waugh. (Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.)
"Chéri." By Colette. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)
"The Class Reunion." By Franz Werfel. (Jarrolds 7s 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

It is, perhaps, Private 19022's misfortune that his book was not published before "All Quiet" and the other German successes, for in that case it would almost instantly have conquered all Europe. Yet it is, I think, big enough to do this even to-day, when there are a score or more of war-books of the first rank on the market. Who Private 19022 may be I do not know, but he is a fine writer, and he has written an amazing book which brings the trench-life of an infantryman into a clearer focus than has ever been achieved before.

Somewhat naturally most of our war-books have shown things from the officer's standpoint. The slightly mysterious and well-educated Bourne, whose 1916 experiences in France are here related with such extraordinary fidelity and detail, remains an "other rank" until the day of his death. Like many others wholly ignorant of soldiering at the time of recruitment, he preferred to learn something about the ways of men before shouldering the responsibilities of an officer. It is soon enough obvious that he will make a first-rate officer, but he has come very near to the men, and it is a sense of duty and not personal inclination which finally causes him to allow his name to go forward—uselessly, as it happens—for a commission.

Bourne himself, of course, is not typical of the ordinary soldier, but the company in which he finds himself might have belonged to any line regiment in the British Army. "War," says his author, "is waged by men: not by beasts or by gods," and so although the beastlinesses of warfare are not omitted its splendours are given their place, though without exaggeration. This, you come to see, is really what was happening in a hundred parts of "the front," and nearly every regiment had its Martlow and its Weeper and its Captain Malet and its Sergeant Tozer, even if it was not lucky enough to have its Bourne. It is a human and a noble book.

* * *

There is nobility, too, in Mr. Blaker's novel, which has good claims to be included amongst the big books of the war. Here the chief figure is one Cartright, a married solicitor in the late thirties, who ultimately becomes an artillery lieutenant. He is the best kind of "amateur soldier," whom his colleagues instinctively call "Uncle," steady and reliable even in the horrors of the Somme. He is invalided home, and you think that he might well be excused further service in France. Possibly he could have kept his "cushy" defence job until Armistice Day; but although he hates the idea of going back, the call of his beloved battery is strong. And go back he does. Daringly, too, Mr. Blaker not only permits "Uncle" to survive the war, but allows his eldest son, just old enough to have gained his "wings," to do likewise.

I am not convinced that the book need have been quite so long as it is. I am not sure that it need have included quite so many "flings" at those who were not actually in the trenches, but of its high artistry and of its authenticity there is no doubt at all. And it has the double merit of being at once an exciting story and a splendid picture of a British battery in France.

* * *

In "Vile Bodies" Mr. Waugh is just as droll and unexpected and slightly outrageous and wholly delectable as he was in "Decline and Fall." He takes a little satirical look forward, and, with assistance from the lordly gossip-writers of the time, records the doings of its Bright Young People. It is a curiously diverting picture, and not perhaps quite so much of a caricature as it might seem to be. These people's antics may be ridiculous, but there is a ring of familiarity about them. And what a gallery of eccentrics Mr. Waugh has to show us! The drunk major and Lottie Crump and the forgetful Colonel and Agatha Runcible and Miles Malpractice—a disorderly crew, no doubt, but what fun to read about them!

Mr. Waugh may be a little cynical in his outlook; he may even be a little grim in some of his chapters; but it seems to me that in him we have a humorist of a delightfully new kind, at times impish and wayward, at others shrewd and sardonic. For myself, I intend to re-read the new book at the first opportunity.

* * *

The two importations are interesting, though I cannot be enthusiastic about either. Colette, at moments, is delicious—in France she stands almost by herself—but in its English dress "Chéri" is little more than a commonplace tragedy of the half-world. It is, however, redeemed from mediocrity by its brilliant portraits and by a final chapter which is certainly moving.

The Austrian book, if exceedingly clever, is definitely unpleasant. Yet another of those psychological cases, generally "made in Germany," is put under the microscope—this time, that of an examining magistrate, who, in his youthful days, took a queer pleasure in humiliating and mentally torturing his best friend. Herr Werfel makes the most of the dramatic possibilities of his "case," but that is about all that can be said in its favour.

STREET ARABS.

"Ragamuffins." By Dorothy Lady Stanley. (Medici Society. 25s.)

Lady Stanley, wife of the famous explorer, who died only three years ago, was known to a large circle of friends for her charm as well as for her artistic talent; it is touching to think that in a private journal written in her teens she hoped for success as an artist, "as she would like to devote the money earned in bettering young children." Both the charm which endeared her to her friends and the sympathy for children which inspired so much of her work are seen in this collection of verses and sepia-wash drawings. The street-urchin is not sentimentalised here, but seen in his true cheerful colours—a small, courageous individual full of character and vitality, whether he be playing marbles, bathing in the Serpentine, or using his fists.

PHENOLOGY.

"A Guide to the Birds of Southern Rhodesia, and a Record of Their Nesting Habits." By Captain Cecil D. Priest. (Office of the High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia. 15s.)
"More Gleanings from Nature's Fields." By W. P. Pycraft. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)
"The New Nature Study." By F. J. Wright. (Thornton Butterworth. 5s.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

After an hour with Captain Priest's book, the field-naturalist will want to sell all that he has and secure his passage to Beira, so full of novel sound and colour are its pages. In Southern Rhodesia the wanderer may have glimpses of the amethyst sun bird, the quaint lourie, the dikkop scuttling through the undergrowth, the long and lithe snake-bird diving at his approach. He may flush a flamingo, and see it rising with a crimson flash from its nest upon the ground, may watch the crowned crane going through its stately antics, and the bateleur eagle, "one of nature's expert aviators," turning somersaults in mid-air. The natives venerate this bird, we read; and if they catch one in a trap set for other fowl, they will release it with humble apologies and clapping of hands. The ibis, once also sacred, may arrest the traveller's attention, the lilac-breasted roller gladden his sight, while at a distance of a mile or more he hears the strange booming of the hornbill. All these birds, and hundreds of others, figure in Captain Priest's list. By this publication the author has made himself the T. A. Coward of Rhodesia.

The pages of this valuable "Guide" are crowded with curious details as to the nesting and other habits of the various species. Mrs. Mount's coloured plates are exquisite; and Captain Priest's etchings, which are as admirable as they are numerous, are in the best tradition. These illustrations at once enhance the reader's pleasure, and will prove serviceable for purposes of identification and comparison. The book is one of which Southern Rhodesia may indeed be proud.

"Rhodesian Man."

"That ancient and amazing native of Rhodesia known as 'Rhodesian Man,'" whose remains are the subject of one of Mr. W. P. Pycraft's brief dissertations, how many ancestors of Capt. Priest's birds had he beheld? For one thing, he habitually walked, says Mr. Pycraft, with a very pronounced stoop, seeking his food upon the ground. He had, it is true, tremendously strong neck muscles, whereby to lift his massive head if enemies were about; but "the obvious disadvantages of this stooping gait may well have brought about his extinction. Some other human contemporary, who had developed a greater freedom of movement in regard to his legs and a more upright carriage, may well have ousted him in the struggle for existence."

In this new miscellany Mr. Pycraft's further "gleanings" are as various and informative as their precursors. He finds his themes in the life-history of birds, beasts, reptiles, plants, and fishes. There is hardly a single branch of natural history on which he does not touch. The tyro, to avoid confusion, had better not read too many of these forty instructive studies at a sitting.

A Quest for Naturalists.

Mr. Wright's practical book calls for a strictly practical notice. The scheme in which he invites naturalists to participate will come as news to many of them. Nature study is a delightful pursuit, but if any observer finds that his activity seems to lack tangible utility, let him turn his attention to what is known as phenology. Phenology, the study of the relation between climate on the one hand and plant, bird, and insect life on the other, has already achieved remarkable results. For instance, it has been discovered that the flowering date of the purple-leafed plum indicates the best time for sowing spring oats to safeguard the crop from the Frit fly in May. But this discovery was the outcome of prolonged, varied, and widespread observation. "By amassing," says Mr. Wright, "a large number of observations made during a period of years by a great body of workers covering a wide area, and studying the same animal and plant life, mankind may hope to wrest a few more valuable secrets from nature, relating to the interaction between climate and life."

This is the quest in which the Royal Meteorological Society asks naturalists to bear a part. The Society (which for full particulars should be addressed at 49 Cromwell Road, S.W.7), desires exact information as to the earliest appearance and subsequent developments in each observer's district of certain plants, birds, and insects. Returns are issued to the investigator, showing exactly the points on which notification is required. Intending observers must have keen eyesight and hearing, and, above all, must put accuracy first. The Society has at present 467 observers on its books, and would welcome fresh recruits.

HISTORY WITHOUT TEARS.

"The Chronicles of Touchard-Lafosse. II.—The Passing of the Cardinal." Translated by H. C. Sneyd. (Hamilton. 12s. 6d.)

"Touchard-Lafosse," says Mr. Sneyd in his foreword to this translation, "is a novelist rewriting history, and his concern is to interest and amuse, sometimes even to scandalise the reader; it is not to present a lofty or painstaking monument of historical truth." But the fact that he was born in 1780 and died in 1847 did not prevent the brilliant journalist from giving, in his "Chroniques de L'Œil de Bœuf," a picture of a past age, from the reign of Louis XIII. to the reign of Louis XVI., which had a certain veracity as well as entertainment to recommend it. The first volume in Mr. Sneyd's version ended with the triumph of Richelieu; the present volume continues the struggle between the Cardinal and his enemies to the day of his death. Touchard-Lafosse then skips nearly a score of years, and takes up his story on the marriage of Louis XIV. and Marie-Thérèse. Louis's affairs with Louise de la Vallière and Madame de Montespan, the trial of Fouquet, the building of Versailles—these are among the subjects of the scandalous chronicler. Taken with a grain of salt, the book may be indulged in without injury to the historical sense and with benefit to the sense of humour.

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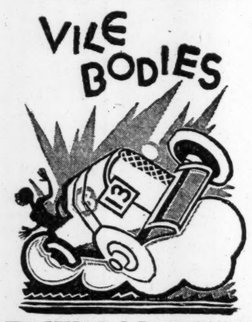

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FIGHTING CARAVANS 303
deafening din. The cannon had never bellowed but once. Wagons were burning. At the far end of the oval the savages pulled out wagons, opening the corral for the bellowing, shrieking stock to pour forth like a dark flood.
Clint plunged through smoke, swinging a broken rifle, trying in the terrific maze to find comrades and keep with them. Smoke blew from the wagons, denser and denser. A circle of fire surrounded the freighters. Here and there in the dim blue haze groups of freighters and savages were contending, shooting, beating, struggling, mad beasts in the grip of blood lust. Clint rushed up to brain a Kiowa that was scalping a white man. He beat down two screeching devils that had set fire to the ammunition wagon.

THE RUNNER—RALPH CONNOR'S — frontier novel of strong-thewed pioneers. "An honest, romantic, well-written tale."—*Daily News.* 7/6 net

THE RUNNER 451
Out of the woods and into the trap rode the raiders some seventy-five strong, their tongues thick, and their boisterous voices giving proof that in their raid they had tapped some whisky kegs.
At the barrier a voice rang out "Halt!" Startled, they halted, subdued into silence.
"Who are you?" inquired their leader.
"You are covered! Don't move!" came the voice. Meantime, some yards in the rear nearer the woods, the pine stumps from the fence on either side moved into the lane blocking it completely.
Huddled together, talking in hurried confused voices, the raiders waited developments. From the rear came a word of command
"Drop your guns on the ground!" No one moved.

THE MYSTERY OF VINCENT DANE—BY MRS. VICTOR RICKARD — Here's a fine new mystery for the New Year. 7/6 net

8 *THE MYSTERY OF VINCENT DANE*
On a clear space of wet sand a man was lying face downwards. His arms were flung widely, and he might have been asleep except for a something—a terrible stillness—which belied the fact, and set Carteret running hard. He scrambled down the rocks and went as quickly as he could over the soft, yielding sand. A flight of seagulls screamed round him and the sea revealed itself in a pale sheet of tossing grey-green, washing very close to where the man lay. There was no doubt about it. The man was dead.
Lifting him up, Carteret turned the body over. He was dressed in the rough blue serge of a sailor, young and with a blunt-featured face of no special distinction or personality.

THE AVENGING RAY— Everything it passed over was absolutely dead and crumbled at a touch. The new **SEAMARK** thriller. 7/6 net

310 THE AVENGING RAY
Windermaine thrust the De-cohesor in his hands.
"You work it with that switch," he said. "There's a half-mile of accumulators, nearly bursting with death, in that outer cave through there," he said. "You may blow yourself and all creation to blazes—but the world won't be safe till they're smashed. Good luck, old scout. I'll see you later."
"But not at the wicket gate, I'll lay," grunted Standy.
He took the machine, eyeing it askance.
"Hey! Gerry!" he called.
But Windermaine was gone.

COCK CROW—ANTHONY CARLYLE'S — brilliant story of love and mystery. "If you want publicity—propose to Rosita Abbas, the merry widow—she'll bring it." 7/6 net

306 *Cock Crow*
"She loves Storm. I know that. I know, too, that while she was eager for his love she would not permit him to be her lover.
"'Because of this I kept my knowledge to myself. Because of this I stayed my hand—and my anger. But when it was brought home to me that he—my friend—was transferring his affections, and transferring them to a woman more beloved to me than any other—my Mary—I knew that the time had come to strike!
"'Like Rosita, Mary was loyal. Mary could be nothing else, even had she loved the man, which she did not. For Mary I know that there is only one man in all the world, for all time—her own man. Mary's that sort of woman.

THE RED BRAND—CHARLES ALDEN SELTZER'S — dramatic novel of lost gold, Apache warriors, and the hoof-thunder of Longhorn herds. 7/6 net

THE RED BRAND 257
She was silent.
"Look here," he said. "Let's make a deal. I don't want to be a hog. Tell me where the mine is and I'll share it with you. I want to get out of this country, but I want to get out with a stake. I'll fix the rest of the boys up out of my share and you can walk off clean with yours. I'll make that deal with you. But you've got to do it quick!"
She knew that he had no intention of keeping such a promise. His offer was merely a trick to get her to give him the information he desired.
So she laughed at him and had the satisfaction of watching his eyes cloud with disappointment.
"You won't, eh?" he said.
"You don't seem to believe what I tell you," she mocked. "I have told you that I do not know where the mine is located."
His gaze was level.
"You're a liar," he said.

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GOLLANCZ

EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.

"The Epistle to the Ephesians." Edited by Walter Lock, D.D. (Methuen. 6s.)

Reviewed by EDWARD SHILLITO.

It cannot be said that English scholarship has neglected the Epistle which Coleridge called "The Divinest Composition of Man." Westcott, Armitage Robinson, Hott, Gore, Dale, and others have provided invaluable help for the reader; nevertheless, there is room for this book by Dr. Lock. The editor very wisely limits himself to the interpretation of the letter in its main purpose; he refuses to explore many inviting branch lines of study. The interesting question, for example, where the letter was written is not discussed; the case for the authorship of St. Paul is briefly, but not exhaustively, stated. The severe limitations which Dr. Lock has imposed upon himself make the book all the more valuable for the preacher or the layman who wishes chiefly to know what precisely the words, familiar to his ears, mean both for the understanding of St. Paul and for the guidance they bring still to those who would share with him the mystery.

Church and Empire.

Dr. Lock is most convincing in his treatment of the analogy which St. Paul saw between the Church and the Empire. The ideal of the Church was partly framed upon the ideal of the Empire. "That Empire had originated in one small Italian city which had triumphed over its enemies, which had extended itself throughout the world, which had broken down all barriers of nationality, which had admitted aliens and foreigners to be fellow-citizens, and all this was summed up in its one head, the Emperor, the object of worship, the security of peace among the nations." It is not difficult to see the light that this comparison casts on the Apostle's language in this letter. It was certainly like him to take the forms of thought familiar to his readers and turn them to a nobler usage.

There are on every page illuminating comments upon the meaning of the language and the weight of individual words. It is valuable to know, for example, that "by nature children of wrath" does not mean "in God's original intention," but "by birth"; and "children of wrath" means scarcely more than "objects of punishment," but of the punishment of a God rich in mercy, who punishes to save from worse sorrow.

If there were more books like this there would be more and better expository preaching.

LANCASHIRE.

"The Charm of Lancashire." By J. Cuming Walters. Illustrated by Frank Greenwood. (Black. 7s. 6d.)

As Mr. J. Cuming Walters says, there is already an enormous number of good histories and guide-books dealing with Lancashire. His aim has been, in his own words, to "gather impressions, to muse, to dream, and to see material things through a prismatic lens which imparts to them fantasy of form and enchantment of colour," and, in the greater part of his book, he has been remarkably successful.

Probably the best chapter is the one which deals with Wordsworth's Lancashire lakeland. Storrs Hall, Hawkshead, and the River Duddon are all in the county, while Robert Walker, the priest of whom Wordsworth wrote—

> A labourer, with moral virtue girt,
> With spiritual graces, like a glory, crowned,

was vicar of Seathwaite for more than sixty years.

The word "saunter" is said to be derived from going *à la sainte terre*, and the only defect in this book is that the author in his saunterings has made Lancashire a little too much of a holy land. He has an axe to grind; the charm of the county is, admittedly, not enough realised, but in emphasising it he has tended occasionally to overstate and sentimentalise it. He tells us, for instance, that Francis Thompson was born at Preston, but he omits the significant fact that he hated it so much that he walked to London rather than stay there.

But there is a breathless enthusiasm throughout the book which makes excusable the fact that no mention is ever made of Lancashire's average weather.

CHILDREN OF ST. FRANCIS.

"Among the Franciscan Tertiaries." By Nesta de Robeck. (Dent. 10s. 6d.)

The spirit which has inspired this naive and touching record and which breathes and shines through its every page, is expressed in its opening paragraph:—

> The 3rd of October, 1226, saw the closing of the earthly life of Saint Francis, the end of the first stage of his universal mission. Sister Death had come to him as a second bride, while the birds sang in the evening sky above the Porziuneula, and Saint Bonaventura tells us that "A brother who was a disciple of Blessed Francis saw his soul, radiant as a shining star, surrounded by a pure white cloud which carried it straight to Heaven to rest in Christ his Beloved in eternal joy."

A religion can be worthily expressed only by a believer of unwavering faith, and such a volume as this of Miss de Robeck's will be welcome not merely to those who share her unhesitating belief, but to every student of history who desires to penetrate to the heart of the belief of the ages which preceded the birth of doubt. Under her pen the figures of Angela of Foligno, of Margaret of Cortona, of the royal Saint Louis the Ninth, of Ramon Lull, and of other stars of the Franciscan Order, remote from each other in time and place, but bound together by the bond of a common devotion to the founder of their Order, live again in these earnestly written pages.

ITALIAN ART.

"An Introduction to Italian Painting." By Sir Charles Holmes. (Cassell. 10s. 6d.)
"Sienese Painting of the Trecento." By Curt H. Weigelt. (Pegasus Press. £6 6s.)
"Neapolitan Painting of the Seicento." By Aldo de Rinaldis. (Pegasus Press. £4 14s. 6d.)
"Venetian Painting of the Seicento and Settecento." By Giuseppe Fiocco. (Pegasus Press. £4 14s. 6d.)
"The Italian Paintings of the Renaissance." By Bernhard Berenson. (Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d.)
"Botticelli." By Yukio Yashiro. (The Medici Society. 50s.)
"Fra Angelico." By Wilhelm Hausenstein. (Methuen. 25s.)
"Fra Angelico." By Paul Muratoff. (Warne. 31s. 6d.)
"Italian Painting." By A. F. Clutton Brock. (Faber and Faber. 2s.)
"The Italian Masters." By Horace Shipp. (Sampson Low. 7s. 6d.)
"Studies in the Italian Renaissance." By Herbert M. Vaughan. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by FRANK RUTTER.

No man can write more delightfully, and at the same time so instructively, about the "old masters" than Sir Charles Holmes. He has had the widest variety of experience of any writer upon art. A painter himself, he has been in turn editor of an art magazine, Slade Professor at Oxford, and Director of the National Gallery. He knows how to appeal at one and the same time to four different classes of readers. Further, his prose has the lucid directness and emphatic design of his own paintings and water-colours. Within the space of 145 pages he gives a masterly survey of the sequence of Italian painting, tracing its beginning from its Byzantine origin, and following it not only to the Baroque period, but contriving to give a word to Segantini on his last page. No better introduction to the present exhibition at Burlington House could be imagined.

The "Pantheon" Series.

Among more weighty and opulently illustrated books on Italian art, the volumes in the "Pantheon" series hold a leading place. Published simultaneously in five languages—a system which permits far more wealth and excellence of illustration than would otherwise be possible at the price—these books are written by scholars of world-wide repute. Each author not only gives a brilliant summary of modern research in the subject treated, but usually throws new light on one or more aspects of his theme. Each volume is a reassessment of the art of a period and a school, and that fresh valuation is not only "twentieth century," but likely to remain so for years to come.

Sr. Curt H. Weigelt traces the decline of the Sienese School not so much to the rapid decline of the political importance of Siena towards the middle of the Trecento, as to the "unparalleled congestion of masters" in so confined an area. With Sr. Toesca's admirable survey of the same period in Florence, this volume exhausts the Tuscan painting of the century in question.

Two other newly published "Pantheon" books deal with the latter end of Italian painting—Sr. Aldo de Rinaldis writing on "Neapolitan Painting of the Seicento," and Sr. Giuseppe Fiocco on "Venetian Painting of the Seicento and Settecento." Each volume, in addition to the text, contains about eighty-four really superb plates in collotype. Now, when there is so much interest in Baroque painting and El Greco, there should be a very special welcome for Sr. de Rinaldis's work on

> a phase of Italian art growing on Italian soil that was yet under the influence of Arragon and Spain—

a phase, one might add, whose importance in the general development of European art has not yet been fully appreciated.

Even in so largely covered a field as that of later Venetian painting, Prof. Fiocco finds something new to say, and brings discipline and clarity into this usually confused and often misrepresented chapter of Italian painting.

For Students and Others.

Among the new editions which the Academy exhibition has hastened to bring into birth, the most important is Mr. Bernhard Berenson's volume, in which for the first time we have within one pair of covers his long-famous text-books on the Venetian, Florentine, Central Italian, and North Italian schools. Very welcome to lovers of Botticelli will be the new and cheaper edition of Mr. Yukio Yashiro's book, which is already a classic in two hemispheres.

Two books on Fra Angelico compete for attention, both profusely and admirably illustrated. Mr. Wilhelm Hausenstein's volume probes deeper into the art of the master, and is an exhaustive, scholarly study. Mr. Paul Muratoff depends more heavily on the number of his excellent reproductions, and his text, translated from the Russian by Eric Law-Gisiko, is shorter and less exhaustive, but adequate as far as it goes.

Mr. A. F. Clutton Brock, in the space of sixty-four pages, has written a concise and intelligent survey of Italian painting, with special reference to the present exhibition; Mr. Shipp has compiled a rather larger book with similar aims more popular in style, paying less attention to artistic problems, and a good deal more to the historical background. Readers attracted by the historical aspect of the Renaissance will find much to delight and hold them in Mr. Vaughan's well-informed volume, which, besides relating the history of the Medici, Borgia, Farnese, and other famous families, contains several sympathetic essays on the life and work of typical Renaissance artists.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE ENDLESS ADVENTURE.
By F. S. Oliver. (Macmillan. 15s.)

MY MARRIED LIFE WITH LUDENDORFF.
By Margarethe Ludendorff. (Hutchinson. 18s.)

THE MAN CHARLES DICKENS.
By Edward Wagenknecht. (Constable. 18s. 6d.)

MEDAL WITHOUT BAR.
By Richard Blaker. (Hodder and Stoughton 8s. 6d.)

The book season has really opened well with some excellent books, and many others are due. One of the most "topical," in view of Lord Grey's pronouncement, will be Sir Charles Mallet's study of Mr. Lloyd George, which Sir Ernest Benn is publishing on the last day of the month. I understand that Sir Charles, who entered Parliament in 1906, is most critical when he comes to the Great War.

* * * *

Perhaps no book of the week is more eagerly looked forward to than Mr. H. M. Tomlinson's "All Our Yesterdays," which Heinemann publishes to-morrow. It is less a story than an imaginative conception of the war. Meanime, the ultra-pessimistic type of war book, which is distinctly on the increase, will be answered by Mr. Ronald Gurner, M.C., headmaster of the Whitgift Grammar School, in a novel called "Pass Guard at Ypres," which Dent is publishing.

* * * *

Sir Arthur Keith is always so intensely readable that many people will regret that his long expected book, "Further Discoveries in the Antiquity of Man," which Williams and Norgate hoped to publish in the autumn, may be postponed till next year. This is due to the fact that Sir Arthur has been ill, and that he has had to go to Egypt for a rest, and will remain there till the end of March.

* * * *

Dr. Leslie Hotson, who made the striking discovery of the facts about the death of Marlowe, has now found nine missing letters which Shelley wrote to his first wife before and after his elopement with Mary Godwin. The documents, which will be published by Faber and Faber under the title "The Lost Letters of Shelley to Harriet," explode Dowden's theory that poor Harriet had been unfaithful to him.

* * * *

On the heels of Mr. Gribble's book on the flamboyant Balzac we are to get through Mr. Gollancz a book on the more flamboyant Dumas, which Mr. Herbert Gorman has written under the title "The Incredible Marquis." Mr. Ford Madox Ford is very enthusiastic about it. Indeed, he says, "there cannot be a better book of its kind in the world."

* * * *

Thousands of people not interested in literature will be attracted by Mrs. Paul Robeson's biography of her husband, "Paul Robeson—Negro," which Mr. Gollancz will publish in the spring, on the morning following Mr. Robeson's first appearance as Othello. Mr. Robeson is a highly cultivated man with interests far beyond the theatre. Again, commercial people will be interested in selections from the letters of Alfred Krupp, another Gollancz book, in which we learn how the vast organisation of that firm was built up.

* * * *

There should be a great deal of good reading in "The Verney Letters," covering the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, which Margaret Lady Verney has edited for Benn. Lady Verney, who is the widow of the third baronet, has already edited two volumes of the Verney memoirs and can sign herself LL.D.

* * * *

Africa is always with us, and is represented by two forthcoming books. One of them, by Gordon MacCreagh, is called "The Last of Free Africa," and will be published by Harrap. It deals with Abyssinia, while General Smuts is publishing through Oxford University Press six of his addresses, including the Rhodes Lectures, under the title of "Africa and Some World Problems."

J. M. B.

THE PROFESSIONS.

"The Army." By Lieut.-General Sir George MacMunn. "The Architect." By Clough Williams-Ellis. "The Stage." By Lena Ashwell. (Bles. 5s. each.)

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THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

HOW DR. SCHACHT CAPITULATED.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE HAGUE, Saturday.

Not even Dr. Hjalmar Schacht could pump excitement into the resumed Reparations Conference at The Hague. To-day the ground was practically cleared. The programme has gone very much according to plan—in this case the practical application of the August modifications of the Young Plan.

Great Britain gets a better share of the unconditional annuities. France and Germany have arrived at an understanding regarding mobilisation; the substantial effect is that Germany, in the flotation of any international loan, will give the French a first run of probably a year without competitive effort in that field. As regards the date of payment of the annuities, Germany agrees to the 15th day of each month. That maintains the actuarial basis on which the tables in the Young report were based, and with that the value of the annuities to the allied creditor countries.

It is also understood that the German railway law will be administered in such a way as to preserve, in the fixing of charges and in the general control, security for the payment of that part of the annuity which depends on the railway contribution. Most of the creditor countries have agreed to exchange information with Great Britain regarding contracts for deliveries in kind in the ten years during which that system is maintained. In the event of moratorium in cash transfers and special programmes of deliveries in kind, British interests are also safeguarded. There may be difficulties in the case of Italian coal contracts with Germany; but they are not likely to be difficulties of substance.

Problems of non-German reparations, as applied to Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria, and Czecho-Slovakia, have been troublesome. Even now many of the delegates are not sure that they are out of the way. In this case, however, the decisions of the large Powers for all practical purposes command the field; if the Young Plan gives way in future it will not be at the hands of the smaller countries.

INTERNATIONAL BANK.

As anticipated, the headquarters of the Bank for International Settlements will be at Basle. The site is of no particular importance; but it is interesting that leading bankers should have thought that Brussels was too near to French influence.

To M. Jaspar, the Belgian Prime Minister, the decision is perhaps personally disappointing; until a late stage of the Conference he hoped that the British and other delegations would support his plea that Belgium should be chosen. The statutes are framed; the trust deed which links the bank with the creditor countries has been completed; and in due course the new organisation, which is really the creature of the central banks in the individual countries, will set out to:

Collect and pay the German annuities;
Take note of the contracts in deliveries in kind and keep an eye on their regulation;
Hold all sorts of balances as a form of trustee;
Get its remuneration in the process; and
Probably avoid the large commercial enterprise in Europe which, in the absence of suitable provision by existing institutions, the Young Committee had in a somewhat vague passage recommended.

Mr. Montagu Norman is credited with the view that the Bank for International Settlements may do remarkable things. Opinion at The Hague has ambled along on humbler lines.

DR. SCHACHT'S LETTER.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, has too much sense to believe that his letter could possibly be a genuinely terrible bombshell for the delegations. It was written in late December. Broadly speaking, he suggested that the co-operation of the Reichsbank and its president would not be forthcoming unless the Young Plan was applied unaltered, or without substantial alteration—Germany treated as an equal—and other political conditions fulfilled.

Dr. Schacht was, of course, one of the Young Committee experts. Since August he has been restless; and, oddly enough, there has been a widespread impression that he is not only determined, but strong. That impression has gone. The successful application of the Young Plan undoubtedly rests on the Reichsbank. How far he carried his directorial board with him in his portentous announcement no one can tell; the view here is that they have not been specially active in promoting or checking his actions.

The German delegation immediately announced that they would cast round in Germany for other German bankers who would undertake the duties of the Plan. Names were actually mentioned. But the Reichsbank is the central bank; admittedly it would have been difficult to proceed without it; and one of the weaknesses in the document lodged by Dr. Schacht was an indication that in any event, on certain points, the services of the Reichsbank would be at the disposal of the scheme.

CLIPPED WINGS.

The delegations, German included, resolved to proceed with their work as if nothing had happened. The bankers were excited for a minute or two; they are mostly dear old gentlemen to whom a misplaced comma often approaches sensation. But the delegations did not even adjourn; Dr. Curtius and his colleagues had a firm time with Dr. Schacht, and without undue delay that gentleman capitulated.

His influence and that of the Reichsbank itself has been sensibly weakened. The German Government has gained ground; in test the President of the Reichsbank has been unequal to the terms of his own declaration. His powers will probably be definitely restricted.

SANCTIONS—OFF THE STAGE.

Largely through the good will of M. Tardieu and Dr. Curtius, with a little friendly help, it is said, from Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham as British delegates, the problem of sanctions was gently removed from the stage. In substance, the position, I understand, is this:—

The sanctions of the Treaty of Versailles have gone, as the jurists urged was the case.
In the normal working of the Young Plan no one will seek to revive them.
If there is wilful default, outside of ordinary economic interruption, with which the special advisory committee under the Plan will deal, the question will go to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.
That Court will consider all the circumstances and declare, if so resolved, that Germany has repudiated the present engagements.

Then, but only then, will the sanctions be available or reasonably applicable by the creditor countries.

But whether they can be truly revived by such a process is still in doubt. What they would be worth in any event no one knows. Everybody hopes that the occasion will never arise, and is prepared to leave it at that.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE—WHEN?

But, as the delegates toss on the ocean between the Hook and Harwich, is this the end of European reparations? I have not met a single expert at The Hague who thinks so. Fundamentally there is much economic rubbish in the scheme; and the rubbish has been increased, as it always is in such matters, by the political considerations which have necessarily been imported.

As in August, America has been a spectator; she sends an "observer." Great Britain will be little more than a channel through which the annual payments will pass from Germany and other European countries to the United States. The true thinkers know there must be another movement—some day—for inter-Allied debt cancellation. Practical idealists trust that will be the task of the next Reparations Conference. How far distant? Probably much less than ten years.

LORD COWDRAY'S LIFE.

MAKING THE HUDSON TUNNEL.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Few careers have presented a greater variety of interest than that of the late Lord Cowdray, for his long and successful career carried him to most parts of the world, and to sound and far-seeing methods he added a high spirit and a personal pluck that brought him from time to time into many hazardous adventures. Our readers will therefore welcome a series of excerpts from his biography—written by Mr. J. A. Spender, and to be published by Cassell next month—which will commence to-day.

Weetman Pearson was not, in the ordinary sense, a self-made man. He had been brought up by parents in easy circumstances; he had had none of the struggles of young men striking out a path of their own, but, on the contrary, the certain prospect of going into a well-established business and easy and obvious means of getting the training necessary for that purpose. These were great advantages which he himself certainly never underrated. But he was, nevertheless, to an immense extent the maker of his own fortune and that of the firm. In a talk I had with him about his early life, a few years before his death, he told me that as soon as he became a partner he had immediately to face the fact that the firm had an overdraft at its bankers largely in excess of what he considered to be warranted by its assets and prospects. In this sense he started from scratch, and his first years were years of intense and anxious work to maintain the credit of the firm and to lay a solid foundation for the future. Next to starting a new business, there is no more formidable task than that of pulling an old one out of a rut, and this fell to the young Pearson in his twenty-fourth year.

Recovery at the moment depended on the profitable handling of two contracts, one for the construction of a main drainage system at Ipswich and the other for a dock at King's Lynn. Pearson took the personal superintendence of both undertakings and carried his supervision to the last detail, and by the time these contracts were fulfilled he had his plans laid for developments farther afield. In 1882 he made his entry into the London field with a tender which was accepted by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the construction of the Deptford storm outfall sewer. This in itself was no great matter, but it placed him definitely on the London map, and two years later (1884) he took the step which had long been in his mind, of transferring the headquarters of the firm from Bradford to London.

Incessant Toil.

Success was now continuous and unbroken, even overwhelming, and within five years Pearson was in the highest flight of his own business and becoming widely known as a man to be reckoned with. In 1894 he was created a baronet, in those days counted signal promotion for a young man who only ten years earlier had come to London to seek his fortune. But this prosperity had to be bought by incessant and exhausting toil. He did everything himself, down to the smallest detail; his wife furnished the office rooms, and they spent their Saturday afternoons together at Delahay Street tidying up after the staff had gone. For eight years he took no holiday, and was often so exhausted that when the Bank Holidays came he went to bed and slept through them.

A Real Helpmate.

In the year 1888 the firm started on its first railway in a foreign country. This was a Spanish railway from Avila, on the Northern Trunk Line, to Salamanca. There were many difficulties. Much of the ground was precipitous and called for tunnelling and deep cutting. During a considerable part of the year the climate was bad, and the labour conditions were never easy. A destructive storm in October, 1890, put the uncompleted works to a severe test, but they suffered no worse damage than the removal of a section of the coping from one of the bridges and the choking of a small cutting with sand. The contractors did their part of the work punctually and efficiently, and it was no fault of theirs that it was brought to a standstill before it was finished by difficulties between the promoters and concessionaires. Pearson was all over the ground himself, and his wife went with him, and shared the rough quarters, bad food, and exposure to all weathers which were the portion of the railway constructor in the wilds of Spain. His staff said afterwards that Mrs. Pearson had saved their lives by going ahead and seeing that hot food and dry sheets were waiting for them at the end of the day's march or ride.

Remarkable Financing.

During the same years the firm was busy on various railway contracts in England. A formidable undertaking was that of the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway (1892-97), projected originally to extend right across England from Warrington at the head of the tidal section of the Manchester Ship Canal, through Macclesfield, Buxton, Chesterfield, Lincoln, to Sutton-on-Sea, a village on the Lincolnshire coast.

The contract for this railway was for more than a million, and it was running simultaneously with others which brought the total cost of the work which the firm had on hand at this time (1892) up to over five millions. This point was reached within eight years of the move to London, and within the next ten years the figure ran up to over fourteen millions. Such are the bare facts, but they raise a question which requires a little examination. How could one young man with almost nothing behind him when he started but the goodwill of a not very important local business have obtained the capital to finance this enormous business?

The brief answer is that it needed very little capital, or, at all events, that Pearson so worked it that it needed very little. This is brought out in a correspondence with his bankers which has survived from the early years. In order to use his own resources to the full and to expand his business when opportunity offered, he, of course, needed accommodation from his banker, but he reckoned throughout (1) on making his contracts finance themselves except during the initial stage before the periodical payments began to come in, and (2) avoiding as far as was humanly possible the miscalculations and accidents which might have delayed these payments or involved him in unexpected losses. He could thus work on the minimum of borrowed money, and make a small capital suffice for great undertakings.

Pearson was always on the best of terms with his bankers, and some of them, like Sir Edward Holden, the famous managing director of the Midland Bank, were among his intimate friends in later years. But in the beginning they seem to have needed a good deal of convincing before they would give him even the moderate accommodation that his growing business required.

At times he grew impatient, and hinted that he might have to look for his accomodation elsewhere. "As you are no doubt aware," he wrote (June 27, 1886), "the business we are carrying on requires a very large amount of capital. From the position we have gained and now hold as one of the leading firms of contractors in the kingdom, we have occasionally good contracts offered us with little or no competition, and such contracts we cannot decline. What we have to do is to be ready for them when they turn up, but a sudden reduction in an overdraft is rather inclined to upset one's calculations."

Pearson's Luck.

Pearson told a friend in later life that when he came to London in 1884 he was worth no more than £30,000, yet within two years he is able to claim that S. Pearson and Son is "one of the leading firms of contractors in the kingdom," and in the following three years he is seen launching out boldly into the biggest and seemingly the most hazardous enterprises; engaging in a series of operations in different parts of the world, each of which was a complete business in itself, and any one of which might, with a very little miscalculation, have been his ruin; and even when his contracts mounted up to three, four, or five millions, seldom drawing on his banker for more than £30,000. It looks an amazing feat for one young man with no great resources behind him. Granted that he was greatly helped by the system which enables the contractor to draw his costs and profits piece by piece at short intervals, the acceptance of risks and liabilities on the scale that the young Pearson accepted them would almost certainly have brought disaster to any ordinary man; and the mere fact that he escaped disaster, let alone that he amassed a great fortune, must be taken as proof of the extraordinary qualities that he brought to his business.

There was much talk in later days of the "Pearson luck," and certainly, in the course of his life, he had great strokes of good fortune, but the secret of his success in the early days and throughout his life was actually that he eliminated luck to the utmost that foresight and careful preparation could do.

The Hudson Tunnel.

During the last years of the nineteenth century engineers and financiers were busy on the problem of bridging or tunnelling the Hudson River, and so enabling the various railway services converging on New York from the south and west to be carried forward continuously to Manhattan Island. Efficient as the ferry services might be, they were liable to interruption by fog and ice, and an alternative method of communication had become an urgent need. In the first instance the engineers turned their thoughts to bridges, for which they produced imposing designs on paper. But the enormous cost and difficulty of spanning a mile of river at the height which would have been necessary to clear its traffic put a veto on this solution, and it soon became evident that the only way was to tunnel under the river. A start was made in the eighties by Mr. De Witt Haskins, but lack of capital caused the abandonment of the enterprise when 2,000 feet. of tunnel was completed. A year or two later a group of English capitalists took up the job, with Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker as consulting engineers, and Sir Benjamin decided that the young Pearson, who by now had a high reputation for tackling difficult jobs, was the man for this one. On his advice the contract was let to the firm, which took possession of the work on November 7, 1889.

The job was one after Pearson's own heart. It had baffled others; it called for pluck and inventiveness; there was more than a spice of danger in it, and success could by no means be guaranteed. He faced the difficulties with his usual courage. It was evident to Sir Benjamin Baker and Mr. Moir that a combination of air-pressure and shield was the only method which would enable a tunnel to be driven through the Hudson silt under a mile-wide swift-running stream. The shield had to be transported in pieces and reconstructed in the tunnel 2,000 ft. from the Jersey bank, the rivets being heated in a forge with a funnel 2,000 ft. long leading back to the shaft, and the whole operation being carried out under an air-pressure of 35 to 37 lb. per square inch above that of the atmosphere. It is scarcely surprising that in these circumstances the already warm temperature of the compressed air was raised to 100 deg. and higher. Working in this inferno aggravated all the difficulties of the air-pressure, and the death and sickness rate became alarmingly high.

A Thrilling Experience.

True to his principle of not asking others to do what he was unwilling to do himself, Pearson insisted on going into the region of high air-pressure, and in December, 1890, was himself seized with the "bends" and became paralysed from the waist downwards within three-quarters of an hour of coming to the surface. He had to be taken back into the medical air-lock and treated by the process of gradual decompression devised for such cases, but even after this his condition was serious. Fortunately, his wife was with him in New York, and he received the best care and nursing, but there were many moments during the next few weeks in which recovery seemed doubtful, and he suffered acute pain as his paralysed limbs returned to life. Mrs. Pearson decided that he should be moved south at the first possible moment, and while he was yet unable to walk he was carried on board a train for Mexico, and with his wife keeping watch and applying the prescribed treatment hour by hour he was well on the way to recovery by the time he reached Mexico City. But he had had a serious warning, and from that time onwards was absolutely forbidden to expose himself to any high air-pressure.

In a dejected moment during this illness he had said that the tunnel contract must be abandoned, since he could not ask his staff and workmen to face dangers which he himself could not share. Fortunately, it was found that the medical air-lock, when rightly used, virtually solved this problem, and it is now universally in use where compressed air is used or divers descend to great depths.

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

ENTERTAINERS.

By E. V. LUCAS.

A distant reader of this paper, after some kindly appreciative remarks on some of my memories of comic singers of the past, asks me to give my impressions of Corney Grain. I wish I had more to give, but not being a Londoner when that genial giant was in his prime, I saw him only at his matinées in the Brighton Pavilion in 1890-1892. But he must have had strong personality, for I can visualise him with distinctness and see again his unwieldy body at the piano, half-turned to the audience, his vast plastic face, and his immense mobile hands doing what he wanted with the keys. I can hear again the soft, woolly tones with which he made us his intimates. Whether he invented this confidential formula or derived that also from John Parry, I cannot say; but I know that every pianoforte entertainer that I have heard since, from George Grossmith, father of the present actor, to Norman Long, adopted it. My clearest recollection of Corney Grain's singing is in the song about the choir boy and the polka, in which in church the choir boy's voice was heard above the rest:

Which I know is inartistic,
But the public like it best.

This song was of his own writing and composing; and I remember marvelling at the versatility of one who not only could do both these wonderful things, but also could act, sing, observe folly as it flew and be funny about it, all alone on a platform.

* * * *

At that time George Grossmith was his closest rival, and I seem to remember a caricature of the two humorists standing together (was it by "Spy"?): one colossal and the other so small. Grossmith also had the complete qualifications: he could write, compose, sing, act and direct his artillery unaided. He kept very close to the bigger man too, for I think I am right in saying that his greatest success, also a polka song—"You should see me dance the polka"—followed, rather than preceded, the "Choir Boy." I cannot remember if Corney Grain danced it or only sang it; but Grossmith held up his coat-tails and twirled round like a top.

* * * *

Other of the Brighton Pavilion entertainers in those years, 1890-1892—always, if I am not mistaken, in the afternoons—were the two reciters, Clifford Harrison and Samuel Brandram. Clifford Harrison, who also used a piano, was melancholy and romantic; but Brandram was vigorous and dramatic, with some comic relief to his splendid Shakespearean staple, such as the story of the Boots at the Hollytree Inn about the child elopers. Shakespeare had a great friend in Brandram, who must have sent many of his audience to the perusal of the plays for themselves, so inspiring was he, so vibrant with intelligence and fire. The advent of broadcasting has put an end to this kind of entertainment. There will be readings more and more, but we shall not be in the living presence of the readers and interpreters.

* * * *

We had our conjurers, too. Maskelyne and Cook, the originals, came to the Pavilion for a short season bringing their electric organ and a tall thin, wistful organist, who took us through the terrors of a thunderstorm with visible flashes of lightning, into peace, perfect peace and a little bird's twittering; bringing also M. Buatier de Kolta with his vanishing-lady trick; bringing their writing and card-playing automata, their famous box and challenge, and the puzzling sketch "Will, the Witch and the Watchman." By dint of attending the show three evenings in succession with a strong pair of opera-glasses I laid bare this mystery—so much when you know it—by discovering that there were, so to speak, two of everything. I detected it through a slight disparity between the baboon played by Mr Cook and his replica who, after being locked in the box, appeared in the gallery. Since then every conjurer has resorted to doubles for big illusions, and it is amusing to watch for the moment when the exchange is made.

* * * *

Maskelyne and Cook, however, kept for the most part in their Egyptian home. The great conjuring name in the provinces in my early years was that of Dr. Lynn. Why Dr.? I cannot tell; but the profession then had a preference for the medical style. There was also, I remember, a Dr. Cramer, at the Aquarium, who, to the childish mind, was equally in league with the devil. Dr. Lynn however, was the great attraction; so great that he could fill the Dome. If my memory is to be trusted, he was fat and had a blonde moustache. That is to say he did not look like a wizard, but quickly proved that appearances are deceitful. Charles Bertram, with his amazing gift of patter, came later. The Dome would have been no use to one who relied chiefly on card tricks and a running fire of banter; but in a small hall he was a power and a delight, the most adroit showman of them all, and the only one who ever induced me to leave the security of my seat, mount the platform, and be made a fool of.

* * * *

But the most remarkable visiting entertainer of my youth at Brighton was a mesmerist who took a disused church or chapel near the Level, and completely unbalanced all the small boys in the neighbourhood. He was not an ordinary professional, but a man of education who found himself to possess the dangerous hypnotic gift, and, with a rather cynical carelessness of consequences, was turning it to profit. Calling himself "My-i-on-u" he placarded the town, and I went to see him and, having seen him, could not keep away. Not that I was one of his victims, but the spectacle of the complete submission of these boys to his will was so strange as to become a kind of decadent pleasure. There was no doubt about the control. He would beckon them up from the back seats, and they would come to him with a fascinated glazed stare, in a bee-line, utterly regardless of the obstacles in the way.

* * * *

To return to Corney Grain, who was as far from morbidity as a man could be, he began as a barrister and practised on circuit for a little before he hit upon his true métier. (What does the Bar feel about her rebellious sons? How does she like being used merely as a convenient hostess, until the guest decides where he really means to settle?) Having broken away, Corney Grain never resumed his legal life. His little book about himself which I remember reading when it came out, has many good stories in it, one of which tells of the invitation cards to the evening party for which he was engaged having his name printed in the corner as an extra attraction, and of the surprise and even disappointment of an old lady who had always thought it meant a harvest drink.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Battle of the Cruisers.

Sir,—The great fact to be remembered in connection with the Naval Conference is that at Geneva Lord Jellicoe fixed the requirements of the British Empire in cruisers at seventy. This figure has now been whittled down to fifty by political philanderers, though the Admiralty has never voiced a word of sanction to such fresh curtailment.

Under present peace conditions Great Britain has to maintain twenty-five cruisers abroad, in addition to sloops doing cruiser duties. The United States maintains only four cruisers abroad.

It is to be hoped that the public are watching this momentous conference closely. It affects the "man in the street" far more than it affects ephemeral Cabinet Ministers. The latter are fond of generous gestures, but the former has to pay for them.

Liverpool. SHIPPER.

Khaki.

From BRIG.-GENERAL A. E. OMMANNEY.

Sir,—In 1875 I was quartered in Fort William, Calcutta, with the 1st Batt. "The Buffs." At the end of that year, owing to a disturbance in the Straits Settlements, the battalion with other troops was sent there, and the officer commanding, the late Colonel Cox, C.B., decided to have the white drill uniform dyed. This was done in a great hurry, and in the Calcutta bazaars. We were certainly rather a motley crew, but it was a very serviceable colour.

Bath. A. E. OMMANNEY.

The "Donna Velata."

Sir,—I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could kindly tell me at what date the "Donna Velata," by Raphael, and now exhibited in London at the Exhibition of Italian Art, was first assigned to that painter. I saw it in the spring of 1878 in the Royal Pitti Gallery, Florence, in one of the smaller rooms, and not described as by Raphael. I was so much struck by the likeness to the Sistine Madonna that I wondered why it was not even attributed to Raphael. On my next visit, in 1889, it had the place of honour it has since occupied in the gallery.

Oxford. S. M. STEEL.

The Rose "Emily Gray."

Sir,—As the raiser of this rose, I am able to answer the query of C. M. Shere. It was called after my sister, Mrs. C. Gray, who lives in New Zealand, and has always been an enthusiastic rose-grower.

Horsham. A. H. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Bogey the Jaguar.

Sir,—Your Zoo correspondent's letter re the above reminds me that about thirty years ago there was what I thought was a male black jaguar at the Zoo. I remember the beast well; he was very savage and was called Satan. I was told by the keepers that they could do nothing with him. About that time I visited Barnum's show at Olympia and saw a similar beast there. His nigger attendant was playing with him. A few days later the newspapers reported he had had his face and head clawed by the brute, with, I think, fatal results.

Eastbourne. J. A. MONTEALEGRE.

The New Hebrides.

Sir,—I was much interested in the article "The New Hebrides," by Mr. Alec Waugh, but I certainly must take exception to his sweeping statement that New Guinea and certain islands of the Solomon group are more primitive.

The expropriated territory of New Guinea—late German—is in parts very much up to date. Rabaul, the centre of the administration, is a very beautifully laid-out town. All the roads are planted with shady trees, and were, in the German time, all lighted.

Up-to-date motor-cars abound, driven by whites, kongs (Chinese), and boys (natives). The white population, mostly Australian and Scotch, is about 1,400. There is a separate Chinatown and Malaytown.

The gold exports from Edie Creek, on the mainland, have been very considerable, up-to-date machinery now being installed.

Oil boring is being pushed on with, and copper mining is also a good paying proposition. The great want of the country is capital and young, genuine men.

Cheltenham. W. A. PENNINGTON.

Ramsay MacDonald When Younger.

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Alex. Slade recalls that some forty years ago he was introduced by "Cynicus" to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—"a slimly-built, fair-haired young fellow."

Since some historian in the future may search the files of the SUNDAY TIMES for his facts, may we settle at once the question whether the young fellow was fair-haired or dark-haired? I can remember that thirty-four years ago I was a junior clerk in a room next to one occupied by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was, I believe, editing a review at the time.

Memories can be fickle, of course; but mine tells me that before the Premier's hair whitened it was as near to black as makes no difference.

S. Croydon. E. J.

"Sed miles sed pro patria."

Sir,—I know that I am not alone in thinking that the above quotation is not the ideal one for the memorial to Lord Ypres in St. George's Church at Ypres (chiefly because he did not die in battle), but what I am anxious to know, further, is this: Am I alone in thinking this phrase (greatly weakened by the doubled "sed" and the "pro patria", merely echoing "miles") is thoroughly un-Roman in spirit—a translation, in short, of English sentiment and turn of thought into Latin words?

"Sed miles sed pro patria" may well pass in Sir Henry Newbolt's fine poem, where it has to fit the exigencies of English rhymed verse, but I have for years deplored its use as a detached tag.

Surely a Cato, gaining strength through reserve, would have written ". . . miles periit." and left it at that.

Guilford Street, W.C. OXONIENSIS.

Tay Bridge Disaster.

From PROFESSOR FRASER-HARRIS.

Sir,—I was a schoolboy in my early teens in Edinburgh when the Tay Bridge fell, yet I remember that Sunday night's gale as though it was yesterday. The wind was from the south-west, so that the train fell over the east, or seaward, side of the bridge. Between 7 and 7.30 p.m., I believe, there was one absolutely terrific blast, and we said to one another: "There will be news of this in the morning." And, sure enough there was, for I remember hearing the servants saying that the milkman had just told them that a train had been blown over the Tay Bridge.

There was more than one story of people putting the clock back, so that some member of the family might miss the train on that terrific night. Travelling on Sunday was then considered inexcusable unless it were a "work of necessity or mercy," and when all the passengers were drowned many people in Scotland held that "it was a judgment on them" for travelling on Sunday. As is well known, Queen Victoria would never cross either the Tay or the Forth Bridge, but always went to the Highlands via Perth.

Chiswick. D. FRASER-HARRIS.

"We Eat or Drink," etc.

Sir,—The passage quoted by Mr. L. R. Mayne comes from "Sunlight on the Sea," by Adam Lindsay Gordon, and is part of the sixth stanza:—

We eat or drink or e'er we die
(The sunlight flushes on the sea).
Three hundred soldiers feasted high
An hour before Thermopylæ,
Leonidas pour'd out the wine,
And shouted ere he drained the cup,
"Ho! comrades, let us gaily dine—
This night with Pluto we shall sup."

I quote from the Melbourne edition of the "Poems" (A. H. Massina), which has the quaint misprint "Plato."

Bures, Suffolk. H. W. GREENE.

Sir,—I am not sure of the authorship of these lines, but think they are taken from Landor's "Æsop and Rhodope."

A BOURNEMOUTH READER.

Bournemouth, Hants.

Shakespeare and Wine.

From LORD SYDENHAM OF COMBE.

Sir,—I agree with Mr. W. R. Hastie that there is no evidence that Shakspere, Shagspere, Shaxper, etc., of Stratford drank "unwisely." The tradition recorded by the Vicar is, like "what the soldier said," as ruled by Mr. Justice Stareleigh, "not evidence." Your correspondent is, therefore, quite free "to take up the position that Shakspere was an abstainer." Similarly, although Rowe, his first biographer, states that particular inquiries revealed only that "the top of his Performance was the Ghost in his own Hamlet," anyone has a right to believe that these inquiries were incomplete, and that Shakspere was a notable actor.

On the other hand, the documentary evidence that he was a moneylender, and that at the height of his career he acted as marriage-broker in an obscure circle when lodging with a wig-maker at Muggle Street, is conclusive.

Now, "the internal evidence of the Plays" provides the best evidence of the knowledge and the genius of the writer. Stratford is never mentioned; but, as Mr. H. Bridgewater has recently pointed out, St. Albans occurs twenty-three times, often quite unnecessarily. Gray's Inn is, as it were, dragged by the heels into "Henry IV.," while York House figures naturally in "Henry VIII.," which suddenly appeared for the first time seven years after the death of Shakspere.

Here is a literary curiosity worth noting, and on the sound principles enunciated by Mr. Hastie I am entitled to believe that the author had some reason for omitting a reference to the place which he must—apparently—have known best, and for over-dosing the Plays with St. Albans, while wishing also to record his familiarity with Gray's Inn and York House.

SYDENHAM OF COMBE.

Onslow Square, S.W.

Sir,—The genius of Shakespeare is so all-embracing, his "cloudless, boundless, human view" is so tolerant, that we may still say, "Thou smilest, and art still."

But at least there are two passages that show him as opposed to excess:—

O God! that men should put an enemy in
their mouths to steal away their brains.—
("Othello," ii. 3.)

and

It is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the
observance.—("Hamlet," i. 4.)

Hythe. M. HERITAGE.

Sir,—Mr. W. R. Hastie might take the position that Shakespeare was an abstainer "with modesty enough, and likelihood to lead it."

The evils of intemperance are stressed in the characters, *inter alia*, of Stephano, Christopher Sly, and the unhappy Cassio, who deplored that "men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains."

Hamlet, too, was of opinion that carousing was a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance, and the faithful old Adam attributed his lusty age to the fact that he had not, in youth, applied hot and rebellious liquors to his blood.

The reference made by Mr. E. V. Lucas (benediction as per W. R. H.) to Shakespeare's "table" habits can hardly apply to the story of the drinking bout at "Drunken Bidford," which Sir Sidney Lee informed me, when we were at Stratford some years ago, "was entirely lacking in credibility."

London, W. EDGAR SYERS.

"Give Me Yesterday."

Sir,—The delightful Mr. Lucas has made—unusually for him—a slight error when, in last week's "Notebook" he refers to the late Wilson Barrett as Claudian. The speech which, I fancy, Mr. Lucas has in mind comes from that fine melodrama, "The Silver King," by the late Henry Arthur Jones, in which Wilfred Denver, believing himself to be a murderer, exclaims: "O, God, put back Thy Universe and give me Yesterday!"

Doubtless the confusion has arisen from both parts being played by the same one-time popular actor-manager.

DOROTHEA MAPLESON.

Sutherland Avenue, W.9.

Sir,—Perhaps Mr. Lucas's quotation was an unconscious reminiscence of the refrain of Austin Dobson's ballade "The Prodigals":—

Nothing they got or of hope or ease,
But only to beat on the breast and say:
"Life we drank to the dregs and lees;
Give us—ah! give us—but Yesterday!"

Glasgow. J. D. HAMILTON.

[Letters have also been received from Old Playgoer (Micklegate, York), A. E. Hanford (Scarborough), Malcolm C. Salaman (Colville Gardens, W.), W. S. Percy (Glasgow), and John H. Bradley (Easington, Durham).]

Poor Titian.

Sir,—In his article on the Italian art exhibition appearing in your issue of January 12, Mr. Frank Rutter says of Titian that no great master is represented at the exhibition by so many "very indifferent paintings." Mr. Rutter selects the "Giocomo Pesaro, Bishop of Paphos, presented to St. Peter by Pope Alexander VI." (158) and the "La Bella" (167) for especial condemnation, and goes on to say that "Titian's inspired moments were comparatively rare, and at his worst is little short of despicable for one so capable." I admit that the first-mentioned picture is not a good Titian and is far removed from being a great painting, but I would remind visitors to Burlington House that this was painted by a young man of about 23, and that it is too much to expect sustained excellence at so early an age; yet for a work by so young a painter it is no small achievement, and very far from being despicable.

But Mr. Rutter is most provocative when he contends "that Titian's inspired moments were comparatively rare." I would suggest, on the contrary, that Titian's inspired moments were remarkably frequent, and that few painters seem to have been equally capable of an almost unbroken high level of excellence over so long a period. In the present Italian art exhibition I would call attention to the "Cornaro Family" (168), the "Portrait of an Englishman" (171), and the "Ancona Madonna" (341), all showing some of the most masterly painting in the exhibition.

From each conveniently classified stage in the development of Titian's painting one can select masterpieces agreed as such by the chief European critics. The early, joyous, lyrical mood gives us the "Bacchus and Ariadne" in the National Gallery and the "Concert" in the Pitti Palace, a picture on which Pater, thinking it to be a Giorgione, pivoted his whole appreciation of that artist; the subtle observation of character and power of conceiving dramatic situations of the middle period give us the "Cardinal Ippolite de Medici" at Vienna and the "Tribute Money" at Dresden; and the sense of the tragedy of life which was creeping on the artist in the later period gives us the "Pope Paul III. and his two grandsons" at Rome, and the superb "Entombment" in the Louvre. Titian's creative development from the lyrical joyousness of life to its tragedies is like Shakespeare's, and he has conceived his subjects with something of the same dramatic power as Shakespeare. It is significant that they both came with the very crest of the Renaissance, and no two great artists working in different mediums can more profitably be studied together.

ARNOLD WHITTICK.

Brunswick Square, W.C.

The "Flora" Bust.

Sir,—Richard Cockle Lucas and his son, Albert Durer Lucas, were both known to me. I have now in my possession a relief wax bust of "Flora," made by Richard Cockle Lucas's son (A. D. Lucas), now deceased, on the back of which, in his own handwriting, is the following:—

A REMINISCENCE OF "FLORA."
A life-size bust in wax, modelled by R. C. Lucas in 1846 from a picture ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci.
This bust was by a dealer sold to the Berlin Museum for £9,250 in 1909 as the work of Leonardo da Vinci.
This model is by A. D. Lucas, 1910.
Wax model must not be put in the sun.

I think it is now fairly well admitted that Dr. Bode was in error, but I do not like the attempt at saying Lucas only repaired this bust, as I unhesitatingly assert he made it from a drawing of Leonardo da Vinci's "Flora," so why attempt to take the laurels from his memory?

WILLIAM BURROUGH HILL.

Southampton.

Macaulay and William III.

Sir,—I hope your correspondent Mr. Sidney Salomon will not be disappointed if I disregard all the various things which he says about me in his letter that appeared a fortnight ago—as for instance that I had "used the vehicle of a review as a stick to beat Macaulay with," and that I had done so without troubling to inform myself what the great Whig historian had actually said—and turn at once to the question which I am sure he will agree is the real question between us. Whether the famous portrait of William III., drawn by Macaulay in his History (Vol. ii., pp. 1-9), is or is not consistent with the recently published correspondence.

Now, one of the principal characteristics which I find in this portrait is that of fortitude or self-reliance. It appears indeed in various forms. Sometimes it is called firmness, sometimes self-possession, sometimes austerity; but substantially it is the same quality, and it is one to which Macaulay continually refers. Other qualities, of course, have their place in the picture, such as the Prince's amazing courage, amounting almost to temerity—"none could ever discover what that thing was which the Prince of Orange feared"—and his capacity for warm and tender friendship; but it is upon this quality of self-reliance that Macaulay lays the greatest stress.

To a very small circle, indeed, of intimate friends, of whom Bentinck stood highest in his favour, the Prince disclosed, we are told, quite a different side of his nature. To them he was kind, cordial, open, even convivial and jocose. . . . At this point, Macaulay—after a fine description of Bentinck's devoted fidelity—turns to the correspondence between them, or rather to the Prince's share in it, of which he gives a short but picturesque summary. The letters, so one gathers, are for the most part familiar and "chatty" (I am obliged to Mr. Salomon for that expressive word), written without regard to differences of rank and with all the ingenuousness of a schoolboy. They deal no doubt at times with serious topics. The Prince "imparts" secrets, and "explains" vast designs, but it is chiefly to the chattiness of these letters that our attention is directed. We hear of hunting adventures and carousals, of gardens and of stables, of coughs and headaches and devotional moods. There is a jumble of personal feelings and impressions, poured out in a style of amiable garrulity, which Macaulay finds very remarkable in so discreet and sedate a man. Equally remarkable, or indeed even more so, is the tenderness which these letters reveal. The Prince takes an interest in his friend's domestic felicity, calls his children by pet names, is full of anxiety during their mother's illness, and when she recovers has tears of joy in his eyes. But such characteristics as these—however important, however interesting—are, we gather, no more than a side of William's commanding personality, and when all due emphasis has been given them, Macaulay brings us back, like the true artist that he is, to the dominant note. These letters, he reminds us, are the letters of a man of irresistible energy and inflexible firmness. It is from this that they derive their singular charm.

So much for Macaulay's portrait. How far is it confirmed by the newly published correspondence; or to put the same question in another way, how far is his summary of the correspondence a fair one? As to this I have already indicated my opinion, and to attempt to justify it now by analysis and quotation would carry me far beyond the reasonable limits of a letter.

One other word. I am afraid that in my review or in this letter—perhaps in both—I may have seemed to speak disrespectfully of Macaulay. If so, I did myself a grave injustice; for there are few historians I admire more. I am astonished by his learning, I enjoy his rhetoric, I love his Whig opinions, but I cannot accept even Macaulay as an infallible Pope.

London, W.C. PHILIP MORRELL.

Big Ben.

Sir,—The question asked by "N.N." was answered in the *Times* last year by Messrs. E. Dent and Co., the custodians of Big Ben. Big Ben struck the hour for the first time after the Great War at 12 o'clock (noon) on Armistice Day.

The question was raised in the *Times* because that paper had published an extract from Mr. Churchill's last book on the war, which gave a rhetorical description of the chiming of Big Ben at 11 o'clock on November 11, 1918—an event which took place only in the writer's imagination.

Watford. G. L. SMITH.

[A. Judd (House of Commons) also answers this query.]

Diaries.

Sir,—Mr. Algernon Ashton writes to you that he is wondering whether his fifty-five years of continuous diary-writing constitutes a record. My answer is, No. My mother died in 1925, in her ninetieth year; and I have in my possession her continuous diaries for a period of seventy-five years, a filled-up volume of Letts's Diaries for each year, and her beautiful and unchanging handwriting is as clear at the end as at the beginning. Some of the earlier volumes have a special interest, as she had three brothers fighting in the Crimean War, a sailor whose whiskers were singed off by a round shot at Bomarsund in the Baltic, and a gunner and a sailor at Sebastopol, who became an Admiral, a General, and a Captain, R.N.

Putney Hill, S.W. CECIL V. BAGOT.

Sir,—Mr. Ashton "wonders" if his "fifty-five years of continuous diary-writing constitute a record." As my first diary is dated 1865, and I have kept one every year since then, I have now sixty-five books, containing the record of many and varied experiences, from my schooldays onward. From 1866 to 1898 my life was spent in India, except when we came "home" on leave.

It is interesting now, in my old age, to be able to recall the past, and I hope that my children and grandchildren will like to have a book of "family history," which these diaries have enabled me to write for them.

Worthing. AN OFFICER'S WIDOW.

Imported Pianos.

Sir,—I note with surprise that you give publicity to the absurd statement that only seventy-five foreign pianos were imported in 1928. This figure has, I know, been given by one or two papers, but the correct figure for that year is 2,506, as shown by the Board of Trade returns.

A. W. WHELPDALE.
Man. Director, Bluthner and Co., Ltd.
Wigmore Street, W.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

How many round churches exist in Great Britain after the architectural style of the Temple Church, in London, and St. Chad's, at Shrewsbury? I should like to know the reason why the round form was selected and the earliest date at which it was introduced.—H. A. NEWELL, Lieut.-Col. (Funchal, Madeira).

Under date December 22, 1664, Pepys writes:—

Thereabouts I to a barber's shop to have my hair cut, and there met with a copy of verses, mightily commended by some gentlemen there, of my Lord Mordaunt's in excuse of his going to sea this late expedition, with the Duke of Yorke. But Lord! they are but sorry things: only a Lord made them.

Has this poem been identified?—H. A. (Glasgow).

Can any of your readers tell me the answers to C. S. Calverley's "Charades" in his "Verses" and to "April; or, the New Hat" in his "Miscellaneous Poems"?—A. EHRENREICH (Leadenhall Street, E.C.).

In John Bunyan's "Mr. Badman" I find the expression "he that loseth his good sheep for a halfpennyworth of tarr." When I have met this proverb elsewhere, it has always been "ship" not "sheep." Which is correct, and why? In the same book I found the word "slithy," which, till then, I had supposed to exist only as an invention of Lewis Carroll. Can any reader give another instance of its use? It appears, I find, in the "Dialect Dictionary," explained as "slippery," but with no quotation. (The pronunciation given is sliði, whereas Lewis Carroll's word must have been pronounced slaiði).—C. D. SMITH (Hove).

Correspondence on "Regimental Traditions" will be found on page 7.

HOTELS
Continued from Page One.

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THE PROBLEM IN PALESTINE.

DELIVERER OF ISRAEL?

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

By THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

[*The Bishop has just returned from a second visit to the Holy Land.*]

In times when things move as fast as they do in our generation, it is natural that we should see an exaggeration of the general tendency of men to think that a plan once started is practically fulfilled already. This is like the way in which as soon as a sick person emerges from an immediately critical stage of illness it is supposed that his recovery has been assured. The alarm and also the sympathy fall away. No account is taken of the tedious and perhaps anxious time of nursing that must follow, of the relapses and the long hours of deferred hope.

Something of this sort may be happening in Palestine. The entry of Lord Allenby into Jerusalem fired the imagination. It was romantic that England should arise as the Deliverer of Israel. The Balfour Declaration raised in many quarters an eager enthusiasm. And now? What is coming of it all? Is it all a splendid mistake? For practical politics is the thing dead? In all probability few could see at the time all the long course which lay between the dream and the interpretation thereof! There was no "second Daniel" to explain.

There is another point that needs to be carefully noted in this Palestine trouble. If ideals take time to be converted into facts, sentiments are truly facts even if shallow people brush them aside as not belonging to the busy world of reality. Certainly anyone who sees the reality of the British Empire must believe in sentiment as a practical force. It is not any formal treaty which holds the Empire together, but a sentiment of brotherhood, touching something deeper than formal covenants could reach. There may well be the contented sentiment of "home restored," in the minds of Jews in every country, even if only a few of them go back to the Holy Land.

Force of Sentiment.

This Holy Land may in the sentiment it inspires be compared with our King and Queen. The King stands for the impersonation of the Empire; every Dominion looks to him as the one head, all are bound together in a united loyalty to him Prime Ministers, who seem to have the power, come and go, in England and in the Dominions; the King abides, and all hearts turn to him. And, further, the Throne is established and endeared to all the peoples of the Empire by the personal interest and sympathy of the King and the Queen. It may be only one here and there who actually is honoured by their attention; but if one poor afflicted man receives the personal notice of the King, all such men feel that they have a friend in their King. If one little girl writes a letter to the Queen and gets an answer, all the little girls feel that she cares for them. So with the Jews; few can remove to Palestine; but when they all see one and another "returning" to the country, every one of them can feel that it almost might have been himself, and the sentiment of "our home" spreads.

If all the men and all the children turned to the King and Queen, obviously the royal goodness could not meet the demands upon it. Each person, however, may contentedly and loyally say, "It may be my turn next." All are pleased. Similarly, if all the Jews were now to try to get back to Palestine the thing would be impossible. But representatively the thing *is* being done. And this, without any unreality, satisfies the affectionate sentiment. The Return is to the Jews an age-long religious aspiration.

Jew and Arab.

In the conflict between Jew and Arab we are confronted with difficulties arising from both sentiment and competition. The Arab has his hereditary sense of possession, the Jew his religious exclusiveness. The Arab says, "This country is ours." The Jew says, "God is restoring us to our own." And his religious feeling is wounded if an "alien's" presence is permitted in "his" area. Meantime, both Arab and Jew have to make their living out of this little country.

We find then that each of them not only seeks a foothold for himself in Palestine, but he wants the whole of it or at least to reduce the other's position in it severely. Each seeks to triumph in the downfall of his rival. This is specially true on the Jewish side. The puzzle is a very real one. The Arab has been in occupation for a long time; is it reasonable, because we have the Old Testament scriptures in our hands, to say that the Jew has the greater claim? Where are we to begin, or rather, where are we to end in restoring lands to nations? Who are the rightful claimants to Great Britain?

Fortunately, in England successive peoples who have come to our shores have been assimilated into one stock. We have not been so successful in Ireland. A general commonsense and a growing sense of neighbourliness have prevailed through the centuries.

Two Claims.

But Palestine admits of no such plan of coalescence so far as the eye can see. At present, to use a chemical phrase, it looks more like an explosion than a compound. Though both the Arabs and the Jew want the country, their claims to it are based on different grounds. The Arab demands it because he has lived there for so long and is in occupation. He would say that possession is nine-tenths of the law. The Jew's claim is that of an exile from the Promised Land, the national sense of home-sickness is strong in his heart. The Arab wants the land for what it is, the pious Jew yearns for it for what it means. This diversity of outlook might help the position if it were not for the high passions on both sides. The Wailing Wall, for example, is a priceless treasure to the Jews; to the Arabs it is not valuable for religious purposes; only it is fair to remember that this wall where the Jews wail (far above the level of the ancient wall of Jerusalem) abuts on sacred Mohammedan premises. It may not be easy to convince the Arab that the notion of Palestine as a national home for the Jew does not necessarily involve the dispossession of himself. It may be equally hard to convince the Jew that after so much has been granted to him he must not ask to have it all his own way, that there are other people to be considered in those ways of justice which try to rule in the modern world. Apparently this task of conciliation has been laid upon our shoulders.

(To be concluded.)

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

BURDEN OF PEACE—MR. GLADSTONE—LORD GREY OF FALLODON—LORD HALSBURY—EDWARD BOK.

By *ATTICUS.*

The Naval Conference delegates have descended upon London. With their colleagues, wives, secretaries, typists, and attendants, they are a formidable array. The Government, I am told had intended to make another noble "gesture" by treating all these visitors as the guests of the nation, but the Treasury objected to throwing the burden of this comprehensive hospitality on the hard-pressed British taxpayer. If we are going to adopt the conference method as the normal procedure in international affairs, we shall have to make it cheaper. It threatens to become almost as expensive as war itself. A full-dress delegation, with its male and female camp-followers, lodged and boarded at first-class hotels, must run up a very pretty little bill.

The feminine contingent really dates from the war period. It was still a novelty in 1919 when Mr. Lloyd George came down upon the Paris Peace Conference with his bevy of smart secretarial young ladies. Paris did not quite know what to make of this attractive type of officialism. No one, however, could aver that the dances and other diversions prevented these lively young bureaucrats from putting in plenty of hard and solid work. But it all cost money.

THE GLADSTONIAN TRADITION.

The publication in the columns of a daily newspaper of the diaries of Mrs. Drew, who was Mary Gladstone, may revive the cult of the great Liberal leader. It has waned of late while the interest in Disraeli has grown, and is apparently still growing. In their own lifetimes the two men occupied very different places in the public esteem. Gladstone was cordially disliked by many people, but nobody denied his claims to the most serious consideration. His policy might be all wrong—a large part of the nation persistently held that it was—but he was, at any rate, a highly eminent personage, weighty, dignified, learned; whereas Disraeli was considered doubtful and enigmatical, brilliant but frivolous and uncertain. It is only in recent years that his character has been rehabilitated and justice done to his patriotism and the breadth and clearness of his political vision.

I think the interest in his character has been largely stimulated by the men of letters. M. Maurois's rather slight but extremely attractive sketch has made Beaconsfield's personality familiar to a vast multitude of readers who leave Lord Morley's respectable Life of his great rival untouched upon the shelves. Gladstone has never been Boswellised. Mrs. Drew's record may do something to make the "G.O.M." a more human figure to the present generation.

A WELCOME REAPPEARANCE.

In this column I do not deal with politics, and I shall not discuss the question of Viscount Grey of Fallodon and the party leadership. But from the purely personal point of view the situation is interesting. Everybody, whatever his political views may be, will be glad to see Lord Grey once more coming forward to play a leading part on the stage of public affairs. It would be odd if the occasion of his resurgence were to be another revolt against his technical leader like the memorable one against Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. That was a quarter of a century ago, and already Sir Edward Grey had been twenty years in Parliament. "C.-B." bore him no grudge for the abortive rebellion, and made him Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He did not foresee, nor could anybody else, that Grey was destined to hold this great post during the most critical period of our modern history. Threatened at one time by almost total loss of sight, Lord Grey has never allowed himself to lose interest in politics, birds, fishing, and literature, and in his retirement has written charmingly on all these subjects. He has in his time followed other pursuits. Over forty years ago, when he was hardly yet recognised as a rising young statesman, public-school and university men knew him as about the best amateur player of tennis (the "real" tennis) in the country, who could hold his own in the courts with the strongest professionals.

A GREAT LAWYER.

I hope the biography of the late Lord Halsbury, which I have not yet seen, does justice to the amazing intellectual and physical energy of his later years. I only knew him when he had reached an age beyond the ordinary human limit; but even then he was more alive in every sense than most men half as old. I used to meet him striding across the Park to Westminster from his house in Ennismore Gardens, and one had to walk at quite a good pace to keep up with him. His memory was prodigious. I once found myself at a public dinner seated between him and an eminent solicitor. This gentleman reminded the Lord Chancellor that he had been concerned in a case on circuit in which Halsbury had appeared. "You won't remember it, my lord," he said, "for it happened more than thirty-five years ago." "I remember it quite well," replied Halsbury; and thereupon, and without an instant's hesitation, he embarked upon a brief résumé of the trial, ending with: "But you know you were quite wrong about that running-down point."

He was proud of his own powers in this kind, and rather liked to parade them. On one occasion I wrote to him asking if he could recollect the terms of a Bill he had introduced into the House of Lords which was not proceeded with. He replied by giving me the text of the preamble, which was, he said, accurate as far as he could recollect it. I mentioned this to Edmund Gosse, then librarian of the House of Lords, as a wonderful feat of memory. "Perhaps it was," said Gosse; "but I noticed the old gentleman in the House library two days ago, rummaging busily among the files of Bills brought in and withdrawn." Yet I think this innocent vanity was in itself testimony to an astonishing mental alertness. What other man of fourscore would have taken this trouble for a cause so slight?

EDITOR AND PREACHER.

As it happened, I was writing to thank Edward W. Bok, the late editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal," of Philadelphia, for his New Year's "card" on the very morning when his death was announced. Bok made a point of sending a handsome memorial annually to his friends from his Pennsylvania home. His last souvenir was a small volume, beautifully printed, with a highly edifying parable of his own composition. He never neglected either the moralities or his friendships, and owed a great deal of his phenomenal success to both. He landed as a child in America, the son of penniless Dutch emigrant parents, knowing not a single word of English. At seven years of age he was selling newspapers in the streets of New York. By the time he was twenty he had become a leading journalist, and had made acquaintance with all sorts of important people in literary, political, and financial circles. Then, still quite a young man, he obtained the editorship of the "Ladies' Home Journal," and made it the most widely circulated journal in the English-speaking world. The uneducated young Dutchman had constituted himself a kind of lay preacher to the great American middle class, and his sermons were read with avidity by millions.

Highbrow critics might sneer at Bok's somewhat platitudinous moralising and his emotional religiosity, but there was a real power of enthusiasm behind it all. Like other enthusiasts, he was sometimes indiscreet. He came to England during the war, and went back to emit angry warnings of the terrible temptations to which the innocent lads of the American Army were exposed in the wicked metropolis of Great Britain. We were inclined to take this outburst lightly, but some of the "doughboys" and their friends were extremely indignant. Yet Bok meant well, as he always did, and sincerely believed that he was on the side of the angels.

This attack was the more curious since at an earlier period Bok was a genuine admirer of us and our ways. It fell to my lot to show him round a little on what I think must have been his first, or almost his first, visit to this country. He told me that he wanted to see things which were not usually visible to the American resident in the great hotels; so I took him to the old Cheshire Cheese in Fleet Street, which had not then become a regular place of pilgrimage for the trans-Atlantic voyager, and introduced him to the amenities of that hostelry. Bok ate his steak-pudding, and drank beer out of a tankard, and smoked a clay pipe with infinite zest, and told me that I had shown him something in London which he had enjoyed more than anything else. Afterwards I saw him frequently, and never without appreciation of his crisp vivacity and his extraordinary faculty for getting into touch with leading people and important movements.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES.

By *AUTOLYCUS.*

Mr. Augustine Birrell joins the ranks of the octogenarians to-day, but is still a youth in spirit. A genial soul, he enlivened the arid waters of Parliamentary debate by his "Birrelling." The tragedy of his career was that he forsook the fragrant path of letters for politics. Literature was certainly the poorer, and politics gained little, except brightness, because his psychology was not attuned to their pursuit. It was a transition from Olympus to Hades for the author of "Obiter Dicta" and many delightful Johnsonian essays to sit, to the chairmanship of the Liberal Publications Committee during the 1906 election, the fathering of a still-born Education Bill, and an Irish administration which culminated with the tragedy of Easter week, 1916.

Some day, perhaps, an industrious anthologist will give us a collection of the "Birrellisms" which are likely to constitute an enduring claim to remembrance. One of the neatest was scored at the expense of Lord Darling, before whom Mr. Birrell was pleading in a libel suit. "If you are going to punish a man," he protested, "simply for having a lively fancy, I don't know where you will end." "There wouldn't be many to punish," retorted the judge. "I admit," said Mr. Birrell, blandly, "that not many judicial vacancies would be created, my lord."

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Few judges have more extensive acquaintance with the administration of criminal law than Mr. Justice Avory, who is to preside at the Hatry trial, which opens to-morrow. As judge he has tried many famous cases, and for twelve years prior to his elevation to the bench he was senior counsel for the Treasury at the Old Bailey, his promotion just depriving him of the task of prosecuting Crippen. He and Mr. Justice Horridge were made judges at the same time, which prompted an imaginary conversation between the two:

"Well, brother well," said Mr. Justice Avory,
"We're judges now; I've gained extensive knowledge.
Of crime and criminals." "And so of knavery
You'll be the scourge," said Mr. Justice Horridge.

***

I found Sir Alfred Fripp, the famous surgeon, brandishing a bunch of what appeared to be foreign telegrams at the dance which his wife gave in Portland Place last week, but he explained that they were really cuttings from the news tape machines, pasted on paper in strips, like telegrams one receives from abroad. They referred to the conviction earlier in the same day of a woman who called at Sir Alfred's house months ago and asked to wait until he came in. Being left in the hall for a few moments only, she yet contrived to dart into the dining room, open a cupboard and decamp with several pieces from Sir Alfred's exceptionally fine collection of antique silver, including a pair of rare old pepper pots, which were subsequently pawned for a few shillings. Sir Alfred and Lady Fripp believe in their old silver being used every day as a matter of course, and at the dance supper the guests were given age-worn spoons and forks to eat the delicious home-made fare, including a special pineapple ice dispensed by "Mabel-Do," who is well known to all visitors to West Lulworth.

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Mr. Douglas Byng scored a great personal triumph with the "Past Bedtime" revue which he wrote and produced at the large charity ball got up last week by Lady Bertha Dawkins, whose name was made to rhyme with "unearth a" in one of his speeches. Although it lasted nearly an hour, the whole thing was an object-lesson in what really amuses people, and it formed a refreshing contrast to the usual under-rehearsed and over-elaborate attempts to re-create the more picturesque bits of history, or to blossom forth as stars, suns, and other heavenly bodies. A rarely-seen figure at a public ball was the Duchess of Norfolk, who brought her second daughter, Lady Katherine Howard, and I also noticed Sir "Tony" Weldon dancing with Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, Miss Gwen Le Bas, a lovely, fragile-looking figure in white, and Mr. Stephen de Laszlo, the son of the famous artist, who has just returned from a year's stay in America, bringing with him the very latest and most wonderful thing in radio sets, that completely eclipses anything yet seen, or even thought of, over here.

***

Mr. Isidore de Lara, whose opera "Messalina" is to be heard again in London this week after an interval of nearly thirty years—during which period it has been played some 3,000 times abroad—is an English musician of Spanish extraction who has grown accustomed, unfortunately, to gaining more credit abroad than at home. He rather prides himself on his persuasive powers, but confesses that they sometimes fail, as on an occasion when he tried to induce some supers engaged in an Italian town to break a lightning strike for more money and get on with the play. "You who are to represent the son of a king," he said to the ringleader, "should act as a prince and lead the others on the stage." "Son of a king, am I," exclaimed the discontent, "then surely that's worth something extra a night?" And his was the argument that eventually prevailed.

***

Mr. D'Arcy Rutherford, whose marriage to Miss Gwendolyn Wilmot takes place at the end of this month, is an all-round sportsman of no mean achievements, and I should say that he has yet to meet a serious rival at "planking." This is the comparatively new amusement that everyone struggles to master along the Mediterranean shores during the summer season. It does not, of course, bear comparison with the simple and easily-learnt "aqua-planing," in which the board one stands on is securely attached to the stern of the boat. In "planking," on the other hand, the long, narrow board is merely pushed into the sea, while the "planker" dives in and sprawls across it, holding in his hands a narrow cord tied on to the boat. As soon as a fair speed has been attained he slowly rises, stands upright and skims over the sea. Those who get so far can then indulge in "stunts," one of the hardest being to pluck a floating chair out of the sea, place it on the plank, and then stand on the chair, all the while proceeding at a really smart pace.

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Sir Eccles Snowden, the Agent-General for Tasmania, who figured in the New Year Honours List, and his attractive wife, were the guests of the United Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club on Friday at a very jolly luncheon party, at which Mrs. Leonard Rees presided. Club members from Australia and their guests—many of them Australians in official positions here—joined with the members from other parts of the Empire in their congratulations and good wishes, for Sir Eccles and Lady Snowden have made many friends in this country. In his little speech the Agent-General, who himself served with distinction in the war, spoke with appreciation and gratitude of all that the Mother Country had done to make the Australian soldiers feel at home and to entertain them when on leave.

RURAL VANDALISM

GROWING PUBLIC CRITICISM.

CONCERTED ACTION.

By HAROLD COX.

The *Daily Telegraph* is to be congratulated on the campaign it has started, with the assistance of Sir Herbert Morgan, for checking rural vandalism. It is also to be congratulated on the pictures it has been publishing to illustrate the necessity of the modern movement to preserve our beautiful English countryside from disfigurement. For example, in last Thursday's issue there is a striking picture of Hereford Cathedral which is spoilt by the recent erection of an ugly garage. Happily, the movement to protect England is rapidly gaining ground. A conference of various bodies concerned in this important problem met yesterday at Oxford. On the one side were representatives of the General Post Office, the Central Electricity Board, and of various commercial companies, including advertisement organisations. On the other side were representatives of the National Trust, the Scapa Society, the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. There were also representatives of the Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Health and various municipal bodies. That action is needed to protect the country against the constantly expanding activities of the Post Office and the Central Electricity Board is evident from the character of various projects now under consideration for putting up ugly pylons across hitherto unspoilt rural districts. Nor can local authorities be relied upon to protect England from vandalism, as is witnessed by the present proposal of the Middlesex County Council to turn part of Syon Park into a sewage farm.

NATIONAL PARKS.

Happily, the present Government is approaching the problem of the rural beauties of England in the main from a sympathetic point of view, and a Committee has been appointed to consider the possibility of establishing national parks. Some extremely useful evidence was laid before that Committee the other day by the National Trust. The idea of a national park is so comparatively new to us, although it is well established in America, that considerable differences of opinion will inevitably arise as to what a national park should be. The spokesmen of the National Trust take a broad view of this subject. They say that a national park "is neither a place to play football in nor a place to wheel bath-chairs in." They go on to explain that it must include a considerable area of untouched nature, but that this does not involve the exclusion of farms from the parts of the area they already occupy. Indeed, the beauty of the Trust's own property in Langdale "would be diminished, not increased, if it no longer contained farms and cottages, sheep and cattle, with here and there a ploughed field." It has been suggested by several people that the Government should spend public money in buying up large areas of land to keep as national parks.

EXCESSIVE DEATH DUTIES.

The present, however, is not a time for urging any addition to national expenditure, and, as the evidence given by the National Trust shows, we could secure for all time many of the existing beauties of England simply by exempting from death duties private estates that are already courteously thrown open to the public by their owners. Is is well to emphasize the fact that England owes many of the rural beauties in which she still rejoices to the generosity of private landowners. But that generosity cannot go on if private landowners are to be ruined by extortionate death duties. Already many owners have been forced to sell their land in order to meet the demands of the State. For some time past the State has exempted from death duties works of art of public interest. This excellent example ought to be extended to parks and woods and moors and other places still privately owned but in practice enjoyed by the public. It ought to be possible for private landowners, who are now performing a great public service at their own expense, to make arrangements for delegating to the National Trust the custody of these beautiful properties and thus definitely to establish a claim for exemption from death duties. If this is not done, more and more beautiful properties will every year be broken up into ugly building estates.

ACTIVE SOCIETIES.

The present tendency to the uglification of England has happily brought into existence a number of societies which are all working for the preservation of our country's natural beauties. Prominent among these is the National Trust, whose special purpose is to acquire particular properties and preserve these from damage. The Trust has already acquired many thousands of acres in different parts of the country, and its work is constantly being expanded by the generosity of private donors. Another very useful body, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, is engaged not so much in preserving particular properties as in generally protecting the countryside from deterioration. It works, together with local authorities and other bodies and with private owners, with the object of preventing changes that may disfigure the country. For similar purposes local societies have been formed in Oxford and Cambridge and other places, and for a long time there has been in existence a very useful body for the preservation of commons, footpaths, and open spaces. All these bodies are working in friendly relationship with one another, and deserve the support of the general public.

LITTER AND BAD MANNERS.

In addition, we specially need some kind of organisation for teaching the public itself how to preserve the beauties of the countryside. Mr. A. P. Herbert has recently humorously suggested that the best course, at any rate temporarily, would be for some organisation to go out and imitate on an extensive scale the mischief which private motorists and picnic parties now do. Picnickers on Bank Holidays who now leave behind them a spread of litter and broken bottles might learn to realise the vulgarity of their behaviour—so he suggests—if on every Bank Holiday they found their favourite spots already converted into a rubbish dump.

This is perhaps an extreme method of reform. As a milder alternative some of the numerous societies which are now doing such splendid work for the protection of England might employ agents to go about and gently point out to careless picnickers the selfishness of their present habits. There is absolutely no reason why a picnic party which has carried out food and drink in various wrappers and containers should not carry back the wrappers and containers when they have been emptied. This is a matter of ordinary courtesy to one's fellow creatures, and it is surprising that so many people should fail to realise this social obligation

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A real thrill is in store for those who are to be at Lady Stavridi's original Golden Fleece Ball on the 28th, for the Delphic Oracle is to prophesy the future, and each dish at supper will be one that might be counted a favourite with either the ancient or the modern Greeks. King George of Greece has promised to be present, and a group of beautiful women are to appear, draped in robes of black, gold, white, and terracotta, to represent a Greek frieze copied, down to the smallest detail, from an old vase. Sir John and Lady Stavridi, who are lending their house in Lennox Gardens for the ball, are prominent members of the Greek colony in London, and their two young daughters are also working very hard in the organisation of the dance. One of them has arranged a special prize competition for the best limericks, in any language, bearing on the ball, and I hear that already the services of a translator have had to be called in, so cosmopolitan were some of the efforts sent up.

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Pelmanism brings out the mind's latent powers and develops them to the highest efficiency. It banishes such defects as:—

Depression	The "Inferiority Complex"
Timidity, Shyness	Indecision
Forgetfulness	Weakness of Will
The Worry Habit	Boredom
Unnecessary Fears	Procrastination
Indefiniteness	Brain-Fag
Mind-Wandering	

which interfere with the effective working power of the brain, and in their place it develops such qualities as:—

—Concentration	—Organising Power
—Observation	—Directive Ability
—Optimism	—Presence of Mind
—Cheerfulness	—Courage
—Judgment	—Self-Confidence
—Initiative	—Self-Control
—Will-Power	—Tact
—Decision	—Reliability
—Originality	—Salesmanship
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and a Reliable Memory,

all of which are of the utmost value in every walk of life.

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Here are a few extracts from some of the thousands of letters received from those who have taken up Pelmanism:—

A Municipal Officer reports that Pelmanism has "turned my Pessimism into Optimism." (E32193).

A Ship-Owner writes: "I am deeply grateful for the renewed courage and energy I have so often found in the Course when it has been sorely needed during very trying circumstances." (E13163).

An Artist writes: "My vision has been broadened by this course. I have a definite aim in life, my powers of observation are being increased and they are making me mindful of others who live about me. I enjoy working and find more interest in life." (A.C.13752).

An Organising Secretary writes: "I have gained very much more Self-Reliance and Fearlessness in speaking in public. I faced an audience of 1,300 women one night last week and spoke for 15 minutes without hesitation and without a note. I have certainly improved my organising ability." (W31026).

A Bank Officer writes: "I have increased my memory power. I have obtained Will-Power and Self-Confidence. I have acquired the power of Concentration. I have banished my disquieting fears. My mental abilities are efficient. I have developed Personality. I have trained my conscious mind with proper mental material so that the sub-conscious may follow suit. The Course is as near perfection as possible." (S32582).

E. H. Mills.

SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER,

the well-known special correspondent, who advises every one who wishes to get on in life to take a course of Pelmanism. A book showing how you can follow this advice will be sent free to every reader who writes for it to-day to the Pelman Institute, 14, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

A University Student writes: "Depression, from which I used to suffer when there was no apparent reason, has gone." (B34334).

A Teacher writes: "My Will-Power has been greatly strengthened and I am able to concentrate with more ease." (S34621).

A Clerk writes: "It has improved my Will-Power and powers of Concentration. It has given me Confidence in myself. My memory is now perfect and my health is much better." (B33150).

A Tradesman writes: "General outlook on life much brighter than before. I am much happier. I have made many new and worthy friends. Time used to hang on my hands, but now I could do with all that I have wasted in the past." (D32357).

An Accountant reports the following benefits: "Self-Confidence, retaining facts more accurately, not so easily put out or excited. Do not find the same drudgery in doing routine work, and have a keener interest in my duties." (K34065).

A Canon writes: "I wish I had undertaken the Course earlier in life. Had I known at the age of 30 certain things which I know now—largely through the Pelman lessons—I think I could have avoided one or two painful nervous breakdowns. To summarise (and to employ a fashionable word), I think I have gained a better orientation towards life." (S32449).

A Soldier writes: "Not only have I secured four emoluments for professional efficiency, but I have raised myself to the top of the seniority roll, and am shortly taking a position in the Staff College. I attribute the whole of my attainments in this direction to the expert instruction received from the Institute. I started without a purpose and finished with an assured future." (L33243).

A Clerk writes: "I have learned the correct way in which to train my memory. Only this afternoon I argued with a fellow employee that we had made a shipment to a certain port about the middle of April. He said that no such shipment had been made. On looking it up we found that it had gone on April 21. This I owe entirely to your Course, as six or seven months ago I could not have remembered that same fact." (C32432).

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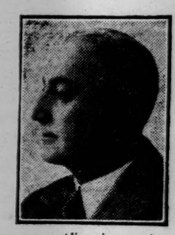

(Vaughan and Freeman).

EDGAR WALLACE.

"I have found Pelmanism the most useful method for the organisation of thought," writes Mr. Edgar Wallace, one of the most popular writers of the day. "To students of all ages it seems to me to be indispensable. It is the Machine Tool of Thought."

Thousands of men and women in every walk of life testify to the power that Pelmanism gives. Their letters make wonderful reading. They show how Pelmanism has increased their efficiency in every way—how it has enabled them to gain Promotion—how it has developed their Personalities—how it has enabled them to hold their own (and more than hold their own) in the fierce competition of Business and the Professions—how it has added to their Earning Powers—how it has increased their capacity for enjoyment and artistic appreciation—how it has enabled them to realise their aims, dreams, and ambitions.

H.R.H. Prince Charles of Sweden says: "Pelmanism shows us the way to the improvement of character and an active life."

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The "Spectator," in an interesting review of Pelmanism, says: "It is admirably suited for increasing efficiency in business and giving mental alertness in all the pursuits of life."

Sir Herbert Austin, the famous Motor Manufacturer, says: "The job for everyone of us is first to fit ourselves for better things and then to go out after them. Here it is that Pelmanism is proving of immense help to the people of to-day. A study of the science of Pelmanism will enable the student to develop a Will and to make his brain an efficient servant of that Will. Too many people are just drifting. Pelmanism can stop that drifting and start the drifter on a useful journey."

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To cultivate a perfect memory,
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To appreciate more fully the beauties of Art and Nature,
To widen your intellectual outlook,
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in short, to make the fullest use of the powers now lying, perhaps latent or only semi-developed, in your mind, you should send to-day for a copy of "The Efficient Mind," which will be sent you by return, gratis and post free.

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Theatres continued on page 6.

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DEATH.

DAWSON.—On January 17, 1930, at Remenham Place Henley-on-Thames, Major-General Vesey John Dawson late Coldstream Guards, and first Colonel commanding Irish Guards, aged 76. Funeral at Remenham Church, Tuesday, January 21, at 2.30 o'clock.

Sunday Times

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1930.

WHAT ARE THE OMENS?

WHAT are the prospects for the Government when it resumes the session on Tuesday? The recess has not clarified home issues, and it has seen in India the lengthening of a shadow which may fall across our politics in the near future and blot out all previous calculations. A crisis in India, were it to come, would relegate every other matter to the background and profoundly alter the political situation. There are those who have expected an early dissolution; we see, as yet, no signs of one. While the Naval Conference continues, a change is quite unlikely; besides, there is nothing in the Government's immediate outlook to make resignation either necessary or wise.

There are serious difficulties in store for Ministers over the further progress of the Coal Bill. Amendments are to be introduced by the Government in Committee to meet some of the Liberal criticism, but it is not expected that they will go far enough to satisfy those who look upon the Bill as a "dear coal" Bill, and before the measure reaches its third reading there is likely to have been a good deal of ground given and some prestige lost. But the Government's victory over the combined Oppositions on the second reading of the Bill is for it an encouraging omen. The division was a close thing, and the Government had to put forth its entire strength to avoid defeat; but the result showed that though Ministerialists are in a minority in the House they have for practical purposes a bare majority.

Whether they can maintain it throughout the conduct of the Coal Bill and the remaining measures of the session depends very largely on the Conservative representation. So far in this Parliament Conservatives have not shown an excessive zeal in attendance, and the Socialists, being at present the better disciplined party, can probably count on mustering their forces in more effective numbers if a menace threatens. Nobody wants a General Election, either in Parliament or among the electorate; and provided the Government does nothing outrageous, nobody is yet awhile likely to get one.

What chances the Government has of strengthening its hold on the confidence of the country and digging itself more firmly into office depend on weightier considerations than the tactics of the division-lobbies. The PRIME MINISTER entered office with a plea for fair play, and followed it with a suggestion that Parliament should act, not in a factious spirit, but as a Council of State. It is still open to him to implement that plea; it rests with him more than with the Oppositions. So far, tied down by rash promises that ought never to have been made, he has introduced legislation mainly of a contentious and doubtful kind. Mr. THOMAS last week spoke as a statesman, voicing the need of a combined national effort to overcome the ills of unemployment and trade depression, but as yet we are left without indication of whether he was thinking aloud or whether his words are to be backed by deeds.

A glance at the Government's projected programme for the rest of the session makes us somewhat apprehensive. After the Coal Bill—itself contentious—what remains? A Factories Bill, a Slum Clearance and Town Planning Bill, the School Age Bill, a Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act. The sting of the programme is in the tail. Factories and slum clearance may be dealt with on national lines, for all parties are agreed in principle; though, in dealing with them while doing nothing for unemployment, the Government will still be guilty of not tackling first things first. But a Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act—what becomes of the Council of State then? It would be hard to choose a measure better calculated to arouse party feeling and put legislation to narrower, more contentious uses. A bad Budget—it is bound to be bad—followed by such a Bill would give the Government an unenviable record and turn the notion of a co-operative Parliament to a mockery. And by then the Government may be faced with a situation in which it will desperately need the support of the other parties. It behoves them, therefore, to be wise in time, and to concentrate their efforts on a policy and measures which commend themselves by their disinterested and patriotic purpose, and in which they can count on the *bienveillance* of all sections of Parliament.

REALITIES IN INDIA.

IT is unfortunate that the British at home can be made to manifest only so lukewarm an interest in India, for events in that Continent are unmistakably moving to a crisis that may call forth all the patience, firmness, and wisdom of our people. British government of India has been the most remarkable of all our triumphs of administrative genius. Now extremists in India are calling upon us completely to divest ourselves of our authority and responsibilities and to leave the Indian peoples to their own perilous devices. It is a demand that cannot possibly be met, and that ought not to be encouraged by a show of deference to extremist agitators which may be mistaken for weakness. The task of British statesmanship in India is to hold firmly to the course of moderation and gradualness on which it is set, and not to allow itself to be panicked by words or deeds of violence into either reaction or concession.

In these columns Lord WINTERTON last week, Lord MESTON the week before, concentrated attention on the realities of the Indian situation. In two outspoken articles in the *Daily Telegraph* last week Lord BIRKENHEAD crossed the t's and dotted the i's of the folly of extremist demands. Not only is independence impossible, but Dominion Status, as it is understood by many Indians, is for the present also impossible. The difficulties of the situation are increased by the fact that the meaning of the phrase "Dominion Status" is quite uncertain. According to Lord BIRKENHEAD, Indian opinion regards Dominion Status for India as synonymous with Autonomy. This it quite certainly is not, and within no foreseeable limit of time can it ever be.

So far as it has been tried, it cannot be said that the results of Indianising the country have been encouraging. In the words of Sir BASIL BLACKETT, "every opportunity that is given" the Legislative Assembly "of showing that it has a responsibility, and can use it, is taken to prove that it is irresponsible." Yet, as Lord BIRKENHEAD remarks, the elected members of the Legislative Assembly represent the cream of Indian democracy. Turn to municipal government, and the prospect is no brighter. Since the reforms the management of finance has shown a marked deterioration, and incompetence, corruption, and even embezzlement are rife. These facts should be used not as a stick with which to beat the native, but as a solemn warning of the perils of granting self-government to a people that is as yet not in the least fitted to undertake it. The danger to our own interests would be great; that to India itself far greater.

India is not a nation. It is an agglomeration of 300,000,000 people of mixed creeds and races at variance among themselves and in antagonism to one another. How, to take but one example, would this uncohesive and uneducated mass undertake the task of maintaining internal order which the acceptance of Dominion status would imply? The evolution of Dominion status—or something loosely approximating to it, for Dominion status is a misleading term—must of necessity be a slow process. It was that even in the existing Dominions, which had no comparable problems of mixed races, which had been trained in the principles of democracy, which had, as Lord BIRKENHEAD reminds us, enjoyed for many years all the privileges of peace, federation, and literacy. If Lord RUSSELL had said the other day what it has subsequently been denied he did say, that the grant of Dominion status to India must take a long time, he would merely have been voicing a platitude. This fact must be faced both here and in India, and before long may have to be faced very squarely.

A GIMCRACK ENGLAND.

YESTERDAY'S Conference at Oxford on rural preservation is yet another sign that opinion is not only expressing itself but organising itself to resist the menace to the English countryside. This is immensely to the good. Everyone is agreed on the need, very many are anxious to help; but there must be much more active co-ordination, much more practical planning, if preservation is to keep pace with depredation.

Where the Oxford Conference has shown wisdom and a sense of reality is in facing the necessity of development. There is a narrow opposition to anything new in the countryside, but the facts of modern expansion must be acknowledged, and energies must be concentrated, not on thwarting, but on directing and controlling them. The motor-car, the trend of industry southward, the growing needs of housing have made it certain that new building on a wide scale must be undertaken in rural areas. If development is guarded by rules, it can be made to fit harmoniously into existing surroundings with a minimum of offence and interference. But if it is allowed to riot over the land like a pestiferous fungoid growth, then we shall soon have, in Sir. HERBERT MORGAN'S vigorous phrase, "a gimcrack England."

GENERAL SMUTS.

GENERAL SMUTS, for three years an enemy in arms against the British Empire, has been delivering some profoundly interesting addresses in Canada on the freedom accorded by the Empire to its constituent members. If any tribute were needed to the working reality of the freedom within unity that is the greatest achievement of the British Commonwealth of Nations, this is it, but General SMUTS'S speeches went much deeper than this.

What he was at pains to examine was how far the legal definition of equality under the Crown and the giving of full scope to it in action might tend in time to destroy the unity on which it is based. If the realisation of nationhood within the Empire were pressed too far, then each member might come to place so much importance on the nationhood that the concept of Empire might be sacrificed. If the Dominions were to look in too much they might forget to look out. This is the danger naturally inherent in the doctrine of equality now legally established. It is a risk that must be faced, and General SMUTS has done a service to the Empire in bringing minds to bear upon it now.

TREASURE HUNTS.

LIKE a fresh wind blowing down the close corridors of our national museums comes the Final Report of Lord D'ABERNON'S Commission. Its "Conclusions and Recommendations" seek to remedy needs and suggest ways in which the galleries and museums may make a more vital contribution to intellectual life; and the document is human and unpedantic. Characteristically it observes a lack, at both our great picture galleries, of work by some of the English "sporting" painters, and with humour, in another place, reminds National Gallery Trustees that they are not also directors.

But the Report's chief value really lies in its insistence on an active view of museums. They must not remain drowsily passive, with curators mainly concerned with keeping away the dust. From the galleries loan exhibitions should be organised. And, perhaps best of all, the British Museum is recommended to widen its excavation work at home, as a natural corollary to its diggings at Ur, and of more intimate interest. Our Roman sites have never been systematically explored; and St. Albans, for example, waits to give up ready treasures to the archæologist's spade. That such work would also give employment at a time when all possible schemes are being devised should enhance its likelihood of being quickly undertaken.

A BETTER TABLE.

A MOST hopeful sign for Britain's future—told through the cold figures of a Blue Book, "Agricultural Output and Food Supplies of Great Britain," issued by the Ministry of Agriculture—lies in the simple fact that, as a nation, we are better fed than before the war. This should help to rout the many pessimists who like declaiming about the country's decline. For a well-fed people is also a vigorous one, with no intention of being outrivalled; and, to scientists, the physical basis of mind and character keeps declaring itself increasingly. If an army marches upon its stomach, it is at least certain no vital polity is possible without the requisite calories. Democracy is at its soundest when "the lean and hungry look" is not seen.

Not in quantity alone is improvement noted, but also in variety. Fruit, vegetables, and nuts take a larger place on the table, as well as cheese, eggs, milk, sugar, margarine, and cocoa. The only striking decline seems to follow a slighter interest in fish.

LOST!

WHATEVER the results of modern civilisation on the general mind, it has brought a greater equanimity in the face of loss. Little Bo-Peep, as every nursery knows, was vastly distressed at the loss of her sheep; but nowadays people cast their pearls before Scotland Yard, and never complain that they are missing. The police are even now searching for the owner of a number of valuable pearls found in a West-End gutter. True

> The loss of wealth is loss of dirt,
> As sages in all times assert,—

but even if carelessness about pearls may be taken as a mark of other-worldliness, it is difficult to account for the men who mislaid a trifling few rolls of wire six feet in width. Possibly the skeleton left lately in a public vehicle was a skeleton in the cupboard; possibly even the pair of mummified hands similarly treated constituted a white elephant. But when a Hyde Park orator leaves his platform in the 'bus we can only conclude that there is something rotten in the state of tub-thumping.

TOWARDS DISARMAMENT.

A FATEFUL CONFERENCE.

THE CRUX AND ITS SOLUTION: PACT OF PEACE WITH FRANCE.

By "Scrutator."

No Naval Conference can succeed if England and America disagree at it; nor can it wholly fail if they are in agreement, even though it be but loose and general. The Conference which opens on Tuesday meets to repair the failure of Geneva. At Geneva, as now, the object was to fix the ratio of strength between five leading Powers in cruisers and smaller craft, as the Washington Conference seven years before had done in battleships. Geneva failed because the statesmen of our two great countries did not control the experts, who quarrelled, as they always will if left to themselves. They debased a great humane ideal pregnant with hope for all the world into a wretched wrangle over calibres and tonnages.

London will not repeat that mistake. The failure at Geneva showed our two countries standing at the edge of a precipice from which the sense of both has recoiled in alarm. The faults then were not all on our side, but Mr. Hoover, in making this new approach to disarmament, has atoned finely for any mistakes that America may have committed then. Moreover, the idealism of Mr. MacDonald has come into contact with the realism of Mr. Hoover in the course of a visit to America which was also a great popular success. And the new spirit of the Kellogg Pact is also amongst us. This country and America now know exactly where each stands, and we have enough ideas in common to guarantee at least general agreement. Good will come out of the Conference if only in the Budgets of the nations. If the Conference also finds that there are better approaches to the problem than any that have been attempted yet, that, too, will be accounted as a good result, for it will show the way to more rapid progress later.

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This writer does not believe in the mathematical school of disarmament which is still fashionable, and does not expect its results, useful and convenient though they may be, to be great or decisive. The object of this school is to find a common international divisor of the various forms of naval strength. It makes a virtue of ignoring politics and geography. It is impressed by the reflection that naval power is not in gross totals of strength but in the ratios between them, and conceives the problem of disarmament as one of reducing totals without altering the ratios. We saw the weakness of this method at Geneva, and at the coming Conference its deceptive simplicity will soon bring us into serious difficulties.

Let us take two examples of its fallaciousness. Our ratio of strength with America is always expressed as one of parity. But does parity with the United States correspond with any real problem of our naval security? We are not going to fight naval battles with American fleets in the Caribbean, and as for blockade, America could blockade us grievously by the mere embargo on her exports to us that war would automatically bring about. The phrase is meaningless as between us and the United States; if war between us is unthinkable, as the phrase is, it would make none but a sentimental difference if America had double parity over us. On the other hand, a two-power standard against the navies of Europe would be meaningless to America, but anything less might be terribly dangerous for us. Thus, parity either commits America to a higher standard than she needs in respect of the Continent of Europe or us to a standard below our requirements. Anything less than a two-power standard in European waters might be terribly dangerous.

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Take as another example the proposed reduction in our cruiser strength from seventy to fifty, of which much will be heard during the Conference. Here we are in contact with the one great danger that we have to think about—namely, the interruption of our supplies from overseas by combined cruiser and submarine attack. Mr. Archibald Colbeck, in one of the four thoughtful and informed articles that he has contributed in the last month on the problems of the Conference, showed that the convoy system was the only protection against this danger, and that to make it certain you would need a superiority of at least eight to one, because you must have equality at every one of the many points from which attack may come. A superiority of three to one in cruisers over the French, which the draft agreement allows us, would not guarantee the safety of our convoys in the Channel. Moreover, we have the safety of our communications in the Mediterranean to think about, and commerce that can be attacked on all the seas. Inevitably mathematical disarmament by classes of ship must give us more strength than we need against remote dangers and some Powers, and less strength than we need against other Powers and the one real danger.

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The conclusion to which this argument is coming is that all mathematical formulæ of disarmament must yield indecisive and insecure results, and that they will need supplementing by agreements of a political character. That, however, is not to say that we cannot obtain some results that are worth having even on our present lines. The proposal to reduce the size of battleships to 10,000 tons and of the guns from 16-inch to 10-inch calibre has excellent prospects. America apparently will not oppose it, and in Europe we are alone in the cult of the mammoth battleship. The reduction of size combined with the extension of the Washington Treaty for another six years will alone save us many millions without any diminution of our naval security.

More difficult, and almost certainly risky except on conditions which will be examined later in this article, is the reduction of cruisers. But most difficult of all is the reduction of the smallest classes, the submarines and destroyers. Here our official policy has thrown over the idea of formulary reduction class by class. The British representatives will propose the abolition of submarines altogether, and will certainly fail. Submarines are the weapon of the weaker maritime Powers, and they have a legitimate use in coast defence. In anticipation of defeat in this proposal our representatives will propose a reduction in the size of submarines; but the smaller the submarine the greater its inhumanity when used against merchant and passenger ships, and in narrow waters, where our chief danger is, the small submarine is just as destructive as the large. But we are to go further and propose that the number of our destroyers should be dependent on the number of foreign submarines. With America there would not be the slightest difficulty of coming to an arrangement about destroyers and submarines; especially if we concede her points on large cruisers. But with France there seems to be no prospect of agreement in regard to the smaller craft on the lines of any mathematical formulæ. Here will be the crux of the Conference. In order to make further progress we shall have to invoke political principles.

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The present writer has more than once advocated in this place what he called a North Atlantic Agreement between this country and America. The idea was that our two countries should make up their century-and-a-half-old quarrel about belligerent rights against merchant shipping and agree that any interference with non-contraband commerce on the high seas should be an interference with neutral rights against which both countries should agree to make common cause. For simplicity, it was suggested that the agreement should, in the first instance, be limited to the North Atlantic, but other Powers were to be invited to subscribe to its principles in the North Atlantic, and as conviction of their soundness grew to extend them to other seas.

Mr. MacDonald is known to have discussed belligerent rights with Mr. Hoover when he was in America, and it was therefore a great disappointment to hear that the two countries had decided to rule this subject out of the discussions at this Conference. For it lies at the very root not only of any naval trouble we may ever have with America, but of all our anxieties about our island safety. No one worries in these days about the result of a fleet action; our only real problem is the maintenance of our military and commercial communications overseas. Such principles as have been suggested would make the various States of the British Commonwealth as reasonably secure in their communications with each other as the States of a Continental Federation like that of the United States of America. It would make naval power (except in so far as it might be used to coerce a declared offender against the law of nations) purely defensive in its operation.

France, who is no longer to be regarded as a self-contained country, independent commercially of communications overseas, has latterly shown keen interest in these principles, and it would be a serious political check to this country if she concluded an agreement with the United States on these lines while we were still hesitating. The forces working in this country against such an arrangement are exceedingly strong, and one can understand a minority Government hesitating to challenge them. But here is the key of naval disarmament for any British Government that has the courage to produce it and turn it in the lock. Some day a Government will; but much history depends on whether it is the Government of Germany or France, or whether we are the first.

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An agreement of this kind would be the surest aid to peace and disarmament; but there are others. Mr. Colbeck, who has analysed with a discriminating frankness the motives of French naval policy, has suggested that we should conclude a naval Locarno Treaty with France by which we should perform all the naval duties of an alliance against in return for a French undertaking on cruiser and submarine building. France has herself made a suggestion, still vague in its terms, that we should join her in a naval pact against aggression in the Mediterranean. These ideas are not to be turned down without very careful consideration, for they are none of them inconsistent with the reform of belligerent rights which would make this country and the United States for all time friends at sea.

But is there not a simpler way still so remove what is the only serious danger to our security—namely, a combined submarine and cruiser attack on our sea-borne commerce by a Power which has free access to the open sea from many ports, and is advantageously situated, as Germany was not, on the flank of our chief commercial highways at sea? Was it not strange that we should commit ourselves to the defence of the Franco-German frontiers against aggression by either Power, and yet ask for no reciprocal guarantee on our own exposed frontier towards America and in the Channel? Is it too late now? Would it not be reasonable for us now to ask for this guarantee in the only form in which it could be given—a reduction by France of her cruiser and submarine shipbuilding and a guarantee to neutralise the Channel from the destruction of the sea-borne commerce of either by the attacks of either's cruisers and submarines? Such an agreement would be a great stroke both for disarmament and security, and it might well be reinforced by a corresponding Pact of Peace with France in the Mediterranean.

Inescapable.

By TERESA HOOLEY.

Though I should sail
Across wide seas to undiscovered lands,
Still you would follow me,
Holding me with inexorable hands,
In every lovely thing to hear and see.

Though I should fly
To some white planet burning beyond our ken,
Still you would find me there,
In some winged dream strayed from the world of men
Up through the lonely and the listening air.

Though I should die—
This heart that leaps and loves you, quiet and cold,
Hushed by the dews of earth,
Some thought from you would pierce beneath the mould,
And stir me there, and wake a flower to birth.

GOOD-BYE TO ALL THAT.

A LIBERAL ON HIS LEADERS.

By PHILIP GUEDALLA.

Mr. Philip Guedalla, the well-known author, was the Liberal candidate for the Rusholme division of Manchester at the recent General Election.

The facts are pitiably simple. A profound, though slightly misdirected, piety towards the honoured memory of the late Lord Oxford unites a little band of intimates (including some whose intimacy was mainly posthumous). This is a feeling which they share with the whole Liberal Party and—now that political differences have faded into historical perspective—with the nation at large. But they are distinguished from their fellow-Liberals by a singular and deeply-held conviction that the noblest memorial to a deceased party-leader is that the party which he led should celebrate his obsequies by performing suttee.

However appropriate to individuals, this form of celebration is, one feels, peculiarly unsuitable to parties. They exist for larger purposes than the gratification of personal affections. For their *raison d'être* is the continuous advocacy of their political beliefs in the hearing of their fellow-citizens. Such bodies, if they are sincere, cannot possibly disband whenever Time removes an honoured leader. The course of politics is punctuated with such bereavements. But Gladstonians did not shrink into sanctimonious isolation when Gladstone was removed; and the death of Chamberlain did not turn sour the Toryism of Birmingham. Both were sincerely mourned; but the followers of each preferred a rational mourning, taking the saner view that the best monument to any leader is to pick up his banner and to plant it a little further along the road he followed.

A PARTY REUNITED.

That course, though far from easy, was chosen by the Liberal Party. It was not simple, since the dislocations of the War had broken many ties. But it was honourably followed; and men found themselves marching once more alongside fellow-Liberals, from whom they had been separated by the momentary alignments of war-time politics. It would, no doubt, have been more entertaining to prolong the feuds: nothing in politics is half such fun as faction. But times were serious; and if the party had a national contribution to make upon the problems of 1930, it really could not spare much time for acrimonious debate on the events of 1916—to say nothing of the fact that all its younger members (and about one-third of the electors) were school-children at the time. That feeling imposed a wise oblivion; and the party went patiently about its business, leaving more titillating topics to the incurable frivolity of elderly wiseacres in clubs.

STALE GOSSIP.

This practical temper failed to satisfy a small knot of historical enthusiasts, who dream away delicious hours in a land where it is always 1916. Nothing, to be quite candid, satisfied them. Invited to advise on policy, they stayed away. Invited to collaborate in party finance, they stayed away still further. Yet if a policy was devised, they sobbed and looked the other way; if finances were produced without them, there was hardly a dry eye among them. For they insisted on their private sorrows with the brave pertinacity of Mrs. Gummidge. What could be done to please them? The party racked its brains. Its policies were democratically controlled by assemblies where they all had votes; its leadership was open to election by an assembly for which they were all eligible; its finance could be made wholly independent, if they would only contribute. But their sole response was to dab a tearful eye and shake a mournful head. For one cannot argue with Mrs. Gummidge.

THE ELDER SON.

Few spectacles are more depressing than the latest manifestation of this peculiar mood. Without importance in the party aspect (since the party long ago made up its mind that men must work and women weep), a melancholy interest, on the personal side, attaches to Lord Grey's pronouncement. Always a lonely figure, he was never more solitary than in this sudden excommunication—a strange act, which coincides with the victim's most dazzling success in Parliament. Delivered in the tone of aggrieved virtue in which the elder son objected to his father's unaccountable preference for the prodigal, it somehow jarred a little. Perhaps conscious virtue is always a shade distasteful: one begins to understand the unanimous gusto with which his countrymen ostracised Aristides. Lord Grey objects quite bluntly to the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, to the recognition, that is to say, of the facts that Mr. Lloyd George is a Liberal and that he has been Prime Minister.

A GREY PROSPECT.

But whom are we to choose instead? He omits to tell us. For these elderly Jacobites have not yet discovered the whereabouts of their Pretender. Plainly there is no suitable candidate among their tiny group in the House of Commons. So we must waive Lord Grey's objections to a peer and offer him the crown. That is the last thing that he wants. Always indifferent to office (for the simple, but sufficient, reason that he has always had it), he asks no more than to live in honoured retirement.

But if we took him at his word, emptied the throne, and put him on it, can we be sure that Liberals would have an easy course to sail? Would not the heathen require us to explain on every platform whether our latest leader was himself invariably infallible, how far his policy was gravely instrumental in keeping Greece from joining the Allies at a decisive moment, and in bringing Turkey and Bulgaria into the war, and if his pre-war Declaration of London would not have crippled the nation's use of sea-power past all hope of redemption?

These are ancient questions, but not more ancient than those recurrent grievances which haunt the critics of a sprightlier leader. Bygones had best be bygones. But they cannot remain so, if we are to be troubled by these spectral presences, which moan, clank chains, and point silent fingers with a sepulchral air that is out of place on political platforms, though it would be more than appropriate on the platform at Elsinore.

ISSUES AT THE FIVE POWERS MEETING.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT AND POSSIBLE DISAGREEMENT.

MR. MACDONALD TO PRESIDE.

BRITISH FEAR OF WIDENING SCOPE OF THE CONFERENCE.

By OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

The King, in the Royal gallery of the House of Lords, on Tuesday, will open the most momentous conference since the Peace Treaty of Versailles was signed.

Notwithstanding all the preliminary conversations, there are tremendous issues awaiting settlement. That cruiser parity will be reached is expected, but there are other problems which have not yet reached anything like such a degree of agreement. These include:—

1.—Shall big battleships be abolished, and, failing that, can an understanding be reached for a reduction in size and in armament?

2.—Can an agreement be reached for the abolition of the submarine?

3.—Is it possible to agree to a mutual pact of security between the Mediterranean Powers?

On some of these questions it is well known that there is a long way to go before agreement can be reached.

ALL OR NONE.

UNITED ACTION A NECESSITY.

The SUNDAY TIMES Diplomatic correspondent continues:—

Thus the stage is set for what may prove to be the greatest step forward in disarmament in history. There are thirty-two delegates representing the five Powers taking part in the Conference, and as in each case the delegates are first-rank statesmen, it may be said that there has not been so notable an assembly in London for very many years. The delegates are accompanied by a huge army of naval experts and secretaries, so that the official visitors number many hundreds.

M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, arrives this morning, and M. Briand, Foreign Minister and former Premier, reached London last night. He expressed to me his sincere hopes for the success of the Conference. The arrival of other delegates has already been announced.

Divergent Views.

As to the subjects for discussion, the ground work to secure agreement on parity in regard to cruisers has been so well done by Mr. Hoover, Mr. MacDonald, and General Dawes, that success here is hoped for with every confidence. But the position on some of the other issues as expressed up to the present is in many ways conflicting. It must be remembered that the attitude taken by each nation on any single issue, is bound up by the views of other nations on that and other issues. On behalf of the British Government, it was pointed out the other day that the day of disarmament for example's sake, or as a gesture, is past. The same may be said of other Powers. All must disarm or none, not only in the general sense but in the different categories.

Take submarines as a case in point. Great Britain, the United States (in a lesser degree), and Italy favour their abolition. France and Japan are opposed to this, for they feel that undersea craft are an essential part of defence. On battleships, while Great Britain would like to see them disappear, America has, so far, been favourable to their retention.

Fear of Complication.

But these problems are complicated by Italy's demand for parity with France and the desire of France to secure a mutual pact of security between the Mediterranean Powers. But here arises a fear, so far as Great Britain is concerned, that the introduction of the Mediterranean would endanger the whole Conference. Other Powers besides those in Conference are concerned with the Mediterranean—notably Spain—and I imagine that Mr. MacDonald would resist any interpolation of this issue.

The King's speech on Tuesday will last five to seven minutes, and after that Mr. Stimson I understand, will propose the election of Mr. MacDonald as Chairman of the Conference. This will doubtless be generally approved, and Britain's leading delegate will thus have charge of the momentous deliberations which may last for months.

Tuesday's Meeting.

The Prime Minister will meet all the delegates at 10, Downing Street, to-morrow morning, when the provisional programme for the Conference will be informally considered.

When the King arrives at 10.55 a.m. on Tuesday at Victoria Tower, he will be received by Viscount Lewisham and Mr. MacDonald. His Majesty will be conducted to the throne in the Royal Gallery, where the delegates and many distinguished visitors will be assembled. Incidentally, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George will be there, representing the Opposition parties. The meeting will last, it is thought, about an hour and a-half. All the leading delegates will speak.

This afternoon the Prime Minister is to seek relaxation from Conference affairs by a visit privately to the Italian Art Exhibition at Burlington House. The Exhibition is not officially open on Sundays, but members of the Committee avail themselves of the opportunity of inviting a friend. It is possible that some of the delegates may also visit the exhibition under these conditions.

Mr. Stimson and one or two of the U.S. delegates will motor to Stanmore this afternoon for a round of golf. A house has been taken in the district to enable the Americans to secure a change from the hotel life and a rest from Conference labours.

SOVIET COMMENT.

CONFERENCE "A MOCKERY OF PACIFICISM."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

In a leading article, headed "Not Peace but War," the official *Izvestia* declares: "Even if the Imperialists do ignore M. Litvinov's proposal for real disarmament, the world's working masses have not forgotten it, and the contrast between the Soviet's honest programme and this hypocritical comedy in London will help them to understand and expose the true character of this London Conference, which is a supreme mockery of international pacifism and the working-class, and where everything will be discussed except real disarmament."

DELEGATES AT DOWNING STREET.

The Prime Minister yesterday received American and Italian delegates at 10, Downing Street. The picture shows American representatives in the Cabinet room. Left to right (sitting): Mr. Francis Adams (Secretary of Navy), General Dawes (Ambassador to Great Britain), Mr. MacDonald, and Mr. Stimson (Secretary of State). Standing: Mr. Dwight Morrow (Ambassador to Mexico), Senator David A. Reed, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, and Mr. Hugh Gibson (Ambassador to Belgium),

CONFERENCE DIARY.

TO-DAY.

During Day: Exchange of Conversations between Delegates.

8.38 a.m.—M. Tardieu arrives.

5.15 p.m.—M. Leygues arrives.

9 p.m.—Mr. MacDonald meets M. Tardieu and M. Briand at Downing Street.

10.47 p.m.—M. Piétri arrives.

TO-MORROW.

During Day: Exchange of Conversations.

10 a.m.—Mr. MacDonald meets Delegates to discuss provisional programme for First Plenary Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—Arrival of the King from Sandringham.

3.30 p.m.—Reception by the King of Delegates at Buckingham Palace.

7.30 p.m.—Government Banquet to Delegates, Savoy Hotel.

9 p.m.—Reception to Delegates, Lancaster House.

TUESDAY.

11 a.m.—Plenary Conference at Royal Gallery, House of Lords; Speech of Welcome by the King.

BATTLESHIP "CUTS."

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IF U.S. DELEGATES AGREE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Mr. MacDonald's declaration for the abolition of battleships is construed here as influenced by the pressure of the Labour Party, anxious to see a reduction of taxation. Mr. Hoover's party is pledged to pursue peace arrangements, but for the time being is also pledged to battleships as necessary to the United States protection in the present state of world affairs.

The American Delegation have instructions regarding the U.S. minimum, but their programme is not cut and dried and may undergo some alteration dependent upon the Conference and international agreement. If, as suggested in some quarters, the United States may favour ultimately a serious cut in battleships—fifteen, or even twenty per cent.—new requirements would certainly develop in connection with auxiliary craft.

The immediate essential, as Washington sees the situation, is to perpetuate the idea of international agreement for the regulation of navies, as initiated by the first Washington Meeting nearly ten years ago. That condition is regarded as fundamental to the peace of the world. Second only to that is parity between the British and American navies.

The problem of battleships is expected to assume an even greater importance than was indicated by Mr. Stimson before he sailed. It was learned in official quarters that one of the points the American Delegation would raise is the question of British superiority in capital ships, which exists despite the Washington Treaty.

President Hoover said to-day that he was highly gratified with the cordial reception given to the United States delegates in England, and the success of the Conference is the hope dearest to his heart.

FRENCH PROPOSALS TO CONFERENCE.

MEDITERRANEAN PACT

AGAINST ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister and principal French delegate to the Five Power Naval Conference, will travel to London direct from The Hague, and is due to arrive to-morrow morning.

It was at first arranged that some of the other French delegates should cross from Paris to-day, and others to-morrow, but M. Tardieu, having expressed a wish to hold a meeting of the whole delegation to-morrow, and his colleagues—who include M. Briand, M. Leygues, and M. Piétri—will all travel to London to-day.

M. Briand, who left by the mid-day train with the principal experts, was seen off at the station by the British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell, with whom he had ten minutes' conversation before his departure.

Although it is felt—thanks to M. Tardieu's energy—that the preparations for the London Conference are, from some points of view, more complete than those made for the Washington Conference, there is a certain anxiety that the result of the negotiations between the Five Powers may prove unsatisfactory to France.

France's attitude with regard to her naval requirements and the question of naval limitation has been set forth clearly in the recent memorandum of the French Government. She wants to have her tonnage fixed, not merely in a mathematical ratio to that of other Powers, but in accordance with what she considers her actual needs, which her delegates will demonstrate with statistics.

It is believed that France has already intimated to Italy that if the latter country wishes to build up to this level France has no objection to parity obtained in this fashion, but that she cannot consent to equal tonnage if Italy calculates parity on the basis of Italian naval requirements. This suggested solution of a thorny problem has aroused considerable criticism in French naval quarters.

It is argued that, while it is improbable that Italy would actually build up to France's level, the principle of parity between the two nations would have been established and would entail ultimately the reduction of France's fleet to the level of that required by Italy.

In order to get round the Franco-Italian naval problem in the Mediterranean France would like to see the establishment of a mutual pact of security between the Mediterranean Powers, and there is reason to believe that the draft of a text for such an agreement is already prepared by the French Government for examination by the other Powers.

Nobody here believes that Great Britain can seriously hope to obtain the abolition of the submarine. In standing out with all her strength against such a proposal, France looks for powerful support from Japan. Whatever Italy's original attitude on this question may have been, she is no longer regarded as likely to make common cause with France, but is expected rather to support the British view.

It is perhaps unfortunate that before the Conference opens the idea appears to have got about that its real object is not so much naval disarmament as the division of the mastery of the seas between the United States and Great Britain under conditions desired by the former and acquiesced in by the latter.

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THE AMERICAN POSITION.

CRUISER PARITY THE MAIN DEMAND.

ONE TREATY AND NOT TWO.

NO CONTROVERSY WITH FRANCE.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS,
the American Publicist, now in London.

Eleven years ago when Mr. Wilson came to the Paris Peace Conference he brought with him, not only the vague project of a League of Nations, but the famous principles embodied in the Fourteen Points. Nine years later, when he opened the Washington Conference, Mr. Hughes began with the famous "bombshell" of proposed ship scrapping. By contrast, Mr. Stimson brings to Europe neither a programme as clearly defined as Wilson, nor proposals as dramatic as those of Hughes.

In point of fact, from the outset, both at home and during the voyage, a heavy veil of official reticence has covered the whole American programme. For this the explanation is twofold: first, there was the clear perception that this time the initiative rested with Mr. MacDonald, and it was for the American delegation to await his word before settling upon hard and fast conceptions; and, secondly, in view of the disappointment of Washington and the later disaster of Geneva, there was a natural desire to avoid preliminary skirmishes and disputes, which would inevitably develop with the discussion of troublesome details.

Nevertheless, it would naturally be totally inexact to represent the American delegation as altogether lacking in a programme or a policy. Actually it has been forced at all times to hold clearly in mind two factors—the United States Senate, which was responsible for the destruction of all the Wilsonian decisions of Paris; and France, which effectively blocked agreement upon all but the battleship detail at the Washington Conference.

POSITION OF THE SENATE.

As to the Senate, one must point out at once that in a certain sense it, and not the Secretary of State, is the chief American delegate at London, although it is actually and physically absent. Again, one must call attention to a misapprehension, all too generally held on this side of the Atlantic, that the presence of two Senators on the American delegation automatically ensures ratification of the decisions taken in London.

While it is true that the absence of Republican Senators from Mr. Wilson's delegation was a factor in determining the action of the Senate ten years ago, it is equally true that, while politics may dictate the course of party membership in our Upper House, the Senate as a whole rarely finds itself in accord with the Executive in matters of foreign negotiation, and most frequently opposes the President as a Senate and not on partisan grounds.

In London, Mr. Stimson is then at all times in much the position of a minority government, with this distinction—that whereas Mr. MacDonald can count something like 300 votes in a House of something more than 600 members, the American Secretary of State is never sure of more than two votes in a Senate of ninety-six.

Having always to be mindful of the Senate, then, the American delegation has already been brought to perceive that there is not the slightest chance for the ratification of any treaty which deals with the question of the capital ship to the exclusion of fixing parity in cruisers. The dominant demand of the Senate is that the American delegation shall bring home a treaty which extends to auxiliaries the parity fixed for battleships at Washington, and only on this basis would it even consider further battleship limitations.

SINGLE TREATY ESSENTIAL.

Equally clear is the conviction of our delegation that all the decisions in respect of limitation must be included in a single treaty, for it perceives that if parity in cruisers were fixed in one document and a naval holiday in battleships in another, the possibility, if not the probability, would be that the Senate would reject one treaty and accept the other, thus reducing the whole achievement to chaos.

For it must be noted that while the Senate insists upon cruiser parity, it is far less favourable to capital ship decisions. Assuming that the cruiser detail were satisfactorily disposed of, it is probable that the Senate would agree to proposals to reduce the number of capital ships, to postpone the date for the commencement of replacement, but it would follow the advice of our naval experts in opposing reduction in the size of the ships and make the naval holiday contingent upon some equating of the value of the Rodney and the Nelson.

In sum, therefore, one may say that no matter how anxious Mr. Stimson is for a successful Conference, for a general agreement, for the achievement of great economies in capital ships, he is bound by the fact that the Senate of the United States insists upon parity in cruisers as the irreducible minimum of achievement, would reject out of hand an agreement which dealt only in battleship replacement, and might prove censorious in the matter of replacement as it would be adamant against any proposal to abolish the capital ship outright.

When one turns to the French detail, it is clear that in the minds of the American delegation there is uppermost the desire and the determination to avoid any controversy with France, to shun any appearance of seeming to dispute with M. Tardieu the justice or good faith of the French proposals as embodied in the recent French Note. For the United States the size of the French Navy in all categories is a matter of indifference. Just as one French commentator has remarked, that the American demand for twenty big cruisers could be raised to forty without disturbing France, French demands in submarines and cruisers would leave the American delegation unmoved, so far as our own situation is concerned.

NO ISOLATION OF FRANCE.

Of course, the American delegation realises that British figures must be based upon French and Italian, but it feels strongly that the basis of agreement must be found by Mr. MacDonald in his conversations with M. Tardieu and Signor Grandi, and is resolved to avoid taking any action which might even remotely seem in French eyes the effort to create a united front of the English-speaking countries against France.

The American delegates do not see the French position as hopelessly hostile to agreement; it does not find the French principles as offering no chances of accommodation, but it is very clearly of the opinion that if the Conference should even in outward appearance develop, as did the Washington, into a condition in which France was isolated, the end would be disastrous.

The American delegation has its hopes centred upon a Five-Power Treaty of Limitation, Reduction and Postponement. It knows that from the point of view of the Senate anything less would be difficult to get ratified. It feels that a Three-Power Pact, signed by Britain, Japan, and the United States, and containing a conditional clause to cover French or French and Italian programmes, would arouse suspicion, provoke controversy, and would probably, if not certainly, fail of ratification.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE CONFERENCE.

SOME PERSONALIA.

THE COAL BILL.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

For the first week, at any rate, the reassembling of Parliament will be overshadowed by the opening of the Five-Power Naval Conference, which will rivet the attention not only of the Powers immediately concerned, but of the whole civilised world. What issue the Conference may have lies in the lap of the gods, but even if the expectations of the peacemakers come short of fulfilment, this year of grace may be a turning point in history. Happily the ground has been cleared of a good deal of inflammable material since the abortive conference at Geneva, and in particular, the miasma of suspicion and mistrust which then beclouded the relations of Great Britain and the United States has been largely dissipated by the Prime Minister's pilgrimage of grace on the other side, so that there is reason to hope that the delegates to this Conference will not separate without a substantial contribution to the cause of peace.

Something of the actual character of the American policy and the manner of American negotiating at London can be deduced from the personality of the chief delegate. Mr. Stimson, says an American friend, combines a fairness, a straightforward and simple mind, with the rather rare qualities of shyness and reticence. He is neither glib nor facile; he has little gift for expression, and none for broad and dangerous generalities. He is, in fact, one of America's very worst politicians, and one of the most honest and trustworthy of men in our contemporary political life.

One other circumstance about the American delegation is, he said, of importance. There is here, as in America, the conviction that the necessities of the Hoover Administration, on the eve of a Congressional election, almost dictate the arrival of an agreement. And that is true measurably, as a successful conference must have something of the same political importance for the Labour Government. But the presence on the delegation of Senator Robinson, the leader of the Democratic Minority in the Senate, is a guarantee, if any guarantee were needed, that political opportunism will play little part. Robinson is one of the few men from whom will be chosen the next Democratic nominee for President. Politically, some of his fellow-Democrats have questioned the wisdom of his associating himself with a conference which may produce a result sufficiently successful to just do the trick for the Republicans in the next elections. But he has placed the question of public service and international amity above partisanship. On the other hand, he is the last man in the world likely to assent to any face-saving agreement or any treaty which in the last analysis would be no more than eyewash.

Can the Bill be Made Good.

Parliament's most immediate concern is the Coal Bill, but it is doubtful if it will get down to the Committee stage before Thursday week, for Mr. Graham, who is in charge of the measure, is not expected home from The Hague till Tuesday, and will thereafter have to consider the Government amendments which have been drafted to meet some of the criticisms of the Bill, and also the further amendments proposed by the Liberal opposition, a copy of which has been forwarded to him. Obviously this is a task which cannot be hurried with any advantage, and it is probable that before the Government amendments take their final form there may be a friendly interchange of views with the Liberals.

Until the Government amendments are on the paper it would be useless to discuss the prospects of the Bill. As it stands it is a bad measure, and the homely proverb that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear comes to mind. But neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals are out to wreck the Bill, and with such conditions a good deal of conversion is possible in Committee if the Government is not too stiff-necked in meeting reasonable criticism and amendment. Mr. Graham, as pilot, gives confidence in this regard, for he is a fair-minded man with an equable temper, and without the obsession of strong personal antagonisms.

Lords and Unemployment Bill.

While proceedings in the Commons on Tuesday are likely to be uneventful, there will be a stirring debate in the Lords when the Unemployment Insurance Bill goes into Committee. Lord Salisbury will throw down a challenge to the Government by a motion to postpone the first nineteen clauses of the measure until the twentieth and last has been considered, with a view to limiting the term of the Bill to the year ending March 31, 1931. The Conservative Leader will base his proposal on the wisdom of reviewing after a reasonable period the operation of a Bill which adds so heavily to the financial burdens of the country, and it is likely that if his motion goes to a division it will be carried by a substantial majority. Ministers, it will be remembered, resisted and defeated a similar amendment in the Commons, but it is possible that they may now offer some compromise, as they are very anxious to get the Bill on to the Statute-book, and a return of the Bill to the Commons would involve much delay and add to the general congestion of business.

The Budget.

In City and business circles the coming Budget continues to be a subject of keen anxiety, and all sorts of rumours of Mr. Snowden's intentions are prevalent. For the most part they are purely speculative, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not communicative of his intentions, even to his colleagues in the Cabinet—perhaps, because, as the curate who explained why he did not call his "dear friends" "ladies and gentlemen," he knows them too well. One rumour is particularly insistent, viz., that he is going to increase the super-tax; yet I am inclined to think the guess will prove wide of the mark, for the simple reason that in fiscal circles the tax is believed to have fully reached its limit of productivity. With all his tenacity of opinion Mr. Snowden is a realist, and if his Treasury advisers warn him that in raising the super-tax he will not add to the receipts from it, he is not likely to run the risk of the fiasco. As for the silk tax and the McKenna duties—well, need is a hard task-master.

The Liberal Schism.

The renewal of antagonisms in the Liberal ranks, though occupying a good deal of attention in political circles during the week, will not have any appreciable effect on the Parliamentary situation. The only prominent members of the Liberal Council in the House are Mr. Walter Runciman and Sir Donald Maclean, and their opposition to Mr. Lloyd George's leadership is of a very passive character. They do not foregather with him, and they declined to follow him into the lobby against the second reading of the Coal Bill, but they do not intervene in debate against him. For that matter their intervention of any kind in debate is becoming very rare, and it is becoming a little difficult to realise that the one was once a member of the Cabinet, and that the other was for some time the leader of the Asquithian Liberals.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 16, COLUMN 2.

MISHAP TO WHITE STAR LINER.

DELAYED SIX HOURS IN MERSEY.

PASSENGERS WATCH DIVERS DESCEND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Night.

Considerable excitement was displayed at the landing stage to-night when the 23,000 ton White Star liner Baltic, on the point of sailing with several hundred passengers to the United States, failed satisfactorily to respond to her engines, and had to be moored alongside for several hours for examination.

In the glare of artificial lights erected near the waterside divers descended to the depths of the Mersey to examine the vessel's propellers, and were watched by passengers who lined the sides of the Baltic, and by a small crowd assembled on the shore.

Time and again divers were lowered at the stern of the liner, and after a delay of six hours it was ascertained that no great material damage to the propellers had been done, and that the liner was fit to sail.

The mooring ropes were cast off about 9.30 p.m., and the Baltic proceeded to mid-river to anchor for a couple of hours until the tide would enable her to navigate the circuitous channel to the Mersey Bar.

It is understood that when leaving dock the stern of the Baltic either struck the dock wall or some submerged wreckage, and that her propellers were slightly damaged. The trouble was not discovered until the vessel was due to sail on her Atlantic voyage, and officials immediately took precautions to ascertain that the damage would not jeopardise navigation.

Arrangements were made for the passengers to stay in hotels for the night if necessary, but they did not leave the vessel.

NAVAL PARITY.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS IN THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Mr. Winston Churchill devotes his article which will appear in the *Daily Telegraph* to-morrow to the topical subject of naval parity. After setting out the standpoints of London and Washington as he comprehends them, he emphasises that Great Britain, with a widely scattered Empire, has naval needs essentially different from those of the compact body of States which constitute America.

"If the British Empire," Mr. Churchill observes, "instead of being spread about the world, could be towed together and anchored in one solid block, we could easily agree to parity in every form, and our naval bases and food supply ships would no longer be needed. Conversely, how would Americans feel if they woke up to-morrow morning and found that the States of the Union had drifted apart in the night, and were now spread all over the globe, still united by ties of affection and interest, but divided by gulfs of salt water?"

Mr. Churchill holds that it ought not to be impossible to achieve the joint object of "Equal powers upon the sea" without Great Britain being confronted with the draft of a treaty which, under the merest pretence of parity, constitutes the formal acceptance of final and definite inferiority.

ENGLAND WIN AT CARDIFF.

PLAYER'S AIR DASH.

Contrary to general expectations, but yet in accordance with the prediction of D. R. Gent in last week's SUNDAY TIMES, England beat Wales at Cardiff yesterday by 11 pts. to 3 in their first international match of the season.

Just before the start it was announced that J. S. Tucker, of Bristol, would play instead of Rew, of Exeter, for England. When Rew awoke in the morning he found he could not use the toes of one of his feet.

He did not inform the Selection Committee, however, until about noon, when they wired for Sam Tucker to come from Bristol to Cardiff by aeroplane, which he did.

Report on page 23.

BIG PRICE FOR SCOTT MS.

"THE SIEGE OF MALTA" SOLD.

100 YEARS' SECRET OF ABBOTSFORD.

NOW DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANK.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that the manuscript of the unfinished novel "The Siege of Malta," by Sir Walter Scott, has just been sold at the highest price ever paid for a Scott MS.

Although the existence of this manuscript has been known by the frequent references to it in Scott's "Journal," its contents have been hidden from the world. It has lain for nearly a century at Abbotsford in the keeping of the author's descendants.

The present owner of Abbotsford, General Walter Maxwell-Scott, D.S.O. (Sir Walter's great-grandson), has sold the manuscript to Mr. F. J. Sheed who, before leaving for America on Thursday, deposited the manuscript in a London bank.

MS. OF 150 PAGES.

Although Mr. Sheed is the head of the publishing firm of Sheed and Ward, he has apparently made the purchase in his private capacity and has not at present any plans for its publication.

The news that this last of the Waverley Novels has changed hands opens up, of course, the possibility that it may one day be published. The centenary of the death of Sir Walter Scott will be celebrated in two years time, and this may be a convenient date to reveal to the world the manuscript which has lain at Abbotsford for a hundred years.

The MS. of "The Siege of Malta" consists of 150 pages. It begins with the story of an imaginary hero, but quickly passes to a vivid account of the actual siege—an account which shows glimpses of Scott at the height of his powers—for, as he writes in his "Journal":—

> as yet my spell holds fast. I have besides two or three good things on which I may advance with spirit and with palmy hopes. . .

ALLUSIONS IN "JOURNAL."

Further allusions in the "Journal" strike a wistful note:—

November 23.—I am getting on with "The Siege of Malta" very well. I think, if I continue, it will be ready in a very short time, and I will get the opinion of others, and if my charm hold I will be able to get home through Italy—and take up my own trade again.

November 24.—The death of Dragut would be a fine subject for a poem, but in the meantime I will proceed with my Knights.

December 1.—There are two good libraries, on a different plan, and for different purposes—a modern subscription library that lends its own books, and an ancient foreign library which belonged to the Knights, but does not lend books. Its value is considerable, but the funds unfortunately are shamefully small; I may do this last some good. I have got in a present from Frere the prints of "The Siege of Malta," very difficult to understand, and on loan from Mr Murray, Agent of the Navy Office, the original of Boiardo, to be returned through Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. Mr. Murray is very good-natured about it.

January 6-12, 1832.—Have written a great many pages of "The Siege of Malta," which I think will succeed.

Sir Walter Scott cruised about in the Mediterranean and visited places of interest for the greater part of a year before his death at Abbotsford on September 21, 1832.

LORD COWDRAY'S LIFE,

EXCERPTS IN THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

The SUNDAY TIMES begins to-day the publication of a series of excerpts from Mr. J. A. Spender's "Life of Lord Cowdray," to be published by Cassell in the early spring.

The first excerpt, which will be found on page 11, tells the story of some of the great contractor's early achievements in England and abroad, and gives an exciting account of his personal experiences in the making of the Hudson Tunnel.

Amazing Success of the New "BP"

SALES INCREASED BY 80%

Only a petrol of outstanding quality could meet with such outstanding success.

The new "BP" will maintain during 1930 the lead in quality which it established in 1929.

The easy starting and rapid acceleration properties which are so marked in the new "BP" make it the ideal winter fuel for your car.

The New "BP"

The Better Petrol

From the pump with the shield-shaped globe

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd., Britannic House, Moorgate, E.C.2

Distributing Organization

THE MURDER OF MISS BRANSON.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

EXCITING SCENES AT CLOSE OF TRIAL.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Saturday.

After sitting from eight o'clock in the morning in the Bouche-du-Rhône Court, the jury, shortly after eight o'clock to-night, acquitted François Pinet of the charge of murdering Miss Edith Olive Branson, the English artist, whose body was found on April 27 last in a water tank at her villa, "Chiscalle," Les Baux.

The verdict, which leaves the mystery of Miss Branson's death unsolved, was received with a burst of applause in the packed court, and the excitement outside the building was intense. On his release Pinet went to Les Beaux, where a fête had been arranged in honour of his acquittal.

The fear that had been entertained of public disturbance in view of the agitated discussions of the case throughout the hearing, proved yesterday to be groundless, but the police were again reinforced by military, with fixed bayonets.

The evidence to-day was interlarded with violent passages between the president, M. Lafont, the Avocat-General, and the counsel for the defence. The outbursts were comical, and for the crowd in the court this murder trial daily seems to become an entertainment.

AN OLD MAN'S SPEECH.

None of the evidence has been of a definite character, but consists of one side or the other expressing the general conclusion of suicide and murder. A striking illustration of the local feeling in the case is furnished by the appearance of a venerable inhabitant of Les Vaux, Daniel Melin. The old man, who had evidently prepared a long speech, accepted the widespread view that Miss Branson had taken her own life, and emphasised the physical impossibility of her body having been carried from her room to the water-tank, to reach which steps had to be climbed.

The President called upon the witness in a loud voice to cease his speech, but the old man continued in still more thunderous tones, and for five minutes the excited president sat back in his chair defeated.

At length the President rose again and insisted that the discourse, which he declared was a rhetorical effort, must cease, and officials led the old man away from the dock. But he could be heard still disclaiming outside the court.

Another incident that brought out very vividly the difference between the French and English courts procedure, was provided by the calling for the defence of a young journalist, Ugene Blanc, who had written a booklet entitled "Le Drame des Vaux et son Mystere."

DRESSED FOR DEATH.

Everyone in the court, including the jurymen, appeared to be in possession of this brochure. Witness strongly voiced the conviction that it was a case of suicide. He elaborated his theory that Miss Branson had prepared to kill herself, and referred to the fact that she was in her night clothes. He said it was the English custom to be arrayed for death in "their best night things."

The Avocat General, when M. Blanc had finished his evidence, or rather his speech, pointed his finger scornfully at the witness, and in a rolling voice quoted passages in the brochure derogatory to the French magistrature.

He bitterly reproached the young man with having given expression to such insulting sentiment.

Vigne, Miss Branson's chauffeor, spoke of having drive.. Miss Branson and Pinet to Avignon and Marseilles, where they visited hotels. The upkeep of the motor car cost Miss Branson 30,000 francs a year. She always paid the bills.

The President, in the course of the witness's evidence, reproached him with having rendered accounts to Miss Branson, while his manager exploited her ownership of the management of the hotel.

Counsel for the defence, Maitre Dorhac Borno, of Tarascon, who has a voice that occasionally drowned even that of the President and the Avocat General, pointed out that Miss Branson never asked Pinet for accounts.

EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

An engineer, giving expert evidence, expressed the conviction that only a powerful man could have carried a heavy woman like Miss Branson from her room and placed the body in the tank.

Other evidence showed that Miss Branson had a fit of morbidness on the day of the tragedy. One witness described the accused as "un bon garcon."

Throughout the hearing to-day, as yesterday, the accused maintained an attitude of *sangfroid*. Twenty-three years of age, he is of slim build and medium strength.

In his closing speech the Public Prosecutor supported the theory of murder by the direction of the shot and the fact that food was found in the victim's throat. He stressed the point that the dogs did not bark, and that therefore the crime was committed by someone well known to them.

In conclusion he formally accused Pinet of murdering Miss Branson, and told him to confess, this being his last chance. He recalled to Pinet the hour the crime was committed and, pointing his finger at Pinet, said: "You, Pinet, killed Miss Branson—confess."

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Maitre Dhorlan de Borne, of the Marseilles Bar, spoke for the defence. He brought evidence to show that Miss Branson had several times been under treatment for neurasthenia. He referred to a letter written by Miss Branson to an Englishman dated June 19, 1928, in which she said she was tired of life.

He based his theory of suicide upon the fact that Miss Branson's passport and identity card had been moved from the drawer where they were usually kept and placed upon a table where the police could find them.

M. Borne challenged the police and the doctor to give a sworn oath that it was a case of murder, and told the police plainly that they had to have a scapegoat, so they made an arrest without a shred of evidence.

Mr. Fford, of Golders Green, a cousin of Miss Olive Branson, was informed by a Press Association reporter last night of the result of the trial. Mr. Fford went to Les Baux, the scene of the murder, during the preliminary investigations, and made a statement to the examining magistrate. "I am satisfied," he said last night, "that the police and M. Rochu, the examining magistrate, did everything in their power to trace the murderer. But their task was a difficult one, and I am not surprised at the result of the trial."

TO ENFORCE THE LAW

£3,000,000 VOTED FOR PROHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

After a turbulent debate, the House of Representatives to-day approved the appropriation of 15,000,000 dollars (£3,000,000) for the enforcement of Prohibition during the fiscal year 1930-1931.—*Reuters.*

MINISTERS' COURT DRESS.

The action of members of the Labour Government in appearing at State functions in Court dress was strongly criticised at a conference of the Western Division of the Independent Labour Party at Bristol yesterday. Delegates described the costume as ridiculous, and one speaker deplored the fact that members of the working class were making themselves look fools in the Court dress they wore at State functions.

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CHANGING LONDON.

[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Hampstead's oldest inn. The White Bear, New End, Hampstead, dated 1704. It is to be rebuilt.

FATAL BOBSLEIGH CRASH.

LONDON MAN KILLED.

MURREN, Saturday.

Mr. Howard ("Pat") Edward-Jones was killed here to-day in a bobsleigh accident. Two friends who were on the bobsleigh with him were also injured—Mr. Ramsay Muirhead, of Bridge of Weir, Scotland, seriously, and Mr. MacNab slightly.

Mr. Edward-Jones was a member of the Stock Exchange in London, and was only 22 years old.

The accident occurred during a bobsleigh race. Mr. Edward-Jones, with Mr. Muirhead and Mr. MacNab and another Englishman, were on the fourth bob to come down the run during the race. Near the bottom of the three-mile run they had to turn into a big bowl, and to onlookers, it appeared that the steering wheel jammed.

The bob hurtled over a 15 feet bank. Mr. Edward-Jones was thrown against the wire fence of a house. He died in a few minutes.

The funeral will take place on Monday at Interlaken.

Mr. Muirhead suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and left wrist. His condition is serious, but not dangerous. *British United Press.*

Mr. Ramsay Muirhead is a director of the Bridge of Weir Leather Company, Bridge of Weir, near Glasgow. He went to Switzerland for a holiday, with his fiancée, Miss Macfie, and his mother.

HITCH AT THE HAGUE.

ITALY HESITATES TO SIGN YOUNG PLAN.

THE HAGUE, Saturday.

Representatives of the Little Entente and the Big Powers concerned with non-German Reparations considered again this morning the situation arising out of the refusal of the Hungarian Delegation to accept an old proposal, revived by the Little Entente, by which the Hungarian Government was to make itself responsible for the commercial, Hapsburg, and Roman Catholic Church claims.

When they sought to find a final Young Plan agreement in the absence of a settlement of non-German Reparations, it turned out that the Czecho-Slovakians were not prepared to pay the contemplated annuity of £550,000 for the Liberation Loan on which the Italians had counted for their guarantee of a portion of the additional sum obtained for Great Britain by Mr. Snowden last August.

The Italians have consequently intimated their hesitation to sign the Young Plan unless they obtain this amount from Czecho-Slovakia.

In the meantime a vast effort is being made to reach some kind of agreement with the Hungarians on the basis of two compensation funds instead of one.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Snowden, Mr. Graham, and members of their staffs will arrive at Liverpool Street at 8.38 on Tuesday morning.

LATE NEWS

RUSSIAN NAVY IN THE BLACK SEA.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

News has been received of the arrival of the Soviet warships Paris Commune and Profintern at Sebastopol.—*Reuter.*

[There would appear to be a certain amount of agitation in political circles in Turkey (adds Reuter) at the passage of these warships through the Dardanelles, which were demilitarised by the Treaty of Lausanne. It is contended in Turkey that if these powerful units of the Russian Navy are permanently transferred to the Black Sea naval equilibrium in these waters will be substantially altered.]

WORLD'S FLYWEIGHT TITLE.

PARIS, Saturday.

Frankie Genaro retained his title of world's flyweight champion by defeating Yvon Trevidic, the Breton.

Johnny Cuthbert, the British featherweight champion, beat Benny Valger, of America, on points.—Reuter.

PRESERVING THE BEAUTY OF RURAL ENGLAND.

FAR-REACHING RECOMMENDATIONS BY CONFERENCE AT OXFORD.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

Can the traditional beauty of the English countryside be combined with the changes called for by the modern developments of transport, electricity, housing, and trade?

That was the problem which brought together to-day at University College one of the most representative gatherings ever assembled of people who are interested in the preservation of natural beauty, or who are in a position to ensure that it is preserved, and it was inevitable that one of the liveliest discussions should turn on the proposals of the Central Electricity Board in the matter of the main transmission "grid."

But almost every aspect of these complex questions was discussed by acknowledged experts under the chairmanship of Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College; and in the upshot a comprehensive series of resolutions, most of them drafted by Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, was adopted with unanimity.

These were some of the decisions which the Conference arrived at:—That county councils should be invited so to guide the development of communications, housing, and industry as to preserve the beauty of the contours and colours of the landscape; that they should exercise control over the design, colour, and grouping of buildings along the roads; and that they should provide space for parallel roadways separated from each other by wide grass verges and pathways;

That hoardings should be forbidden except in especially approved places;

That the width of main roads should be restricted;

That all local authorities should be invited to suppress by fines the creation of litter.

That fine lettering should be used by local authorities in all their road notices and public advertisements, and that these authorities should restrict individual licence on the part of traders and others in the display of ill-designed and discordant advertisements.

INN SIGNBOARDS.

That brewery companies should be invited to encourage the better painting of inn signboards "as adding to the beauty and interest of towns and villages."

That landowners and residents should be invited to approach electricity supply companies with "well-considered suggestions as to the placing of poles in such a way as to avoid mutilation of the landscape."

That the Central Electricity Commissioners and G.P.O. should be asked to take into account "the scale and contour of different parts of the countryside which they may find it necessary to punctuate with pylons and telegraph posts, with a view to the avoidance of unnecessary hurt to the beauty of the landscape."

That local authorities should take measures to control the activities of the pickers of wild flowers, and that certain plants should be protected by law or local by-laws.

For several hours the conference discussed topics grouped under the general headings of roads, electric light and power transmission, advertisements, gardens and allotments, watercourses and fisheries, and the colour and design of buildings. In regard to the first Sir Michael Sadler suggested that the Oxford City Council should offer two prizes of £200 and £100 for sketch designs of what the new St. Aldate's entrance to the city might be made, with Folly Bridge widened to twice its present breadth, and with the curve of the street so planned as to throw open from the bridge the noble view of Christ Church, which had been disclosed by the public spirit of its governing body.

CONVERTING MAMMON.

Mr. Fisher suggested that the conference indicated that the country was waking up to the injury that was being done to our heritage of architectural and natural beauty. It was no good to denounce Mammon but they must coax, convert and educate.

"We have been making roads like mad for ten years, putting a premium on speed and manufacturing road hogs," declared Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, President of the Society for the Preservation of Rural Wales.

On the subject of overhead power lines, Sir Reginald Blomfield, speaking for the Central Electricity Board, said the Board was not hostile to the aims and objects of the conference, but was anxious to do all in its power to preserve the amenities of the countryside. It should not be forgotten that the object of the new electricity undertaking was to supply the country with cheap electricity. That was a tremendous undertaking, and in carrying it out they were bound to annoy somebody.

Sir Lawrence Chubb, of the Scapa Society, referred to the proposal to carry transmission lines across the Weald of Kent and said nothing could persuade him that to desecrate the Wrotham neighbourhood at the particular point proposed was anything less than a crime.

Sir Reginald, however, declared that from his personal inspection of the site he could say that the erection of cables on the line proposed by the Board would be less unsightly than their erection on the line proposed by the critics of the scheme.

Mr. Turner, of the General Post Office, made the interesting statement that 85 per cent. of the Department's telegraph and telephone lines are now carried underground—a higher percentage than in any other country.

"HIDEOUS MARTIANS."

Sir Michael Sadler said he felt alarmed at the prospect of these great Towers with arms like the hideous Martians of Mr. Wells's imagination being put up on the delicately contoured landscape of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Bucks.

Sir Reginald said his own view was that steel pylons over a carefully chosen route did not spoil the landscape. In any case he was afraid they must bow to the inevitable and make the best of it. They could not block all progress and movement.

Speaking on water courses, Lord Desborough, Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, said the Board of Agriculture was bringing forward a scheme for draining the countryside.

If the tributaries feeding the Thames were so dealt with that they discharged water in greater volume and at a greater rate into the river the whole of the Thames Valley would become one huge pond. Any great scheme for improving the discharge capacity of the Thames and enlarging its channel would mean that all the beautiful old masonry and stone bridges would have to go and be rebuilt.

It was stated by Count Czernin, on behalf of the British-Italian League, that in Italy stringent measures for the protection of natural beauty and places of historic interest had been adopted from a period previous to the rule of Mussolini. The Minister of Public Instruction in Italy had powers to issue instructions to any owner declaring his property to come within these categories, and thereafter the owner had no power to reconstruct the property without the consent of the Ministry of Fine Arts. Properties calculated to create a "public outcry" might be pulled down by order of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

WEAVERS' BALLOT.

The Communist Party is apparently anxious to stir up more strife in the cotton industry, the latest line of campaign being an open letter advocating a strike addressed to the delegates attending the general council meeting of the Weavers' Amalgamation at Manchester yesterday.

The result of the ballot on whether the members should withdraw their labour unless favourable consideration was given to their claim for a 25 per cent. increase on the piece price list will be announced on January 25, when the General Council will decide what action shall be taken.

THE ITALIAN PICTURES.

Three additional lectures (illustrated) on the exhibition of Italian art have been arranged in aid of the Y.W.C.A. overseas.

On Wednesday, at Kent House, Knightsbridge, Dr. Tancred Borenius will speak on "A Walk Through the Exhibition"; on January 29, at 27, Grosvenor Square, Mr. Eric Maclagan will speak on "Donaletto"; and on February 5, at the same house, Lord Crawford and Balcarres will deal with some masterpieces in the exhibition.

Each lecture is to begin at 5.30.

REFEREE MOBBED BY SPECTATORS

There was an ugly incident at the conclusion of the Cardiff City v. Stoke match at Ninian Park, Cardiff, yesterday. Some of the decisions of the referee did not give satisfaction to a section of the spectators, and following the final whistle the crowd of people rushed towards the referee, Mr. C. F. Moon, of Bristol, as he was proceeding to the dressing room. There was loud booing, and one man lifted his foot and appeared to kick the referee, while another aimed a blow at him. The Cardiff players got between the referee and the spectators, but when the Stoke players also came to the dressing room they were loudly booed, and Armitage received a blow.

A number of police, who were quickly on the spot, pushed the crowd back when they attempted to rush to the dressing room door.

QUORN MASTERSHIP.

Sir Harold Nutting is expected to join Major Algernon Burnaby in the mastership of the Quorn next season.

The Duke of Gloucester hunted with the Belvoir yesterday, and is spending the week-end at Melton.

BIG BLAZE AT A FILM STUDIO.

THREE PEOPLE HURT.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, about 1.30, at the film studios in Poole Street, New North Road, Islington, of Gainsborough Pictures (1928), Ltd., and within a very short time flames were leaping to a height of sixty feet from the top of the building.

Three people were injured. These were: George Gunn, studio manager, who lost a finger and was severely burned; William Shann, recording room staff, severely burned; and Thomas Gobbett, of the projection staff, also severely burned. They were taken to the Metropolitan Hospital.

Mr. Shann and Mr. Gunn had a narrow escape. They were trapped by the flames on the first floor of the building, and escaped by jumping down the lift shaft.

Mr. Gunn lost a finger in opening the iron lattice doors of the lift, but he was not detained at the hospital. Mr. Gobbett and Mr. Shann were badly burned, but their condition, it was stated at the hospital last night, was not serious.

At the time of the outbreak the rehearsal of a new film entitled, "Balaclava" was in progress, and the artists, including several women, had great difficulty in making their way out of the building, because of the dense fumes and smoke.

Clad in their costumes—some in Highland kilts, and the women in Russian peasant dresses—they were afterwards among the spectators of the blaze.

An urgent call was sent out, and a large number of fire engines were soon on the scene. Motor ambulances were also present, and the police linked their arms in order to keep back people from the building.

It was only after two and a-half hours' strenuous work that the firemen got the fire under control.

Mr. W. J. O'Brien, costing manager, stated that the loss was considerable. There had been lavish expenditure in the construction of the sound-proof studio. As far as he knew, the film on which the company were working, which dealt with the battle of Balaclava, was safe in the studio vaults, as were also other completed films at the time of the fire.

WIFE SHOT IN NURSING HOME.

AMBASSADOR'S NIECE.

PARIS, Saturday.

A shooting drama was enacted this afternoon in a fashionable Paris nursing home.

A patient named Madame de La Sota was shot by her husband, who then went out into the street and tried to commit suicide. He was taken to hospital in a grave condition. Mme. de la Sota was at first thought to be dead, but she recovered consciousness later.

The explanation of M. de la Sota's act appears to be that his wife had intended, against his wishes, to apply for a divorce. The couple were of Argentine nationality, and Mme. de la Sota is the niece of the Argentine Ambassador at Rome.—*Reuter.*

ROMAN RELICS.

IMPORTANT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

ROME, Saturday.

An important archæological discovery has been made during excavations for construction of the new palace which is to be erected at the end of the Corso Vittorio Emanuel.

Thirty fragments of the Imperial column, bearing an inscription which describes the games of Septimus Severus, were found during the digging operations. The fragments found fit the portions of the inscription, which have long been studied by students of Roman customs, and, though they do not fill up all the gaps in the wording, they complete the greater part of the text.—*Reuter.*

TWO NEW P. AND O. SHIPS.

A shipbuilding order which will mean direct work for 2,500 men for two years has been secured for the Barrow works of Messrs. Vickers Armstrongs, Limited, with whom a contract has been placed for the construction of two P. and O. ships.

The order has gone to Barrow at a very difficult time, for, owing to the suspension of naval work, and the doubt as to future naval programmes, considerable concern has been felt in the town as to the employment position in the near future.

This is the largest individual contract secured by the Barrow works during the last ten years, and will relieve considerably the unemployment position.

Y.M.C.A. HOSTEL TRAGEDY.

During a party at a Y.M.C.A. hostel in Clapham Road, S.W., a youth of about 20 was missed, and was later found in an upstairs room suffering from gas poisoning. He was taken to Weir Hospital, Balham. Oxygen was given on the way, but on arrival he was found to be dead.

There were no papers on the body, and late last night identification had not been established.

THE HATRY TRIAL

OPENING AT OLD BAILEY TO-MORROW.

BIG DEMAND FOR SEATS

Hatry, Daniels, and Dixon had their final conference with their solicitors at the Old Bailey yesterday to complete the details of their defence at their trial, which opens to-morrow before Mr. Justice Avory. Tabor is on bail. The trial is expected to last at least a fortnight.

There has been a big demand for seats on the part of the public, and these have been discriminately allocated, as the seating capacity of the court is very limited. Room has had to be provided for the large number of counsel engaged in the case, and others whose attendance is necessary, and space will not be available for more than about fifty of the general public.

Since their committal, Hatry, Daniels and Dixon have been in almost daily attendance at the Old Bailey, with the exception of the Christmas holiday interval. They travel to and from Brixton Prison in taxi-cabs, accompanied by plain clothes warders, whoremain with them in the Grand Jury room during their deliberations.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF FOX FILMS.

LEGAL DISCUSSIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Dissatisfaction on the part of minority stockholders, with methods of expansion, has resulted in the filing of a petition here to-day to put the great Fox Film Corporation and its subsidiaries in an equity receivership.

The petition states that the liabilities include £18,000,000 in short-term notes borrowed "improvidently and improperly by Mr. Fox," and that a pressing obligation, overdue since December 31, is £800,000 for final payment on a chain of theatres in England. The petition for a receiver probably marks the opening of an intense fight for the control of the countrywide Fox motion picture business and theatres, which have been, and promise to be, immensely profitable.

Banking and business interests are believed to desire to take the control from Mr. Fox, who is trying to raise large sums of money to pay for recent purchases here and abroad. There is no question of the Fox Corporation's solvency. Fox film stock on the New York Stock Exchange declined more than three points on the news of the application for a receivership.

NOSE DIVE TO EARTH

TWO INJURED IN AEROPLANE CRASH.

Two men were seriously injured when an aeroplane crashed at the aerodrome at Addlestone, Surrey, last night. The machine had gone up from Brooklands, when it nose dived from a distance of about 100 ft.

The owner, Mr. A. J. Stevens, of Addlestone, was taken from the machine suffering from head injuries, shock, and a fractured ankle, and the pilot, Mr. Rutz Rees, of Brooklands Flying School, suffered laceration of the face and head and a fractured wrist. Both men were unconscious when removed from the machine, and taken to hospital in a serious condition.

THE PRINCE AMONG THE ENGINES.

"AMAZING TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE."

PREFERRED FLANNELS TO BOILER SUIT.

ON BOARD THE KENILWORTH CASTLE, Saturday.

The Prince of Wales spent nearly an hour this afternoon among the throbbing pistons and roaring furnaces of the Kenilworth Castle in a temperature of anything up to 115 deg.

With Chief Engineer Keith as his guide, the Prince climbed up and down steep iron ladders with great agility, walked along narrow platforms and through dark tunnels amid the mass of pulsating machinery.

Mr. Keith explained to the Prince the mysteries of the machinery, but the Chief Engineer stated later that little explanation was necessary, as the Prince's technical knowledge was amazing. His Royal Highness displayed particular interest in that part of the machinery where the defect developed which caused the ship to heave-to a few nights ago.

FIREMEN STRIPPED TO WAIST.

He watched the firemen, stripped to the waist, shovelling coal into the furnaces, remarking "that is real hard work."

The Prince also asked many questions regarding the elaborate refrigerating plant, which enables thousands of boxes of fresh fruit to be carried from South Africa to England without the least deterioration.

Before descending to the bowels of the ship the Chief Engineer suggested to the Prince that he should don a boiler suit, but he replied that that would be an insult to Mr. Keith's engine-room, and accepted only a pair of gloves. On emerging the Prince pointed out admiringly the spotless condition of his sweater and grey flannel trousers, and paid a tribute to the cleanliness of everything he had seen.

The Prince has now inspected all the vital parts of the ship, as he has already visited the navigation bridge and the wireless room, where he was greatly interested in Wireless Officer Haslam's explanation of the new short-wave transmitter specially installed for this voyage to enable the Kenilworth Castle to keep in touch with England direct throughout its 6,000 miles voyage.—*Reuter.*

THE MESSITER CASE.

GOLD WATCH THAT GIVES NO CLUE.

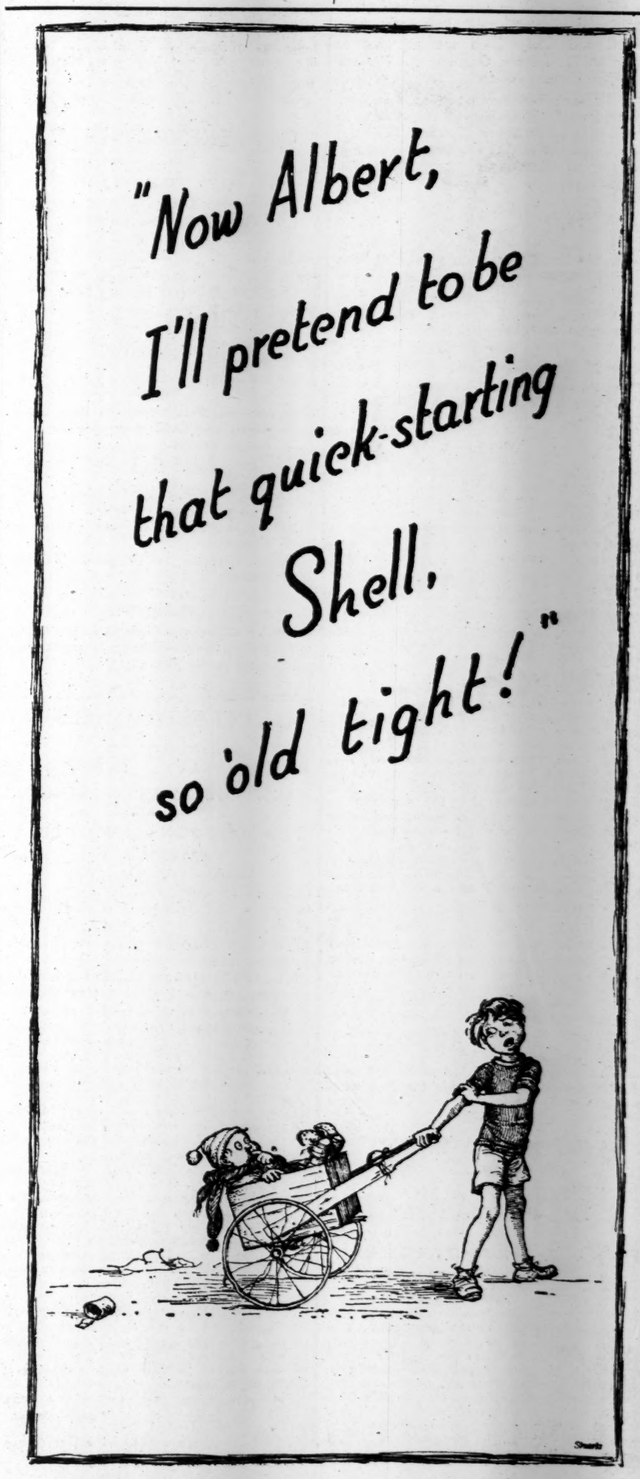
The Chief Constable of Southampton stated last night that he did not attach much importance, in connection with the Messiter case, to the discovery of a gold watch in the New Forest.

The watch was found by a tramp in the New Forest near Lyndhurst on Friday afternoon, who communicated with the police.

The watch is a half-hunter in gold, and is inscribed with the initials "E. L. M." It bears the name of Husse and Hawkins, of Old Bond Street, London.

A ladies gold chain was attached to the watch, and a seal on which is inscribed "Isabella Mary."

There was a conference of police officials in charge of the Messiter case at Southampton last night, but it was understood they are inclined to think that owing to the differences between the descriptions of the watch found in the New Forest and that of the Messiter watch, this latest development has no bearing on the crime.



Court Circular.

SANDRINGHAM, Saturday.

The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Rear Admiral Basil Brooke, and Colonel Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bt., have left Sandringham. The Rev. Canon C. E. Raven has arrived.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will preside at the annual reunion dinner of the London Branch of the Royal Scots Greys Association, which will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Thursday.

Princess Marie Louise has consented to be patron of the Ideal Holidays Exhibition, and to perform the opening ceremony at the Agricultural Hall on June 20.

Baroness Rubido-Zichy, wife of the Hungarian Minister, has returned to London after several months absence in Hungary

The Marquess of Carisbrooke will arrive at 4, Belgrave Place to-morrow, on his return from Spain.

The Marchioness of Huntly, who arrived in London on Thursday from Orton-Longueville, yesterday left for Paris.

The Marchioness of Headfort, who has been spending the last few days in town, will leave 22, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, to-day on a brief visit to Headfort, Kells, County Meath.

The Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe have left 47, Belgrave Square for the Continent.

The Earl of Carlisle has returned to London from Naworth Castle, Carlisle, and is spending the week-end at Market Harborough. The Countess of Carlisle will return from America about the middle of February.

The Earl of Iddesleigh has returned to London from Rome, and is staying at the Carlton Club.

The Countess of Clarendon will arrive at Pitt House, Hampstead, to-day from Switzerland.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres will return to London to-morrow from Haigh Hall.

Countess Jellicoe and Lady Norah Jellicoe have left England for a cruise to the West Indies. Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe will leave on Saturday for the South of France Lady Myrtle Jellicoe will leave for Switzerland on Friday.

The Countess of Clanwilliam has returned to 51, Cadogan Square from Switzerland.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith will return to 44, Bedford Square on Tuesday from The Wharf, Sutton Courtney.

Countess Fitzwilliam, accompanied by Viscount Milton, will leave London this week on a cruise to the West Indies.

Countess Beauchamp has returned to 26, Grosvenor Place from Paris.

Lord Clinton was 67 yesterday, and the Hon. Christopher Lowther 43. To-day Lord Headley is 75, Lord Bagot 73, and Sir A. Lushington 69.

Lord and Lady Forester yesterday sailed for Egypt, and will be away until the end of March. No correspondence will be forwarded.

Lord and Lady Glanely will return to London from Cardiff early this week.

Lord and Lady Loch are expected to arrive at 51, Lennox Gardens on Wednesday from Stoke College, Clare, Suffolk.

Lord Hugh Cecil has returned to London from Hove.

Lady Sassoon has arrived at 17, Belgrave Square for a few days' visit from Bournemouth. She will leave London again on Wednesday.

Commodore Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley has arrived at the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes. His newly acquired steam yacht, Andria, will leave next month for a Mediterranean cruise.

Sir Edward and Lady Lycett Green have left for Bermuda. They will be away for about three months.

Sir Daniel Stevenson left on Thursday for South America. He expects to return about the end of March.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery will return to London to-morrow from Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bruce yesterday arrived in London from Australia.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL VESEY J. DAWSON, C.V.O.

Major-General Vesey John Dawson, C.V.O., died late on Friday night at the residence of his brother, Brigadier-General Sir Douglas Dawson, Remenham Place, Henley-on-Thames, at the age of 76.

Eldest son of the late Lt.-Col. the Hon. T. Vesey Dawson and the Hon. Augusta Fitz-Patrick, daughter of the first Baron Castletown, he was educated at Eton, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1871, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1897.

With his brother Sir Douglas he took part in the Nile Expedition, where he gained a medal and two clasps, as well as the Khedive's Star, and from 1900 to 1907 he was officer commanding the regiment and regimental district of the Irish Guards. For some years, too, he commanded the 2nd London Division of the Territorial Force, and from 1906 to 1908 commanded the 15th Brigade, Belfast. General Dawson retired in 1914.

The funeral will be at Remenham Parish Church on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

EX-PROVOST R. J DOUGLAS.

The death took place yesterday, at his residence in Forres, of ex-Provost R. J. Douglas, well known all over the North of Scotland as an auctioneer and valuer.

Mr. Douglas, who was 64, had been ailing for some time. He served on a number of public bodies, and devoted a lot of his time to the affairs of his native town. He held the office of Provost for twelve years, and the O.B.E. was conferred on him for services rendered during the war.

FUNERALS.

SIR PATRICK BLAKE.

The funeral of Sir Patrick Blake, of Langham, Suffolk, who died at Churchmead House, Datchet, in his 69th year, took place at Datchet Parish Church yesterday. The Rev. H. J. Hensman (son-in-law), Vicar of St. Catherine's, Gloucester, and the Rev. T. R. Russell Potter, Vicar of Datchet, conducted the service.

The mourners were the widow, Commander and Mrs. Blake (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. Hensman (daughter), Mrs. Fillingham (sister), Miss Blake (sister), Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fillingham, Mr. Charles Mark Dalrymple (stepson), Miss Stewart (sister-in-law), the Countess of Cassillis (sister-in-law), and Sir Edward MacTaggart Stewart (brother-in-law).

Major-Gen. Sir William and Lady Fry, Col. A. W. Prior and Miss Prior, Lady Palmer, Sir Charles Shaw, Gen. E. S. and Mrs. Coke, and Col. A. G. and Mrs. Shaw were also in church.

MRS. HERTZ.

The funeral of Mrs. J. H. Hertz, wife of the Chief Rabbi, will take place at the Willesden Jewish Cemetery to-morrow at 11.30 a.m.

SIR EDWARD REID'S WEDDING.

RUSSIAN BRIDE FOR A KING'S GODSON.

PICTURESQUE SCENES.

A picturesque wedding of much interest took place at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, London, yesterday, when Sir Edward James Reid, Bart., was married to Mademoiselle Tatiana Fénoult, daughter of Colonel Alexandre Fénoult, formerly of the Russian Imperial Guard, and Mme. Fénoult.

The bridegroom, who is 28, was a godson of King Edward VII., and Page of Honour to King George from 1911 to 1917. He succeeded his father, the late Sir James Reid, the first baronet, in 1923. His mother, at the time of her marriage, was the Hon. Susan Baring, daughter of the first Lord Revelstoke, and was formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria.

The Rev. J. H. Ellison officiated at the ceremony, and afterwards Archbishop Lord Davidson pronounced the Blessing. Lieut. J. P. L. Reid, R.N., brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

AN UNUSUAL GOWN.

The bride, in the absence of her parents in Leipsig, was given away by M. E. Sabline. She wore an unusual gown of ivory satin, cut in the fashion of a Russian wedding gown of Queen Victoria's reign. The tight-fitting bodice was high waisted and fashioned with a high neckline and long, tight-fitting sleeves, while the ankle length skirt had a narrow edging of ruched ribbon.

The train was tied to the front of the waistline, and its circular hem was also decorated with ruched ribbon. The tulle veil was decorated at the foot with two flounces of antique Brussels family lace, and it was arranged round the bride's face, and held in place by a wreath of orange blossom worn across the crown of the head. A tight posy of red rosebuds and forget-me-nots was carried.

Mlle. Anna Goguel carried the end of the veil, and there were two grown-up attendants, the Misses Margaret and Victoria Reid (sisters of the bridegroom). All the maids wore frocks of deep coral-coloured satin and tulle, the ground-length skirts being composed of tulle frills, with a panel of satin giving an apron effect at the back and dipping at each side.

The elder girls wore coatees of satin with frills of tulle at the hems to match their frocks, and they all had bandeaux of plaited tulle across their heads. They carried tight posies of mixed flowers.

THE GUESTS.

After the ceremony, the guests were received by the Hon. Lady Reid, at 72, Grosvenor Street. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mrs. John Reid, the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, the Hon. Everard Baring and Miss Audrey Baring, the Hon. Maurice Baring, Major the Hon. Hugo and Lady Evelyn Baring.

Countess Dorothy and Countess Eugenie Pontiatine, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Dowager Countess of Antrim, Earl and Countess Spencer, Lady Margaret Spencer and the Hon. George Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Haddo, the Dowager Lady Hillingdon, Lady Desborough, Lady Mount Stephen, Lady Annaly.

Lady Cecily Vesey, Master John and Miss Bridget Vesey the Hon. Lady Mallet, the Hon. Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel and the Misses Keppel, the Hon. Mrs. Glyn, the Hon. Alexander Baring, the Hon. Alexander H. Baring and Mrs. Baring, the Hon. Arthur Villiers, Colonel the Hon. Sidney and Lady Delia Peel, the Hon. Violet Mills, the Hon. Mrs. Adam.

Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Mungo Buxton, and Mr. Charles and Mr. N. Fisher, Sir George and Lady Blacker, Lady Addis and Miss Addis, Sir Harry and Lady Baldwin, Sir John Salt, Lady Rolleston.

Mrs. Hoult-Jackson, Mrs. Armytage, Mr. R. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Eveleigh, Colonel and Mrs. Johns, Mr. D. Read, Mr. C. F. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Bulloch, Dr. and Mrs. M. Lubbock, Mrs. Pentland, Mme. Botcharsky, M. and Mme. Peter Bark.

Mme. Zinoveiff, Dr. Richard Ellis and Miss Ellis, Mr F. Chamberlin, the Rev. M. and Mrs. Devitte, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Morrice, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller and the Misses Rockefeller, Mrs. Lionel Bulteel, Mrs. Thatcher, Lieut.-Commander Thatcher, Miss Thatcher, Mme. Goguel, Miss Pitt-Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Liddell, Mlle. Angelwiese, Mrs. Colin Kirkpatrick, Dr. Monteith, M. and Mlle. Chatelain, and the former Imperial Consul for Russia and Mme. Ganbz.

LONDON'S NEW TUBE.

£6,000,000 SCHEMES ON THE UNDERGROUND.

An expenditure of over £6,000,000 is involved in the proposals of the Underground companies for the extension of the tube railway northwards from Finsbury Park and other purposes.

The Bill to be submitted to Parliament this session seeks powers to extend the railway for about 7½ miles from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters, and to construct also eleven subways and eight booking halls in various parts of London.

The District Company seek power to make four widenings and alterations of their Hounslow extension railway outside London and one within London at Hammersmith, also a bridge widening at Great Church Lane in Hammersmith.

For the Central London Company power is sought to construct five subways, an enlargement of their railway tunnels under High Holborn, and a booking hall in connection with their Marble Arch station.

The City and South London Company and the District Company seek authority to construct a subway in the City for the purpose of their respective undertakings.

Powers are sought to raise large additional moneys for this purpose.

CINEMA PANIC SEQUEL.

Mr. Marshal Jackman has given notice that at the meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday he will move that the Theatres and Music Halls Committee shall consider and report as to the adequacy of the Council's cinema regulations in the light of the recent Paisley disaster.

THE "KERB STEP."

At an inquest at Gravesend yesterday on Jean Porter, a six years-old child who was killed by a motor lorry, the Coroner (Mr G. E Penman) said the suggested "kerb step' had struck him as being a good idea.

If they could only get teachers and parents to instil into the minds of children the necessity of looking to the right and left before crossing the road it would do much to lessen the present-day loss of life. Children were naturally impetuous and started to cross the road without thinking.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded

ETON AND HARROW.

There will be forty-five new boys, making a total of 1,110, at Eton in the coming term which opens this week-end.

The condemned buildings near Barnespool Bridge have now been pulled down, and clearing is being made for new school stores, which will be built a half at a time.

Harrow's new term begins on Friday. Among staff changes, Mr. T. E. J. Bradshaw leaves his small house to become house master at The Grove, and Mr. E. D. Laborde takes over Garlands.

To-morrow the new buildings at John Lyon's Younger School, doubling the accommodation, will be opened.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

PETER PAN'S NEW "PALS."

LEAGUE OF HELPERS OF TINY CRIPPLES.

PRINCESS'S SONS AS FIRST MEMBERS.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

A new league has been formed, a league of god-brothers and god-sisters of Peter Pan's special friends, the children who are ill and are taken to the hospital in Great Ormonde Street.

In addition to being their special friend, Peter is partly responsible for them, for a year or so ago Sir James Barrie gave the rights of the play to the hospital so that every time it is performed the hospital gets more money to look after the children.

But, as Nana and everyone knows, sick children need a lot of looking after, and more money is wanted, so that the Peter Pan League has been formed to help Peter when he has to fly back to the Never Never Land.

Lots of people lent a hand at the send-off yesterday. Mr. A. A. Milne wrote a letter to all the children at the theatre, Mr. E. H. Shepard, who drew the Christopher Robin pictures for Mr. Milnes's books, drew some more for the letter, and Sir Gerald du Maurier, standing between Peter Pan and Wendy, told all about it; how Princess Mary's little sons were the first two members, and how everybody else would join by sending a shilling or more to the Peter Pan League.

"FAIRY" TO "BARRIE."

"In the play," Sir Gerald explained, "my wife and I look after the Lost Boys—Tootles, Curly, the twins, and Slightly Soiled—but they won't be very much trouble.

"They are so strong and can fly—in fact we have talked about sending them into the Air Service—but the other friends of Peter who are not strong enough to fly have to be looked after in the hospital.

"Tinker Bell's brother helps a great deal, as of course he should, being born the boy fairy who became human when he grew up, and changed his name from Mr. Fairy to Mr. Barrie.

"But there is a lot more to be done, and he and Peter and Wendy want lots of boys and girls to join them."

All the boys and girls at the theatre promised to help, and Peter said, "Thank you very much"—just as he will in a letter to those boys and girls who write to him at 2, Park Square West, N.W.1.

A NEW ZOO PET.

ANIMALS PUZZLED BY THE MILD WEATHER.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

The hibernating inmates of the Zoo are becoming more and more worried by the mildness of the weather, and they still cannot decide whether they ought to sleep or remain awake. Creatures like the dormice and marmots, which usually slumber peacefully from late autumn until spring, are restless, and although they doze for a couple of days at a time, their sleep is not deep, and if disturbed by the slightest sound, they at once grow active.

Some of the birds are in the same muddled state as these hibernators, and in many of the aviaries there is activity and noise suggesting that the birds imagine that spring may arrive officially at any moment. The peacocks obviously believe that winter is over, and during the last few days they have been displaying to the hen birds.

There will soon be another pet baby animal for visitors to stroke, for a kangaroo has turned her offspring out of her pouch, and the little creature is being reared by hand. This is the first time that the Zoo has been able to endeavour to hand-rear an abandoned infant kangaroo.

He is being fed on warm bread and milk, and his cage is heated by electric radiators, for as a young kangaroo should remain in the maternal pouch for at least six months after birth, he requires more heat and care than most mammals of the same age When his mother deserted him he was in a serious condition, but he is now going on nicely.

At birth a baby kangaroo is little more than an inch and a-half long, and is so feeble that he cannot ever suckle. The mother animal is therefore provided with special muscles which pump milk into her offspring as she breathes. His development then continues inside the pouch, but even after he is able to walk, he still uses the pouch as a sleeping place, and as a shelter from cold and dangers for two or three months. The mother animal allows him to come and go as he wishes, but if for any reason she tires of her infant and once turns him adrift, nothing will induce her to take him back.

REFUSE DUMP PROTESTS.

Following numerous complaints from residents in the Leaves Green area of Keston regarding the menace to health caused by the Bromley Rural Council refuse dump there, Keston Council have written to the Ministry of Health demanding an immediate discontinuance or removal of the dump.

The letter makes specific reference to the prevalence of flies.

BISHOP ON SCHOOLS PARITY.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Brentwood opened, at Walthamstow yesterday, the new St. Patrick's Mixed Day School.

He referred to legislation initiated by the Government to provide additional financial aid for local authorities so that the children could remain at school up to the age of fifteen, and hoped the same provision would be made for non-provided schools.

The slogan for the Naval Conference, "Faith, hope and parity," should be applied to all schools, and he hoped the Government would bring in legislation that would be fair all round.

CONTEMPORARY ART AT BATH.

A Festival of Contemporary Arts is to be held at Bath in March, for which the Spa Committee have secured the co-operation of many influential people and the help of the various art and library societies.

All phases of contemporary art are to be included, and it will be possible to trace the interpretation of current thought through the medium of music, painting, literature, the drama, architecture, and even furniture and pottery

The festival is to be devoted entirely to the work of British composers, writers, and artists, and it is not to be confined to the extremists or to any one school.

BARNARDO HOMES FESTIVAL.

Twelve hundred boys and girls from Dr. Barnardo's Homes were present yesterday at the annual festival of the Young Helpers' League, held at the Albert Hall. Great interest was taken in their plays, tableaux, and gymnastic feats.

Lord Ebbisham, the new hon. secretary of the Homes, presided, and Lady Ebbisham distributed badges to officers and members of the League, which is trying to raise £10,000 towards the £50,000 needed for the rebuilding of the Dr. Barnardo headquarters at Stepney Causeway.

Well-known people present included

Susan Duchess of Somerset, Lord Cushendun, Lord and Lady Daryngton, Lord and Lady Craigmyle, the Hon. Margaret Blades, the Hon. Elizabeth Blades, Lady Fry, Sir Francis Astley-Corbett, Bart., Lady Cunliffe, Sir Fredk. Cunningham, Amy Lady Coleridge Sir John and Lady Kerr, Lady Jordan, Sir Fredk. and Lady Maurice, Lady Carmichael, Lady Whitley-Thomson, Sir Albert Kitson, Sir William and Lady Jarratt, Lady Holland-Pryor, the Hon. the Rev Prebendary Talbot-Rice, the Hon. Mrs Gough Mrs. Barnardo, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Stoke Newington.

TRIBUTE TO WIFE.

"MY BEST FRIEND AND WISEST COUNSELLOR."

PICKLE MAKER'S FORTUNE OF £283,000.

A striking tribute is paid to his wife in the will of Mr. Oates Rushton, of Wigan Lane, Wigan, founder of the grocery firm of O. and G. Rushton, Ltd.

Leaving his residence and £1,000 a year to his wife, Mr. Rushton said:—

She has been my help-mate, best friend, and wisest counsellor during our long married life, and a lovable mother to our children for nearly sixty years.

Mr. Rushton's estate has been sworn at £106,304 gross, with net personalty £105,292. He left a number of legacies to employees, and, subject to the provision for his wife already mentioned, the residue of his property in trust for his children.

£40,000 FOR CHARITIES.

Subject to a few personal bequests, the whole of the estate of Miss Georgina Watson Ormiston, of Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, is left to charitable and religious purposes. Miss Ormiston left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £40,367, and bequests in her will include:—

£10,000 to National Bible Society of Scotland.
£5,000 to China Inland Mission.
£5,000 to Quarrier's Homes. Bridge of Weir.
£2,000 to the Salvation Army.
£1,000 to the Social Work (Women's Branch), Salvation Army.
£2,000 to Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions.
£1,000 to New Hebrides Mission.
£1,000 to Church of Scotland Mission at Kikuyu, British East Africa for the endowment of three cots (hitherto been supported by herself and her sisters) in the Hunter Memorial Hospital of the mission.
£1,000 to Kilimpong Mission of the Church of Scotland.

There are other bequests to charities and to servants, and the residue of the property is left on trust for the Foreign Mission schemes of the Church of Scotland.

FORTUNE FROM PICKLES.

Estate valued at £283,278 gross, with net personalty £275,761, has been left by Mr. Charles Lazenby, of Eden Park, Beckenham, a director of Crosse and Blackwell, Ltd., pickle manufacturers, and formerly chairman of Messrs. E. Lazenby and Son, Ltd. Subject to provision for his wife, the bulk of the estate is left between his children in equal shares.

PARNELL'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

For many years private secretary to the late Charles Stewart Parnell and afterwards for twenty-eight years town clerk of Dublin, Sir Henry Campbell, of Newry, Co. Down, left unsettled personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £5,353.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
THOMAS (or THOMAS McKELVIE) ROBB, of Ernespie Road, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, cattle dealer (personal estate)	£39,844
Mrs. MARY ANN THOMSON, of Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells, widow of Colin R. M. Thomson (net personalty £26,128)	26,290
JAMES McINTOSH WARES, of Southfields, Hessle, Yorks, corn merchant (net personalty £22,143)	26,196
Dr. BRIAN MELLAND, of Ashley Road, Altrincham, brother-in-law of the late Lord Asquith (whose first wife was his sister, Miss Helen Kelsall Melland) (net personalty £22,960)	24,091

PRAYER-BOOK BURNT IN PUBLIC.

CATHEDRAL CLOSE SCENE.

Following the meeting of protest against the use of the 1928 Prayer Book in Exeter Cathedral, a procession of 100 people marched to the cathedral yesterday.

Banners were carried demanding that the 1928 book should be withdrawn from the cathedral and appealing to the Government to take immediate steps to restrain the Bishops from introducing the "unscriptural, illegal, Prayer Book."

A fairly large crowd assembled in the Cathedral Close, where a copy of the 1928 Prayer Book was soaked in an inflammable substance and burned.

A copy of the protest was left at the Dean's residence.

THE SICK LIST.

LORD BYNG NOW ABLE TO GO OUT.

Last night's reports of notable invalids were as follows:—

COUNTESS OF CAVAN: Improvement continues; steadily getting better.

The LADY MAYORESS OF LONDON: A little better.

Lady PLUNKET: Spent a more comfortable day.

Viscount BYNG: Able to go out.

General Sir EDWARD BETHUNE: Going on satisfactorily.

Mr. L. J. MAXSE: Making steady progress.

A COMPTROLLER'S PENSION.

Mr. C. D. Johnson, comptroller of the London County Council, will retire on March 31.

Saying his resignation has been accepted with profound regret, the General Purposes Committee will ask the Council on Tuesday to grant him a retiring allowance of £900 a year, with a lump sum of £2,985

LICENSING COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will sit in public at Broadway Buildings on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Evidence will be heard (on Tuesday) from Mr. D. Lleufer Thomas, stipendiary magistrate of Pontypridd and Rhondda (Glamorgan), Mr. J R McDonald, stipendiary magistrate for Hull, and Mr. J. Farndale, chief constable of Bradford; and (on Wednesday) from Mr. Henry Riches, chief constable of Middlesbrough, and Mr. F J. Crawley, chief constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COLONEL'S DEATH AT DANCE.

It is not expected that an inquest will be necessary in the case of Colonel Charles Lloyd, who died suddenly at a Territorial Ball at Southend on Friday night. Colonel Lloyd had suffered from heart attacks similar to the one which caused his death. Colonel Lloyd, who was 62, was a Territorial officer and Hon. Colonel of the Royal Artillery.

Mr. Samuel Rose, of Argyle Road, West Ealing, who died while making a speech at a banquet of the Libraries Lodge of Freemasons at the Monico Restaurant, Piccadilly, on Friday night, was a member of the staff of Messrs. Birdsall and Son, Ltd., publishers, Beak Street, W.

THE REASON.

When Sir Gerald du Maurier launched the Peter Pan League at the performance at St. James's Theatre yesterday, he told how, after he and Peter and Wendy visited the Great Ormonde Street Hospital for Sick Children to play the nursery scenes in one of the wards, he strolled around the hospital and found another ward

Sir Gerald asked a nurse just coming out if he might visit the children, and in spite of her "No," he slipped in when she had gone down the stairs. He sat on the children's beds, and as they did not seem to be sleepy he told them the story of Peter Pan.

They loved it, and it seemed a shame that they had not been allowed to join the other children in the ward where the performance had been given.

So Sir Gerald gave the little girl who was cuddling up tightly against him an extra special hug, and asked "Why?"

And she said, "'Cos we're infectious."

RAIN IN MOST DISTRICTS.

GALE EXPECTED FROM THE WEST.

HIGH TEMPERATURE.

ENGLAND. — Wind south-west, fresh or strong; cloudy, perhaps local drizzle; very mild.

SCOTLAND. — Wind south-west, strong to a gale; cloudy, some rain, perhaps brighter intervals later; mild.

WALES.—Wind south-west, fresh or strong, reaching gale locally at exposed places; cloudy, some rain or drizzle; very mild.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. — Wind south-west, fresh or strong; cloudy, local drizzle; visibility moderate; sea rather rough.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

The establishment of a large and vigorous anti-cyclone on the Continent has given England welcome respite from wet and stormy weather since the middle of the week. Though the eastward procession of Atlantic cyclones has not ceased, these systems have at length been diverted to a more northerly course, and their rain areas, instead of passing directly across Britain, have extended little beyond our western and north-western seaboard.

For the first time since the beginning of November the rain gauges in London and most other parts of Southern and Eastern England have now been idle for four days on end.

Yesterday a particularly formidable depression arrived near Iceland, and before its assault the friendly anti-cyclone showed signs of giving way. This was evidenced by a general fall of the barometer, and by the spreading of local drizzle to the southern counties of England.

Winds approaching gale force and heavy rain in Western Scotland and Northern Ireland threatened a return to boisterous and unsettled weather all over the country before long.

THE NEW CYCLONE.

The new cyclone engulfed the whole of Britain in warm air drawn from the region of the Atlantic between the Azores and North-west Africa, with the result that temperature mounted to exceptionally high levels in most districts. Afternoon readings well above the 50 deg. mark were widespread even in Scotland, while at a number of places in England the mercury reached 54 deg. or 55 deg.

Over a large area the day was of average warmth for April, and on the East Anglian coast the maximum of 55 deg. equalled the ordinary figure for early May. At Kew the 1 p.m. temperature of 53 deg. was 12 deg. above the normal for the season. It is now twenty-seven days since a subnormal value has been recorded there at that hour.

The distribution of cloud was curiously variable in the South, skies being continuously overcast in some parts but nearly clear in others. Eastbourne, for example, enjoyed five hours of brilliant sunshine, while Brighton, barely twenty miles away, had none at all. London's share was 18 minutes.

January has been a remarkably mild month up to the present in the South of England; at Kew the sheltered thermometer has not once fallen to the freezing point. Both rainfall and sunshine are well in excess of the average

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The airship R100 is not to make a flight to-day.

Two thousand seven hundred old people of Walthamstow were given a treat yesterday from funds raised by public subscription.

Mr. John Fallon, aged 50, organist at St. John's Catholic Cathedral, Limerick, has died in hospital from injuries received by falling from the roof of his house.

Ephraim Humphreys, Wharncliffe Gardens, St. John's Wood, missing from his home for nearly a month, was found drowned in the Thames at Deptford yesterday.

Submarine L11 returning from exercises at Spithead on Friday afternoon struck a beacon when entering Haslar Creek. The vessel knocked the beacon over, but was herself undamaged.

Built at Belfast thirty-nine years ago, the steel twinscrew Leyland liner Welshman, of 7,000 tons, was yesterday beached at Bo'ness for breaking up. She was formerly on the Liverpool-Canada route.

Two cardboard boxes containing ten phials of acetylarson were found by a ganger on the railway embankment near Crofton Park Station, London, yesterday They were stamped "Medical Samples: Poison."

Among recent work executed by Waring and Gillow has been the furnishing of a new villa at Beograd for the King of Yugoslavia and the furnishing and decoration of two ships for the Canadian National Line.

A circus which includes sixty horses and ponies, many monkeys, seventy lions, six brown bears and a number of tigers, will travel today on the L.N.E.R. from Manchester to Liverpool and Hull for shipment.

A contract was completed in London yesterday for the supply to the Central Argentine Railway of twenty locomotives and tenders by the Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., of Newton-le-Willows, at a price of £150,000.

A petrol tank exploded while being soldered yesterday at Woods Farm, Little Waltham, Essex, and Horace Charles Madram was badly burned. The farm buildings were set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

When Archie George, a clerk in the Warrington Borough Treasurer's department, was remanded again at Warrington yesterday on a charge of embezzling £20, it was stated that the ascertained deficiency was £3,997.

After a train from Yarmouth for London had passed through Belton (Suffolk), the body of Christopher Welstead (18), who had been employed as a grocer's assistant at Belton, was found on the line with his head severed.

Jean Gilland (21), a domestic servant, was found drowned in Loch Lomond at Tarbet yesterday. She had been missing since Thursday. The body was in about four feet of water, opposite the house where she was employed.

The second lecture of the series arranged this winter by the Egypt Exploration Society will be given on Wednesday, February 5, at 5.30 p.m., by Miss D. A. E. Garrod, M.A., the subject being "Cave Excavation in Palestine, 1928-1929."

Under the scheme for the exchange of teachers, organised by the League of Empire, five more teachers arrived at Southampton yesterday. Three are going to schools in London, one in Birmingham, and the other in Bournemouth.

Joseph Wright, a young miner, of Ibstock, was remanded at Ashby-de-la-Zouch yesterday on a charge of attempting to murder Kathleen Kendrick (17) at her parents' home at Coalville on January 13 by stabbing her with a table-knife.

Leaving Barking Road at 10.45 a.m., the Mayor and Corporation of West Ham, with members of the British Legion, will march in procession to-day to Manor Park Cemetery and place wreaths on the grave of Jack Cornwell, the boy V.C.

SERVANTS TO PAY MISTRESSES.

"You cannot march into places and then march out again because you don't like them," said Mr. Hay Halkett, at Marylebone, to two servant girls who complained that their mistress was detaining their clothing because they left without notice on finding the place unsatisfactory to them.

"Pay your mistress a month's wages and she will give you your clothing," he added.

ELECTRIC BOATS IN PARKS.

Boats for children on the shallow waters in Clissold Park, Ravenscourt Park, Springfield Park, Tooting Common, Blackheath and Clapham Common will again be available next summer if the L.C.C. accept the Parks and Open Spaces Committee's recommendation, to come before them on Tuesday.

In addition to ordinary paddle-boats, there will be some electrically driven boats, the charge for which will be sixpence for seven minutes.

LAST WEEK of OPEN UNTIL 6.30

Barker Sale —£10,000 SILK STOCK marked for clearance!

IT is imperative to clear this huge stock before the conclusion of the sale and prior to the annual stock-taking. Space must be provided for new season's merchandise. Drastic reductions have therefore been made—reductions saving from 5/- to 10/- a yard on the normal prices.

BARKERS are noted as *the specialists in fine silks*. During the next five days, silks of standard quality—in the most fashionable weaves and shades—are offered at enormous reductions. Compare the example values below!

SILK SALON — GROUND FLOOR

Personal shopping is advised.

An exceptional final Sale offer of

PRINTED FAÇONNE VELVETS

On Silk Georgette backgrounds.

A BEAUTIFULLY rich and fashionable fabric, well woven and printed in many designs and lovely colourings. This is regular stock to be cleared for stocktaking. 36/38 inches wide.

Usually 18/9 to 25/9. Sale Price Per Yard 10/-

ALL-SILK BLACK LYONS VELVET

(Erect Pile.)

THERE are only a few pieces left of this superb quality all silk. It has a rich, erect pile, and is dyed to a deep black. Very suitable for Evening Gowns, Wraps, Bridge Coats, etc. 39 inches wide.

Usually 29/6, Sale Price per yard 19/6

STOCK OF IVORY SATIN BEAUTE

THE residue of a manufacturer's stock. Rich quality all silk with a lustrous satin surface and fine Crepe-de-Chine back. A good draping fabric. 38 inches wide.

Usually 9/11, Sale Price per yard 6/11

ALL-SILK RING VELVET

GOOD quality, perfectly woven with a lovely rich pile, draping well. In shades: Rose, Flesh, Lemon, Orange, Mauve, Gold, Dove Grey, Rose Beige, Coral, Powder Blue, Saxe, Nil, Apple, Jade, Apricot, Cedar, Beaver, Red, Navy. 36 inches wide.

Usually 19/11, Sale Price per yard 12/11

RICH ALL-SILK CHENE TAFFETA

RICH quality all Silk Chene and printed Taffetas in many good designs and colourings, in small neat floral effects and handsome bold designs. Suitable for smart Afternoon and Evening Gowns. 36/40 inches wide.

Usually 14/11 to 16/11, Sale Price per yard 10/11

FAÇONNE VELVETS on SILK GEORGETTE

A CHARMING and fashionable fabric of superior quality woven on a pure silk Georgette background. Available in a variety of new designs and shades. Uncrushable in texture, it is ideal for Gowns, Wraps, Bridge Coats, etc. 36 inches wide

Usually 12/11 to 14/11, Sale Price per yard 8/11

COLLECTION OF PRINTED SILKS

PRODUCED by leading Continental manufacturers, comprising silk Crepe-de-Chines, Georgettes and Chiffons, available in many designs and colourings, on light and dark backgrounds. 36/40 inches wide.

Usually 8/11 to 12/9, Sale Price per yard 5/-

BLACK STRIPE CREPE-DE-CHINE

A HALF-PRICE offer of rich quality all-silk Pekin stripe Crepe-de-Chine in various width satin stripes and dyed to a rich black. 38 inches wide.

Usually 12/11 to 14/9, Sale Price per yard 6/11

Heavy Quality RAYON CREPE-DE-CHINE

THIS rich fabric, manufactured from finest rayon yarns, has the appearance of rich silk Crepe-de-Chine. It drapes perfectly and has a rich dull finish. In shades: Powder, Saxe, Beige and Fawn, also Black.

Sale Price per yard 4/11

PRINTED CREPE-DE-CHINE

OFFERED at practically half price. A Paris collection of beautifully printed all-silk Crepe-de-Chine of rich quality in a variety of new designs and colourings. 38 inches wide. *No post orders.*

Usually 12/9, Sale Price per yard 6/11

LINGERIE CREPE-DE-CHINE

A SUPERFINE pure dye quality manufactured expressly for lingerie, being entirely free from loading. It is dainty in texture, yet very durable, and will launder perfectly. In dainty shades: Flesh, Rose, Nil, Peach, Apricot, Banana, Coral, Sky, Champagne, Salmon, Lemon, Mauve, Ivory and Black. 38 inches wide.

Sale Price per yard 8/11

To clear at less than half price—

METAL BROCADES

In rich Gold and Silver designs.

RICH and exclusive Lamé brocades on silk and satin backgrounds. A high-grade fabric of charm and distinction, suitable for Evening Gowns, Wraps, etc. 36 inches wide.

Usually 21/9 to 29/6. Sale Price per yard 10/-

John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington W8 'Phone: Western 5432

CONFIDENCES
on the last week of the
BARKER SALE

PREVIOUS to the Annual Stocktaking at the end of this week, all surplus stocks have been drastically reduced

Clean, varied and up-to-date merchandise is the 'life-blood' of a distributive business. Therefore it is the policy of the Directors to clear any unseasonable and surplus goods at the conclusion of the Barker financial year and previous to annual stocktaking at prices in many cases under cost of manufacture.

The buyers' mistake of to-day is the customers' opportunity of to-morrow. Not even the Barker buyers are immune from the human tendency to err. Sometimes goods are bought in the wrong market or at an unfavourable moment. Sometimes changing conditions are unforeseen and public demands over-estimated. Mistakes of buyers, manufacturers and agents, mainly due to unavoidable outside circumstances, lead to the accumulation of surplus stocks in our warehouses and in the various Barker departments.

IT is now that these mistakes are liquidated, affording customers unparalleled opportunities. Only 5 more 'to-morrows' in the Barker Sale!

Monday to Thursday 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Last Day — Friday 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

BARKERS
John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington W 8
(*Phone*: *Western* 5432)

Court and Society

The King is due to arrive at Buckingham Palace to-morrow morning, and will return to Sandringham on Tuesday afternoon. Everyone will rejoice that His Majesty's health is such as to permit of his undertaking the reception of the Naval delegation, and the broadcasting of his speech will prove how strong his voice is once again.

Quite a number of fixtures have already been made for the entertainment of the members of the London Naval Conference, who will be given an opportunity of sampling Government hospitality to-morrow evening, when there is to be a Government dinner at the Savoy Hotel, followed by a reception at Lancaster House. On Thursday there will be a banquet at the Guildhall. During the following week they will be entertained at dinner by the Pilgrims, on the 28th, and on the 30th the Foreign Press Association will be their hosts at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

The Prime Minister and several members of the Government dined at the Japanese Embassy on Thursday with British and Japanese delegates to the much-discussed Conference, and after a repast which lasted two hours there was a reception, at which East and West mingled to their mutual satisfaction. The Japanese Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira, the latter in a dress of blue and silver, stood with the chief Japanese delegate and with Admiral and Madame Takarabe to receive the hundreds of guests. The mignonette green drawing-rooms were soon crowded, conspicuous among early comers being Lady Chamberlain, in amber yellow, with Miss Chamberlain in a pretty blue lace dress; they stood chatting in a corner for some time with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who later was in conversation with Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood was not far away, and Sir John Hanbury Williams was another of those who had been at the dinner who remained for some time later. Viscount Bridgeman came with his wife, who wore black and silver, as did Lady Studd, who was accompanied by her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glasgow, the latter smart in geranium red velvet and many pearls, brought Miss Glasgow, who wore a chiné taffetas frock. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Lady Southwark, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, with a noticeable Spanish comb of bright green, the Lord Mayor, with better news of the Lady Mayoress's chill, Sir Trevor Dawson, Lady Cory, in bright turquoise blue (who has had to postpone her Kreisler concert), Lady Beauchamp, in trailing black velvet, the French Ambassador, Admiral Sir Charles Madden with Lady Madden, in apricot pink satin, and the Italian Ambassador were others I met during the evening.

Lord Glentanar's amateur theatricals this year were particularly interesting, as they consisted of a quadruple bill, the programme including Ian Hay's little farce, "A Blank Cartridge," in which Lady Myrtle Jellicoe appeared in the unaccustomed guise of a cap and apron, and the author himself played the part of Mr. Johnson, in plus fours. Lord Glentanar was realistic as the keeper, David McRobbie, and Mr. Desmond Verney an energetic Angus. Then there was "The Customer Is Always Right," in which the Hon. Godfrey Corbett and Lady Janet Montgomerie were in the cast. "The Bathroom Door" followed, with Lady Glentanar as the pyjamaed Young Lady, and Mrs. Ian Hay Beith as the Prima Donna. Then finally came "Trial by Jury." In this Lord Glentanar appeared as Counsel for Plaintiff, and made a great hit with the delicious song allotted to the part. Lady Glentanar was content to be one of the Crowd in Court, while Major Ian Hay Beith was the sarcastic Usher. As usual on these occasions, the performance took place in the ballroom of the Forest of Glen Tanar, and another was held at the Victory Hall in Aboyne, in this instance in aid of the Scottish Fishing Fleet Disaster Fund. By the way, the Dowager Lady Glentanar has left for her usual visit to the South of France, and is spending the next few months at the Villa Gal at Beaulieu, this being the last year of her tenancy.

Lady Plunket has had to go into Almina Countess of Carnarvon's nursing home for a series of operations, which she had been putting off while Lord Plunket's illness continued. The latest news is that she is going on well, and Mr. Gilliat has promised her that he will let her go home in about ten days' time, though she will have to remain in bed for some weeks there. Her sister-in-law, the Hon. Eileen Plunket, who had taken up the stage for a while, has definitely turned her attention to other things, and now is in possession of a charming decorator's business in Beauchamp Place, which had, under the name of "Swinyard," previously belonged to Mrs. Sheppard, the wife of the much-loved Dean. Miss Plunket works hard, and is at her business from early morning to six o'clock, and is now preparing to reside over the shop as well.

Lady Bertha Dawkins must be satisfied with the result of the 'When We Were Very Young" Ball for the ballroom at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday was crowded, and there was quite a number of well-known people there to witness the excellent cabaret written by Mr. Douglas Byng. The Duchess of Norfolk, wearing brown and silver and a row of diamonds in her hair, brought a party, which included her débutante daughter, Lady Katherine Howard, in white satin, and her nephew, Mr. David Drummond. The Polish Ambassador sat on one of the reserved chairs near the Duchess, as did Lady Cunliffe-Owen, in all black (who danced a good deal with Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen), and the Hon. Henry and Mrs Mond, the latter in filmy pale green tulle with a coatee all a-glitter with spangles to match. The Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Cholmondeley were among the dancers, the latter in a clinging dress of sapphire blue velvet; and Kathleen Countess of Drogheda was another wearer of velvet, her frock, however, being of raven's wing blue. Lord and Lady Swaythling I also saw, the Hon. Diana Skeffington, in yellow, Lady Patricia Moore, in pink tulle, and Lady Evelyn Beauchamp, who looked very nice in white georgette. Lady Cunliffe-Owen's handsome Great Dane, "Teddy," walked about during supper, wearing a coat with the words "Pat and Pay" on it, and as a result collected over fifty pounds, for who could resist his beauty?

There were some charming fancy costumes worn at the Mansion House on the occasion of the children's party arranged by Lady Alexandra Metcalfe and her friends, though, unfortunately, she herself was unable to be present, being laid up with a chill, as was her little boy. However the Lord Mayor received the children, and those present included Lady Cunliffe-Owen (whose little boy and girl made a charming shepherd and shepherdess), wearing a smart alliance of sapphire blue and grey fox, Lady Evelyn Beauchamp, with her small girl as a ballet dancer in white tulle garlanded with roses, and Lady Cynthia Mosley, with her two children wearing the actual costumes of Czechoslovak peasants.

It is always difficult to think of something out of the ordinary when organising a fancy dress ball, but the Hon. Mrs Adams of Bradfield certainly did find an original idea when she arranged the one in support of the Conservative and Unionist Party in the Tiverton Division of Somerset, which was held a few nights ago at Deller's in Exeter. The period of the French Revolution, as depicted by Baroness Orczy in her "Scarlet Pimpernel" stories, was the one chosen for exploitation, though every sort of other fancy dress and hunting "pink" was also permissible. The Hon. Mrs. Adams's own party formed a striking group with herself and her daughter, Miss Betty Adams, as "Madame Roland" and "Charlotte Corday" respectively, the former having a sash of royal blue with her orange satin dress, and the latter a cerise one with a dress of periwinkle blue. Mrs. Adams's younger son by her first marriage, the Hon. Humphrey Walrond, was a striking "Sir Percy Blakeney," and his stepfather, Commander Adams, late R.N., wore the dress of a Citizen complete with Phrygian cap and tricolour rosettes. Lady Clementine Waring wore the costume in which she appeared at the Edinburgh Pageant, namely, that of the Gouvernante to Lady Mary Tudor.

MAYFAIR.

For Evening

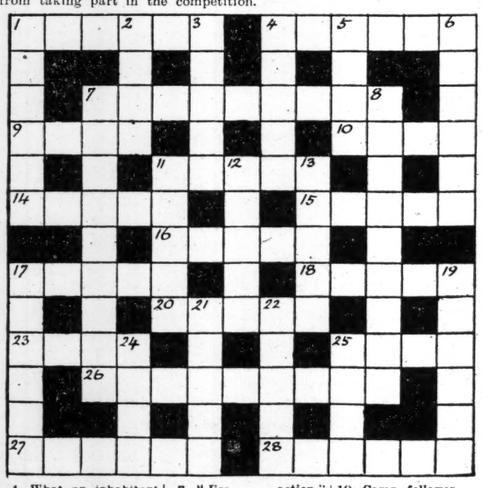
EVENING frocks continue, though often simple in effect, to be of intricate cut, with cleverly designed panels and inset sections and lines, which give a subtle and clinging appearance.

The first sketch shows a pale-toned chiffon frock for dancing, ankle length and slightly raised in the centre front. Diamantée in a tiny leaf design edges the "v"-shaped closely fitting corsage, wanders down the centre, and edges the hem of the front panel of the skirt. The belt is embroidered in the same way.

The sketch to the right shows one of the newest shortish capes in gold cloth with a tabac-coloured fox collar. The shoulders are closely moulded, and though the front is quite plain, the back has groups of small shirrings from flat inset bands.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 264.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 264," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. A national dish.
4. Importance, showing a portent.
7. Might describe Mrs. Henpecked, if Mr. H. tried to rebel.
9. "Let us have a look from each angle, Ermintrude" (hidden).
10. Do this when blasting before firing the charge.
11. "Care keeps his —— in every old man's eye."—Shakespeare.
14. Make of car.
15. Order.
16. Make of 'plane.
17. One of the U.S.A. that sounds important.
18. It has been rudely suggested that this Saint would do as the patron Saint of Jazz.
20. Unnecessary instruction to you now.
23. Greek god.
25. The last one often sees of Bunny.
26. S. African gazelle.
27. An ancestor of several European nations.
28. One cannot expect pigs to be tidy, but a sow likes this refuse.

DOWN.

1. Book of the O.T.
2. Indian butter of a kind.
3. Pacific islands.
4. What an inhabitant of 3 down probably considers whatever he cannot understand.
5. With pepper this herb becomes sweet.
6. Part of the engine of your car.
7. "Use action" (anag.).
8. West country town.
11. Pay.
12. Complete.
13. Lift.
17. 18th century Austrian musical composer.
19. Camp follower.
21. Constellation.
22. 11 across is a clue to this.
24. Future succulent bivalves, perhaps.
25. Kind.

CROSS-WORD No. 263 PRIZEWINNERS.

Mrs. FRANK BIBBY, Rockwoods, Brook, Godalming; Miss E. M. STORRAR, Plas Newydd, Cramlin, Mon.; G. P. POLLARD, Westminster College, London, S.W.1; Miss M. WALLIS Windyhaugh, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire; Mrs. G. COOPER, Ashleigh, Harlow, Essex.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 2, Message; 8, Broom; 9, Allow; 10, Opulent; 11, Maori; 13, Noses; 16, Albert; 18, Sentry; 19, Erect; 20, Slow; 21, Snag; 22, Lemur; 24, Ocular; 27, Merino; 30, Noyes; 32, Salem; 33, Actinic; 34, Fauna; 35, Denia; 36, Tresses.

DOWN: 1, Trial; 2, Moore; 3, Empire; 4, Sole; 5, Gannet; 6, Elton; 7, Dover; 11, Mansion; 12, Obloquy; 14, Stencil; 15, Symptom; 17, Trier; 18, Scrum; 22, Lascar; 23, Reside; 25, Coral; 26, Leant; 28, Bacos; 29, Novis; 31, Kiss.

A Woman's Corner

Woman at Home.

Sociable Birds.

By PANDORA.

I am rejoiced to see that the brilliant "Candidus" of the *Daily Sketch* is taking up the cudgels for the woman who may not have a career outside her home, but is obliged to be, as he says, Home Secretary, Minister of Education, Health, Labour, and the Fine Arts, as mistress of the house.

For a long time the more domestic woman has been regarded as somehow inferior to the woman who has been trained for a profession, or for a business life. The "wife and mother type" as it has been called scornfully—as if being a successful wife and mother, or even a wife alone, did not involve wit, knowledge, tact, unselfishness, executive ability, a knowledge of food values, wide knowledge of human nature, specially of the humans of her own family. She must be able to cope with accounts, with accidents and illnesses, with maids who want humouring and understanding like the rest of us, and she must be absolutely dependable. The more intelligent and better educated a woman is the better she should carry out all these manifold duties, to which may be added a host of others in the case of the woman of very small means.

Practical Presents.

There are signs that the woman who is keenly interested in her home and its management is being regarded more seriously. One is constantly hearing and reading of the well-to-do young women who are house-proud, and are taking great pains with the decoration and the successful furnishing of their new establishments. Even the fact that useful wedding presents often include the newest ideas for the kitchen seems to indicate that the housewife is to be exalted instead of being taken for granted as one of the institutions of life. I once heard an American girl say—happily unconscious of the effect on her hearers—"We are going to live at a hotel. I wouldn't demean myself to keep house for the best man alive!" Needless to say, she is one of the exceptions, but what a strange attitude towards one of the proudest positions a woman can hold, that of being queen of a little realm of her own, and the person upon whom the comfort of a household depends.

About Pets.

A flood of letters about cats' collars, birds, and pets in general reached me last week, and I hereby express my warm thanks to the kind people who took the trouble to write with useful and entertaining information.

Peter, I learn, has very good reasons for preferring the kitchen, apart from the agreeable society he enjoys there. A reader says that pet birds like a sense of activity and bustle, and are particularly happy when listening to the sound of frying. Peter, I suppose, likes the feeling that something is really happening, and a competitive noise, as one reader calls it, brings out his most social qualities. One reader also has a little bird from Nigeria which became so tame that he flies about the room and has to be restrained from going to visit the parrot in his cage lest a tragedy occur. Another tells me of a baby sparrow which only lived in a cage at night. During the day he occupied a cardboard box lined with soft paper, which stood on the mantelpiece. A well-valeted bird, too, for he had a sand-bath and a water-bath side by side, which he took alternately.

A Peacock Mascot.

A most amusing letter comes from a correspondent, who says: "Though I cannot tell you how to make friends with a green singing finch, I can speak with some authority on how to charm a peacock."

After this dramatic beginning she goes on: "We picnicked in a country lane, when suddenly a gorgeous peacock came out of a private garden near by and insisted on sitting on the hood of the car. Imagine how we felt with such a magnificent mascot, his beautiful tail spread out and drooping over the back! We shared our lunch with him, and when we started on our homeward journey he flew into the road after us, and then ran behind like a dog until we outdistanced him."

"They say" (finishes my correspondent) "that such a meeting with a peacock is a sign of eternal spinsterhood. Can you give any other interpretation?" Alas! I can throw no light on this subject. I have heard of peacocks as types of the resurrection; there is a quaint story of poor George III. and his mention of peacocks, and of course Solomon's ships carried peacocks, but what has all this to do with spinsterhood? I know not.

Babies and Dogs.

Another reader asks room to air a "grouse." She is much concerned, as are many others, I fancy, who notice the circumstances she mentions, at the dangerous habit of sending nursemaids or other persons out with both babies and dogs, the latter on a lead.

The possibility of an accident in a busy street or a road where motors pass frequently should be borne in mind. Yet one sees a dog chained to a pram containing a baby, and a small child walking by the side. In the case my correspondent mentions there was another dog running loose.

"With my own aggressive fox terrier on a stout chain," she says, "I had crossed the road half a second before this party rounded a corner where cross-roads meet, motors are rife, and there is little or no pavement. Had I not happened to cross when I did I should not have seen this party of dogs and children, and must have collided with them at a corner with no room for anyone to pass. One pull from the bull terrier fastened to the pram and the carriage would have landed in the road, pitching the baby out. A motor coming just then must have run over the child. These things happily did not occur, but they easily might have done so."

Grievances.

And while we are on the topic of dangerous use of the roads—a fashionable subject at the moment—what about the people who join arms and dash across, sometimes three abreast, in a crowded street? They are a menace to the other pedestrians who have to dodge past a large moving body instead of several persons singly.

And continuing to talk of grievances (said she fretfully), how many people blessed a clergyman who on Saturday week met some—presumably—long-lost friends in a doorway at Burlington House? It would have seemed an easy matter for the group to edge its way a little to one side to hold delighted converse, but no: they stood blocking the doorway through which a river of people tried to flow. There was a slight pause, and then with the patient politeness of an English crowd two streams formed, one to go in and the other out, and around the rock represented by the clergyman and his friends they passed. It would have been a relief if someone had been bold enough and blunt enough to mention to the obstruction that he was an obstruction. But I fear no one did so.

St. Agnes' Eve.

To-morrow is the Eve of St. Agnes. Though it has always been considered that St. Agnes' Day was a special festival for women, I doubt if anyone in this age cherishes many superstitions regarding the connection of the date with lovers. Like Hallowe'en, it was supposed to be a time when a girl would see in a vision her future husband, and upon this idea is founded Keats's poem of the lovers who "fled away into the storm." These ideas seem very extraordinary and silly to women with many interests and occupations, to whom marriage is not the wonderful aim and object it once was. But when few women had interests other than their embroidery and their dreams, and books, newspapers, plays, films, motoring, games, and occupations to which they were trained were unknown, these superstitions played an important part.

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TAKE BOVRIL OR take the consequences

WOMAN'S STORY OF OCEAN THRILL.

SCHOONER BLOWN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

ORDEAL OF 37 DAYS.

A thrilling story of her experiences in the tiny Newfoundland coasting schooner Neptune, which was blown right across the Atlantic to Europe in the gales, and for thirty-seven days was at the mercy of the elements, was told yesterday by the woman passenger, Mrs. Humphreys.

Mrs. Humphreys, who was travelling with her husband, Captain Humphreys, of Newtown, about 100 miles from St. John's, said they had been to the latter port on a visit to their daughters.

"We expected to spend our Christmas at home along with other members of our family," she went on. "Instead, Christmas Day saw all hope of making home abandoned as we were heading straight for whatever land we might make on the other side of the Atlantic.

"I was confined to the forecastle, along with all the rest of the crew, as it was impossible to remain aft owing to the tremendous seas which were continually being shipped.

"COMPLETELY PROSTRATE."

"What with the confined air of the small space of the forecastle, and the anxiety, I was completely prostrate."

Six bottles of wine, which Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys were taking home for their Christmas festivities, played some part in effecting her recovery.

Captain J. K. Barbour said his vessel had undoubtedly proved its seaworthiness. "When we were only a day out," he said, "we shipped tremendous seas, which smashed our lifeboats and bulwarks. I was quite ignorant as to my position, for our usual route was seldom out of the sight of land. It was a terrible ordeal, and we never expected to see shore again.

"When nearing this coast, the weather became so much warmer that we supposed we were coming to Africa. My uncle and I own the vessel, which was built in 1920.

"I have some idea of getting a motor into the vessel to take her back to Newfoundland. We have enough provisions on board to last us for a considerable time. It was a good thing that part of the cargo was oranges, which we rationed out at the rate of three a day."

"THE LEGION BOOK."

PRINCE'S APPEAL TO BOXING CLUBS.

An effort is being made to bring the sales of the Prince of Wales's "Legion Book" up to the 100,000 mark.

Distinguished writers and artists have contributed to this notable collection, which is being sold in aid of the British Legion by the wishes of the King as a thank-offering for his recovery.

A letter sent from St. James's Palace to boxing clubs states:

"Boxing is a sport in which his Royal Highness has shown particular interest, and it is felt that the affiliated clubs of the Amateur Boxing Association might well wish to support a cause which is very dear to the Prince's heart.

"It may not be possible for all clubs to purchase a copy for their quarters, but all clubs might be able to present a copy or copies in their name to the local hospital, or to inaugurate contests in which the prize would be a copy of the book.

A list of clubs responding to the appeal will be placed in front of the Prince on his return from Africa.

DUKE OF PORTLAND.

TENANTS' GIFTS TO MARK A 50TH ANNIVERSARY.

A number of presentations will be made to the Duke of Portland towards the end of the month in celebration of the 50th anniversary of his succession to the dukedom, and the vast estates in Notts and elsewhere.

These functions will take place at Welbeck Abbey, near Worksop, the Duke's stately Nottinghamshire home.

It was on December 7, 1879, that William John Arthur Charles Cavendish Bertinck, then a subaltern in the Coldstream Guards, at Sheffield, awoke to find himself the sixth Duke of Portland. The news was conveyed to him by his batman, who entered his room with a cheery "Good morning, your Grace."

The tenants have combined to show their appreciation of the Duke's stewardship. When he first heard of the plan he demurred, stating that farming was in too bad a plight for him to allow them to give him presents, but, later, he agreed to accept a small token.

The maximum subscription is 5s.

MISS GERTRUDE BELL.

UNVEILING OF BUST IN IRAQ MUSEUM.

BAGHDAD, Saturday.

The bust of the late Miss Gertrude Bell, the famous traveller and author, which has been subscribed for by her admirers all the world over, was unveiled to-day in the Iraq Museum, which she herself founded.

The High Commissioner, Sir Francis Humphrys, who presided over the ceremony, asked King Feisal to accept the statue on behalf of his nation.

His Majesty, who was among the subscribers to the memorial fund, paid a tribute to Miss Bell's great work for Iraq as an official of the civil administration and subsequently as the first Director of Iraq Antiquities.

The ceremony was attended by a representative gathering of British and Arab residents.—*Reuter.*

HOUSES AND LANDS.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW LONDON FLATS.

The Metropolitan Railway Company has built Chiltern Court, immediately adjoining their Baker Street Station, containing 180 suites of rooms ranging from a ten-room mansion flat to a three-room bachelor flat.

There are also thirty separate bedrooms and other attractive features, and a well-appointed restaurant, capable of accommodating 250 guests. Rents, for the accommodation provided, are reasonable, and range from £225 to £1,000 per annum.

Mr. Fredk. Dawson, at the estate agent's office, is on the premises, and to anyone desiring a well-appointed flat in a convenient position in the West End this offer should appeal.

Within a few miles of London, in the old-world village of Downe (Kent), well known as the residence for many years of Professor Darwin, is a charming seventeenth-century house constructed of toned red brick and dressed flints, fitted with every modern convenience, including garage and stabling and twelve acres of grounds. The property, which has been inhabited by the owner for thirty-three years, is near the golf links. It is offered for sale by Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin, 27-28, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

WOMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

BATAVIA, Saturday.

Mrs. Wilmott, a passenger in the Dutch mailboat Op Ten Noort from Singapore to Batavia, is reported to have mysteriously disappeared. The steamer reaches here to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

OBITER DICTA AT EIGHTY.

MR. BIRRELL'S BIRTHDAY ADVICE: "DON'T TAKE WORLD TOO SOLEMNLY."

A LAMENT ON BOOKS: "TRASH" THAT IS PUBLISHED NOWADAYS.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

To-day Mr. Augustine Birrell enters the ranks of the octogenarians.

No man has had a fuller, more varied, or more interesting life. He was contemporary at Trinity College, Cambridge, with some of the giants of the later Victorian Era. Through his second marriage with the widow of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson (daughter of Frederick and Lady Charlotte Locker), he was brought into intimate touch with two of the great literary and political families of the 'eighties and 'nineties. For two years—from 1905 to 1907—he was President of the Board of Education; from 1907 to 1916 he was Chief Secretary for Ireland; whilst for sixty years he has read, travelled, and written widely. His "Obiter Dicta" volumes are known throughout the English-speaking world.

Such a life gives abundant scope for observation and, to an octogenarian, for reminiscences, and as we talked about education, literature, Ireland, and other things (writes a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES), I found Mr. Birrell, on the eve of his eightieth birthday, as alive and alert as his writings reveal him ever to have been.

To begin with, I asked him what he thought about our modern educational system, in the shaping of which he played a part. Did he think it was good or bad? Had it fulfilled his expectations?

"WASTED" EDUCATION.

There was a grimness behind his reply. "Education!" he said. "I suppose nine-tenths of it has been wasted, although I cannot say that I regret the increased facilities which the State now offers. After all, we do get something out of it all, and in their way the schools have been really wonderful. Anyhow, I am absolved, for my own attempt to contribute to the educational system came to naught; the House of Lords threw out my Bill.

"As to this raising of the school-leaving age to 15, I suppose it is very fine in its way. It will add enormously, of course, to the number of children for whom we have to provide, and presumably up will go the rates. I recall W. E. Foster stating in 1870 that the burden of education upon the exchequer would never be more than 2d. in the £. What is it to-day?—about seven or eight times that sum, I believe. With an increased expenditure, we can expect an outcry, especially from the farmers, who have never taken kindly to compulsory education, but, of course, we must have a State system. How can we do without it?"

PEOPLE GETTING LAZIER.

Recalling something Mr. Birrell wrote a long time ago about the right use of leisure, I asked him how he thought we could get people to take advantage of the opportunities in this direction which were now coming to them, venturing the view that they did not yet seem to be profiting by it.

"Of course not," he said. "People won't work in their leisure, however much leisure they get. I really don't know, but it seems to me that folk get lazier. At the same time, if men and women don't yet make the most use of their leisure, they do at any rate spend it in a more reasonable fashion. If they will not stay at home and read Shakespeare and Marlowe, they are certainly much less ridiculous than they used to be in their recreation. But I cannot understand where they get the money from. Everybody seems to have more than folk had when I was a young man. The children I see in Battersea Park are well dressed, and look happy. In fact, I think they are the nucleus of a very fine race. If their parents do prefer a football match to listening to Beethoven or Mozart, does it matter very frightfully after all? Take the House of Lords, which might be regarded as an example. How do its members spend their leisure, other than in patronising the turf, or in eating and drinking?

CHANGING HUMAN NATURE.

"Don't take the world too solemnly, young man. It has always been rather a beastly place, but there is indeed to-day a certain air of refinement that you would not have got, say, a century ago. You and I could not have lived for a day in the London of Hogarth, for example. True, there are wretched crimes now, as there were then, but people simply would not now stand for the cruelty to human beings and to animals which characterised the London of those times."

"I am glad to know that you think the world improved," I ventured to say, not expecting the torrent which followed.

"No! No! No!" Mr. Birrell exclaimed. "It is not a matter of improvement. You don't really improve human nature; you change it. The world will get along all right, I suppose, so long as people will not think that they are going to make a paradise out of it; because they are not. Take the European War; it happened, not to savages, but to the educated races, like Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria.

"It is true that to the extent that the war shocked the world, we have at any rate improved a little, but I am confident that if the nation is called upon, say, for example, by you who write for the newspapers, to fight for what is called its existence, then it will fight."

I hazarded the remark that apparently Mr. Birrell was not over fond of newspapers. He replied that he was not; that he mainly read books. This gave me the opportunity of asking him what he thought about modern literature.

AMERICA AS BLACK REPUBLIC.

"Not much," he replied swiftly. "A lot of it I simply cannot read; it simply doesn't interest me—particularly poetry."

"What's that? Some good fiction? I don't know. Perhaps you mean Galsworthy. Well, he has a fine head, and no doubt some of his work is quite good, but I cannot read it.

"The Brontës? Ah! Now you are talking. Take 'Jane Eyre,' worth a cartload of the trash which is being published nowadays. The trouble is that there is printed and issued something over 10,000 books a year, and that most of them are trash.

"The age becomes more mechanical, more materialistic. I suppose it must; people seem to stretch out towards something actual; something concrete.

"This menace of the machine. . . . As for America, yes, she is a victim, from what one can see. No, I really don't know what her part in the future of the world is to be. She has now produced a civilisation of her own, with her own speech—of a sort—and her own literature. It is bound to be something different from ours, for the Anglo-Saxon tradition there has been swamped by the influx of Italians, Germans, Slavs, and goodness knows who. I used to say at one time that America might be the first important Black Republic, and the idea rather fascinates me still. Nothing may come of it, of course, but I think it would at least be interesting to observe. The negroes, after all, are musical, rhetorical, and—many of them—industrious, although not very scientific, and possibly corrupt. But I think that in America they have to be reckoned with."

IRELAND—WORSE OFF.

"But what about Ireland?" I asked.

Mr. Birrell's brows contracted. "Well, what about Ireland?" he repeated. "She has got what she wanted—that is, so far as the Free State is concerned—in effect, a republic. If those who were in office thirty or forty years ago had cared to have given them that we could have rid ourselves of the problem there and then, and saved all the subsequent wrangling.

"Of course, Ireland had to govern herself. What we have to remember is that England really never had the slightest right there. It was not, and is not, our business, and we are well rid of the job of ruling the country. But apparently Ireland is infinitely worse off. She is pretty well bankrupt; the best and most intelligent men and women of the Free State are coming over here, and the country seems to be in a muddle. Of course, the partition of the country is foolish, but you will never get a united Ireland—at least, you might in 100 years if the people realise the utter folly of a Customs barrier in that small country and if financial pressure becomes sufficiently acute. Clearly, Ireland is best left to look after herself."

Finally, Mr. Birrell spoke a few words in praise of the late Mr. T. P. O'Connor and his heroic fight against illness for many years; he expressed his regret at the loss by the SUNDAY TIMES, first of Sir Edmund Gosse, and then of the Father of the House, as contributors; and, lastly, sounded a warning note about curbing one's enthusiasms and not expecting too much from frail human nature.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

MISS ISABEL GRAY'S RECITAL.

The art of making a programme and performing that same programme are not always closely allied, but Miss Isabel Gray has both a pretty and a catholic taste. Her fare was epicurean in choice, and it was served up in the manner of a "cordon bleu." Miss Gray's recital at the Wigmore Hall was a great success. She is both a sensitive and a sensible pianist. Her technique is brilliant and her touch flexible, but she never forgets that she is interpreting the great masters. At times she can display the touch of a man, and yet there is always the impression of fascinating femininity. She began with Bach—the Partita in B flat major, and in each of the six sections she showed her temperament. She had no fear of making Bach a human being, as he was, and there was none of the icy outlook so often adopted by musicians who are considered Bach specialists. There followed Brahms—a couple of Capriccios, with an Intermezzo sandwiched in between, and here Miss Gray was big and broad, or perhaps I should say biggish and broadish without being in any way top heavy.

And something even better came next. Schumann's "Papillons" was beautifully played. If one can say such a thing about music, and especially piano playing, so colourful was her rendering that all the colours of the rainbow appeared one after the other, and at times shaded one with the other. In this work Miss Gray's touch was delightfully poised. Liszt, Kodaly, and Rachmaninoff supplied the remaining ingredients to the feast. Miss Gray was once a student at the Royal Academy of Music, and has in recent months played in Berlin and Vienna, and she, too, proves that England can hold her own against all comers in pianoforte as in orchestral playing. J. A. F.

ARTIST'S DEATH IN U.S.A.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The death is announced to-day of the well-known artist Mr. Archie Gunn, who was born sixty-six years ago at Taunton, Somerset.

Mr Gunn had his first art lessons from his father, who was also an artist in his youth. He came to America at the age of 25, and met with immediate success with his "Archie Gun Girl" series, while reproductions of his pastels were at one time to be found all over the United States.—*Reuter.*

COAL-MINERS' HOURS.

PROPOSAL REJECTED BY GENEVA CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, Saturday.

The preparatory technical conference on conditions of work in the coal mining industry closed this evening after lasting a fortnight.

There was a further long discussion on the amendment of the draft convention drawn up by the International Labour Office. The final vote taken on t amendment was essentially the same as the votes previously reported. The "Hours of Work" proposals again failed to secure a majority.

The Workers' group expressed their profound regret at the rejection of all their proposals, especially the seven-hour day, and declared they would not rest till they had obtained it. They added that the failure of a conference of this nature would have a bad effect on relations between workers and employers.

Mr. W. R. Smith, chairman of the Conference, in his closing address, thanked delegates for attending, and wished them a pleasant journey home.—*Reuter.*

The Conference rejected the proposal of the miners for seven hours and that of the employers for eight, and was unable to agree on any intermediate number. The only decision come to was to recommend the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place on the agenda of the International Conference to be held in June the question of miners' hours.—*Central News.*

BOY'S TRAFFIC SENSE.

"HE WAS MORE SENSIBLE THAN I WAS," SAYS HIS MOTHER.

"He was more sensible than I was in traffic," said the mother of Patrick Hilton, aged 8, of Redcliffe Gardens, Earl's Court, at the inquiry into his death at Chelsea yesterday.

It was stated that Patrick was "sparring" with two other boys in Finborough Road, Earl's Court, when he broke away and ran into the road, and was knocked down by a lorry.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded, and the driver of the lorry was exonerated from blame.

GROWTH OF CIVIL AVIATION.

NEW AERODROMES IN THE PROVINCES.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

By OUR AIR CORRESPONDENT.

Satisfactory reports on the progress of civil aviation in England were made yesterday in an official announcement by National Flying Services, the civil flying concern which, with Captain F. E. Guest at its head, started last summer to "popularise" flying in England and put it on a commercial basis.

The principal aim of National Flying Services was to provide flying facilities throughout the country, and the latest development of the organisation is the acquisition of two new aerodromes in the Provinces: one at Nottingham and the other at Stoke-on-Trent.

Agreements have just been signed, it is reported, whereby the aerodromes are to be managed and equipped by N.F.S. as lessees under the corporations of the two cities.

The Nottingham aerodrome is at Tollerton, within four miles of the city, and covers an area of 140 acres. The aerodrome at Stoke-on-Trent is the first flying centre in the Potteries, and it will serve a very wide commercial and industrial area.

A MIDDLESBROUGH STATION.

An aero club has been formed in this district and, under the title of the South Staffordshire Aero Club, will work from the Stoke-on-Trent aerodrome.

It is understood that yet another provincial aerodrome will be opened very shortly at Middlesbrough, and it will be the seventh aerodrome operating under the scheme.

It is claimed that Hanworth Air Park, the London headquarters of National Flying Services, is one of the busiest private aerodromes in the world. The latest figures, according to yesterday's statement, give the membership of the club at 682.

"Progress," the report adds, "has been so rapid that (although Hanworth was opened only last August) additions to the accommodation of the club are already contemplated."

LADY PRISCILLA BARKER.

KILLED BY MOTOR VAN.

While crossing Kew Road, Richmond, yesterday, Lady Priscilla Barker, of Pagoda Avenue, Richmond, was knocked down by a motor van, and she later died from her injuries in Richmond Hospital.

Lady Barker, who was 61, was the wife of Sir Rayner Childe Barker, formerly director-in-chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Lady Barker was a daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. S. Moores, and was married in 1894.

FAMILY'S NEW START.

VILLA HOME FOR PARENTS AND 13 CHILDREN.

After being faced with the threat of eviction from their two rooms at Edith Road, Tottenham, on Christmas Eve, and in despair as to what would become of her thirteen children, her out-of-work husband, and herself, Mrs. Sisoff, thanks to the generosity of the public, will, with her family, to-morrow move into a brand new house, and start afresh.

Mrs. Sisoff's case attracted much attention shortly before Christmas, for when she found that she could not get other accommodation she threw herself on the mercy of the local authorities, and the landlord gave permission for her to stay at the rooms until January 20. The publicity which was given to Mrs. Sisoff's difficulties brought a big response and, it may be recalled, readers of the SUNDAY TIMES sent spontaneously sums totalling £37, which has helped materially in solving the family's difficulties.

They are now going to a seven-roomed house, Bellevue, Queen's Avenue, Whetstone, which has a bathroom, and a spacious garden for the children to play in. "We have decided to buy the house," said Mrs. Sisoff yesterday. "The £100 we have received will pay the £50 deposit, and meet the cost of moving. The rest of the £850, which is the cost of the new house, we are going to pay in a rent of 30s. a week."

GLASGOW STUDENTS' REVEL FOR CHARITY.

MR. BALDWIN'S VISIT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GLASGOW, Saturday.

Seven thousand students of both sexes of Glasgow University and extra mural colleges, all attired in fancy dress, to-day combed Glasgow for £17,000 on behalf of charity.

They began with about £5,000 from the sale of badges which made wearers of them immune from the attentions of the collectors, and also from the sale of over 90,000 copies of their magazine "Ygorra."

Added interest was given to the carnival by the presence of Mr. Baldwin, who will be installed Lord Rector of the University on Monday.

He accompanied the Lord Provost, Mr. Kelly, to the City Chambers, and both "took the salute" of the students, who were in procession on decorated lorries and on foot.

Two features of the day's revels were a side-show, "Never Never Land," in St. Enoch Square, where the public had weird experiences, and a stunt at Hampden Park, where at the interval in the Queen's Park-Rangers Scottish Cup-tie, twenty-two "drunken" students gave an exhibition of football.

If the aim of £17,000 is realised the students will have created a record in such ventures, and will bring their total to £104,000 since they began these annual carnivals ten years ago. The result of their efforts to-day will not be known until to-morrow evening.

This afternoon Mr. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin were admitted a Guild brother and sister respectively of the Incorporation of Hammermen of the Trades House, in virtue of the former Premier being a freeman of the City.

Replying to the gift of a casket containing his "ticket," Mr. Baldwin said their ancient Guild stood for things which had often been too much forgotten—competent craftsmanship, honest work, and honour in trade.

"After all," said Mr. Baldwin, "these are the things which built up the whole trade and prosperity of the British Isles, and if they are ever allowed to go will bring this country to ruin."

Mrs. Baldwin said that she could only assume that her one possible claim to be a craftswoman was that she belonged to the oldest craft in the world—home craft and mother craft.

Mr. Baldwin afterwards attended a football match at Westerlands, while Mrs. Baldwin visited the Royal Samaritan and Maternity Hospitals.

They will be present to-morrow at the forenoon service in the University Memorial Chapel, and on Monday Mr. Baldwin will be installed Lord Rector in St. Andrews Halls, while in the evening he will attend a house dinner in the Students' Union.

DRUGS STOLEN FROM DOCTOR.

Another theft of drugs from a doctor's motor-car occurred on Friday night, when a brown leather case was stolen in Notting Hill Gate.

The case contained tubes of morphia, heroin, atropine, and strychnine, in addition to surgical instruments.

THAMES BRIDGES PROBLEMS.

LINKING CHARING CROSS WITH STATIONS.

WATERLOO: ANOTHER YEAR'S DELAY?

Some idea of the alterations to existing traffic centres on the Middlesex side of the Thames, which would follow Parliament's acceptance of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill, are given in a report issued yesterday of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee.

The London Underground Railway Companies having been invited to suggest how the interests of the travelling public could best be safeguarded in the event of the Bill being passed have now submitted their proposals. According to these the portion of the Charing Cross (Embankment) Station on the Embankment level will be moved and included within the bridge structure, and the site of the old station added to the Embankment Gardens. Booking stalls will be constructed at bridge level, and escalators installed to enable passengers to pass to and from the new station below.

NEW STRAND STATION.

The Strand station will be moved to the centre of the proposed traffic circus in the Strand, and constructed on lines similar to the Piccadilly tube station, including subways for the public. The removal of the Strand station, it is pointed out, would enable the council to develop the frontages to the traffic circus to the best advantage.

On the Waterloo side, in collaboration with the Southern Railway Company, means will be provided to enable passengers to pass by escalators between the Southern Railway station and the underground railway stations at Waterloo.

The scheme, it is added, provides for accommodation in excess of that which could be imposed upon the council as the promoter of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill, and will afford additional facilities for the general public travelling by the underground railways concerned.

£225,000 FOR RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The aggregate expenditure under this head, first estimated at £600,000, is now put at £652,000. An agreement has been reached whereby the underground companies would receive £225,000 from the council to cover all losses and expenses arising out of the execution of the scheme including the alterations at Strand, Waterloo, and Charing Cross (Embankment) stations.

It is added that in the estimated cost of the whole scheme, £12,500,000, provision for the payment of this £225,000 is made.

RECONDITIONING OF WATERLOO BRIDGE.

In view of developments affecting the Charing Cross Bridge scheme, with which the reconditioning of Waterloo Bridge is said to be interlocked, the Improvements Committee of the L.C.C. have decided for the present not to submit further recommendations in regard to the reconditioning of the bridge, and recommend that the maintenance of the temporary bridge and support of the existing (old) bridge be extended for another twelve months.

TRIPLE GAS TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST MOTHER.

The inquiry into the triple tragedy in which Mrs. Bertha Russell (28) and her two children, Bertha, aged two, and Jack, aged four, were found dead in the scullery of their house at Holders Hill Drive, near Hendon, was held yesterday.

Jack Russell, the husband, said that he had been in financial trouble recently. His wife had been worried and depressed, and had threatened to take her life on several occasions. On the night of the tragedy, when he was out, he said to a friend that if the friend visited the house his wife would be found dead.

The Coroner (Dr. Cohen): Were you sober then?—Yes.

Joseph Strong, warehouse clerk, living in the same house, said that, not getting an answer to repeated knocks on Tuesday evening, he climbed a ladder and got into the house through the window. He found Mrs. Russell lying on the floor with her head in the gas oven.

Medical evidence was given that death was due to coal gas poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

The Coroner then inquired into the deaths of the two children, and Mr. Strong said that he found the children lying side by side on the floor of the gas-filled room.

The Coroner said that the woman came of unstable stock and the jury would have little difficulty in finding that she took the lives of the children.

The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the mother in each case.

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Statement of Accounts

December 31st, 1929

LIABILITIES	£	£
Paid-up Capital		13,432,968
Reserve Fund		13,432,968
Current, Deposit & other Accounts (including Profit Balance)	378,529,625	
Balances due to Affiliated Companies	2,919,564	381,449,189
Acceptances & Confirmed Credits		19,779,218
Engagements		17,695,148
ASSETS		
Coin, Bank Notes & Balances with Bank of England		46,918,243
Balances with, & Cheques on other Banks		18,375,202
Money at Call & Short Notice		21,670,909
Investments at or under Market Value		32,928,891
Bills Discounted		58,783,657
Advances to Customers & other Accounts		210,374,230
Midland Bank Executor & Trustee Co. Ltd.:— Loans on behalf of Clients		164,444
Belfast Banking Co. Ltd.:—Government of Northern Ireland Guaranteed Loans Account		1,800,000
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, Confirmed Credits & Engagements		37,474,366
Bank Premises at Head Office and Branches		8,964,535
Other Properties and work in progress for extension of the business		1,213,349
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits of		
Belfast Banking Co. Ltd.		1,448,108
The Clydesdale Bank Ltd.		2,940,054
North of Scotland Bank Ltd.		2,356,655
Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.		376,848

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2,000 YARDS 31 in. **PRINTED LINEN,** Floral design in seven colours. An exceptional Bargain. Original Price, 5/11. **Finally Reduced to** Per Yard **2/3**

No. 0259. 50 inch **TAPESTRY CLOTH** in 4 colourings. Recommended for hard wear. Original Price, 4/11. **Finally Reduced to** Per Yard **2/9**

No. 0258. **1,000 YARDS** 50 in. **ART SILK STRIPE FABRIC,** in four good colour schemes. Original Price, 7/11. **Finally Reduced to** Per Yard **3/11**

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1,000 YARDS 31 inch **QUEEN ANNE PRINTED LINEN,** in 4 colour schemes. Original Price 3/11. **Finally Reduced to** Per Yard **2/1**

REGAINED COAL MARKETS.

THREATENED BY THE NEW BILL.

A CHALLENGE TO MR. HARTSHORN.

"It appears that the Government, irrespective of economic conditions and the consequences, are determined to redeem a pledge recklessly given under the intoxicating influence of the General Election, and that they consider it far more important to redeem this pledge than to restore the most important industry in the country to a state of prosperity."

This comment on the Government's Coal Mines Bill was in a speech delivered by Mr. H. H. Merrett, managing director of Messrs. Gueret, Llewellyn and Merrett, probably the largest exporting house in the Welsh coal trade, at a meeting at Cardiff of the South Wales branch of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

Mr. Merrett pointed out that this country was beginning to enjoy a small share of the increased demand for coal by reason of the greater consumption in Europe. "In fact," he said, "I consider that *undisturbed* the coal trade is working out its own salvation and is on the eve of becoming a great national asset instead of a heavy liability. I say 'undisturbed,' but I am afraid such a state of things is foreign to our industry, and that we are now on the threshold of a further check, the consequences of which I cannot at this moment foretell.

"At no time in the history of the trade has a ruling Government been called upon to make such a serious decision as now, and I feel that, whatever the consequences may have been, this step should at least have been deferred until it could be proved that the extra cost to the industry could be provided out of the proceeds of the industry without making it bankrupt altogether."

REPLY TO MR. HARTSHORN.

Mr. Merrett referred to the speech of Mr. Hartshorn in the House of Commons when the Coal Bill was debated. Mr. Hartshorn said:—

> The coal problem could not be solved by longer hours and lower wages. The eight hours day had in fact worsened the situation, and never had there been so many miners unemployed, the standard of living so low, and so many bankruptcies amongst the mine owners than at the present time.

"The weakness of the coal owners' propaganda," said Mr. Merrett, "is exposed by the absence of a direct answer to this very misleading statement. I maintain that the coal trade problem is being solved by longer hours, but I have not discovered that there is any demand for lower wages excepting for less work."

Further rebutting Mr. Hartshorn's statements, Mr. Merrett said the Seven Hours Act resulted in the raising of costs to such an extent as to compel collieries to sell at below their cost of production or lose their markets. Collieries chose the former course, and up to the time of the strike in 1926 had piled up terrific adverse balances with very heavy arrears of taxation, royalties, and other working costs. The strike made matters worse, and they still struggled on. At the end of the strike they found that foreign coalfields had taken most of the important foreign contracts for 1927.

THE LATEST FIGURES.

"During 1928 we were still striving to regain business lost during the strike," Mr. Merrett continued, "but by this time many collieries had failed to keep their creditors waiting any longer, and it was in *that* year, and *not* 1929, at the end of which year Mr. Hartshorn was speaking, that the bulk of the bankruptcies amongst the collieries took place—entirely the outcome of the Seven Hours Act and the disastrous strike which followed it. Towards the end of 1928 and during 1929 we had begun to feel the benefits of the return to eight hours and had regained some of our lost ground."

According to the latest Board of Trade figures, shipments of coal as cargo foreign in 1929 reached the best average for five years, whilst the price per ton, which had been declining since 1925, also registered an increase as the result of the voluntary schemes adopted by the coal owners to stabilise values, the volume and value of foreign cargo exports in the past three years being:—

	Tons.	£
1927	51,149,193	45,530,795
1928	50,051,195	39,058,734
1929	60,266,618	48,616,813

"How, in the face of these facts, can it be argued that things have worsened since the eight hours day, when the reverse is the case?" asked Mr. Merrett. "How can it possibly be claimed that this has caused a single bankruptcy amongst mine owners? I defy anyone to prove that any company has gone into bankruptcy or liquidation excepting as the direct outcome of the Seven Hours Act. Where are the unemployed miners at the present time? I say *miners*, not unskilled labourers. There is actually a shortage of skilled miners to-day, a shortage brought about by the improved volume of business coming into the country through coal being produced at a price competitive with the production of our competitors.

THE VITAL HALF AN HOUR.

"I am absolutely astonished, in the light of the actual facts, that such a statement should be allowed by the coal owners to go unchallenged, and that, in the absence of any contradiction, the people of this country should be left to imagine that such a situation actually exists. Half an hour or an hour off the day may sound trivial, but even a half-hour off the actual working time at the face is very material, and I am of the opinion that it will add sufficient to the cost of our coal to enable America and Germany to step in once again to the markets which we have struggled so desperately to retain for the industry.

"In both countries enormous importance is paid to the export coal trade, and we have found during the last few years that we have retained or regained business by a very small margin. The cost of a shorter day, even by half an hour, will not only wipe out this margin, but will add to our costs in many directions sufficient to enable these very important countries to take from us many of our most important markets."

It had been abundantly proved, after the most thorough investigation into the conditions of the industry, said Mr. Merrett in conclusion, that the wages paid and the conditions of employment were the maximum and the most favourable that the industry could stand at the present moment. If costs were raised and markets were to be maintained, it would be necessary to find money other than that forthcoming from normal trading, and if one direction of obtaining it were to attempt to secure it from the British manufacturer, for his supplies of coal, by raising the price, then this would only add a further chapter to the tragedies which had befallen the commerce and industry of this country for several years past.

THE ITALIAN PICTURES.

The Italian Ambassador will be present at a lecture which the British-Italian League is arranging on "The Italian Pictures at Burlington House" by Dr. Percy Dearmer. Lady Charnwood will be in the chair, and the lecture will take place on Friday in the Italian music-room in Mrs. Stephen Courtauld's house at 47, Grosvenor Square. Tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the League, 74, Grosvenor Street, W.1.

ALBUM OF V.C.s' AUTOGRAPHS.

At the recent dinner to the V.C.s, Sergeant Robert Eyder obtained nearly 150 signatures from his fellow V.C.s.

He is anxious to help the Harefield Nursing Association, and has presented to the committee his album of signatures in the hope that someone interested will make an offer for the collection. All offers should be addressed to the honorary secretary, Shepherds Hill House, Harefield, near Uxbridge.

ROBERT BURNS ON THE CARILLON.

170TH ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATIONS THIS WEEK

The 170th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns will be celebrated this week all over the world by dinners, concerts, and other methods. The Burns Club, of London, is holding its dinner at the Metropole on Friday, when Mr. Adamson, the Scottish Secretary, will propose "The Immortal Memory."

The dinner has been fixed for Friday because the Scottish Clans have organised a big concert for Saturday in the Albert Hall in aid of the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Schools. The Scots Guards will appear, together with Miss Flora Woodman, who has just returned from America, Miss Diana Trevanion, contralto; Miss Phemie Marquis, the Gaelic singer; Mme. Eileen Andjelkovitch, violinist; Mr. Herbert Thorpe, tenor; and Mr. Tom Kinninburgh, the well-known basso. The singers will also be helped by the London Scottish Choir. One of the most charming features of this concert will be the dancing of the children of the Royal Caledonian Schools. The tickets can be got either at the Albert Hall or the Scottish Corporation headquarters off Fetter Lane, E.C.

A novel feature of this year's celebrations will be the performance by Mr. Clifford Ball of Burns's and other songs on the carillon in Hyde Park on Saturday at all three performances. The afternoon will be wholly devoted to Burns, and each performance will end with "Auld Lang Syne."

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Following are the times and complete programmes of to-day's recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball:—

12.15 to 12.40 p.m.

"The Church's One Foundation."
"Nocturne in E flat."—Chopin.
"Chanson Triste."—Tchaikovsky.
"Humoreske."—Dvorak.
"Ave Maria."—Schubert.
"Now thank we all our God."

3.0 to 3.20 p.m.

"Moment Musicale."—Schubert.
"Love's Old Sweet Song."
"Melody in F."—Rubenstein.
"Oh for the wings of a Dove."—Mendelssohn.
"Hail to the Lord's Anointed."

6.40 to 7.0 p.m.

"The Rosary."—Nevin.
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana."
"Hindu Song."—Rimsky Korsakoff.
"Largo."—Handel.
"The Day Thou Gavest."

To-morrow's recitals will be at 12.0 to 12.20 p.m., 3.0 to 3.20 p.m., and 6.40 to 7.0 p.m.

MR. BONAR LAW'S AIRMAN SON.

HURT IN FORCED LANDING.

ATHENS, Saturday.

The English airman who was forced to come down at Desphina was Mr. Harrington R. Law, a son of the late Mr. Bonar Law, former Prime Minister. He has arrived in Athens with his forehead bandaged, where he was injured on landing, but his wound is not serious.

His machine, a Widgeon, was compelled to come down because the supply of petrol ran out. It was damaged, and has been brought to the Piræus for repairs.—*Reuter.*

DISINFECTANT AS A MOUTH WASH.

YOUNG WOMAN'S DEATH.

At the resumed inquest at Croydon yesterday on Edith Maud Stone, aged 22, domestic servant, who died in Croydon Hospital on December 29, a verdict was returned that she died from poisoning by disinfectant, there being insufficient evidence to show how or why she swallowed it.

It was stated at the first hearing that Miss Stone, while in hospital said that she used the disinfectant as a mouth wash, and that she must have swallowed some.

Dr. J. H. Thomson, who had treated Miss Stone for pains, said that he did not recommend her to use the disinfectant or any mouth wash.

Mr. George Gilroy, assistant at Messrs. Boots branch at North End, Croydon, stated that the girl bought the disinfectant as a mouth wash. He tried to persuade her to have some other preparation, but she said that she had been recommended to use that particular disinfectant either by a doctor or a dentist.

Dr. R. M. Bronte stated that the cause of death was carbolic acid poisoning.

The coroner said that all the girl's statements after taking the disinfectant seemed to indicate that it was an accident. At any rate, it was not a case of deliberate, premeditated suicide.

THE MARRIAGE FEUD IN INDORE.

GIRL DISAPPEARS.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There have been further developments in connection with the ban on the marriage of Mr. Abdul Rachid, Mohammedan personal secretary to Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar, ex-Maharajah of Indore, and Miss Howshabai Bhand, a Hindu girl.

The mother of the girl, Mrs. Jayabai Bhand, asked the District Court to order the immediate restoration of her daughter from the custody of Mr. Bhandarkar, private secretary of the Prime Minister of Indore, to whose house the girl went in November and did not return.

The judge issued the order for restoration which was served on Bhandarkar, but the latter replied that Miss Howshabai was no longer with him.

Thereupon the mother applied to the Court to send Bhandarkar to the civil gaol on the charge of refusal to comply with the Court's order, and the Judge has now called on Bhandarkar to appear before him on Monday to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against him for non-compliance with his orders.—*Reuter.*

EMPLOYER ROBBED OF £1,100.

PRISON FOR WAR WIDOW

Defalcations by a woman, amounting to £1,196, were mentioned at Marlborough Street yesterday in connection with four charges of embezzlement and stealing money against Ella Edgar, aged 34, book-keeper, St. Paul's Road, N. She pleaded guilty.

Mr. W. B. Frampton, for the prosecution, said the woman was employed as a cashier by a costumier and milliner. Her systematic thefts were such that when her employer examined his banking account in December, he found it nearly overdrawn and with not enough money to meet his cheques, while other customers for whom cheques had been drawn had not been paid.

Detective McGrath said Mrs. Edgar was a war widow without a pension. For six or seven years she had been keeping company with a married man. In North London public houses she was known as "a good spender," by treating all and sundry. In this way she had squandered the money. Her wages were £2 12s. 6d. a week.

Mr. Dummett sentenced her to four months' imprisonment on the first charge, and one month each on the three other charges, to run concurrently.

SOCIALIST M.P.s' "SPEAKING FEES."

The action of Labour M.P.s in charging fees for speaking at meetings in the constituencies was strongly condemned by resolution at a conference of the South-Western Division of the Independent Labour Party at Bristol yesterday.

Dissatisfaction was also expressed at the salary of £400 a year paid to M.P.s, on the ground that it was inadequate.

NO PERVERSION OF JUSTICE.

BOROUGH TREASURER NOT GUILTY.

A RARE CASE.

Alfred Ernest Dean (53), borough treasurer of Swindon, was before the Lord Chief Justice at Devizes Assizes yesterday found not guilty on a charge alleging that "between September 27 and October 23, at Swindon, he attempted to obstruct and pervert the course of justice in relation to certain proceedings contemplated against his son Wyndham Dean (15) before a court of summary jurisdiction."

Mr. E. H. C. Wethered, for the prosecution, said the substance of the charges in the five counts of the indictment against Dean was that instead of relying on the proceedings against his son taking their normal course before the justices, he tried to influence the justices in favour of his son in anticipation of those proceedings being taken.

FIVE CHARGES.

A charge was made against the boy on September 14 of having improperly assaulted a little girl of eight years. Naturally the father was in a state of great distress about it. Quite naturally also he was convinced that his boy was innocent. A summons was not issued until October 7.

The charges against Dean were:—(1) That on September 22 he called on Major-General Calley, chairman of the County Bench, and attempted to bias his mind in favour of the boy so that a summons should not be issued, and to get the General to read a statement of facts so that his mind might be influenced before he heard what the prosecution had to say; (2) that on September 29 Dean called on another justice, Mr. Hinton; (3) that on September 30 and October 5 he called on Mr. William Henry Lawson, J.P., a friend of Mr. Dean's for thirty years; (4) that on October 2 he called on Major Wright, J.P.; and (5) that on October 7 he got a friend, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, to interview another justice, Mr. Deacon, and to ask if he was going to sit that day.

The summons was heard on October 23 when none of the justices approached by Dean sat on the Bench. The result of the proceedings was that the boy was convicted, but on appeal at the Quarter Sessions the conviction was quashed.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

At the end of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Tucker submitted that there was no evidence which amounted to that of a criminal offence. There was not sufficient evidence to go to the jury of conduct which was calculated to interfere with the course of justice or to pervert the minds of the justices.

After hearing Mr. Wethered, the Lord Chief Justice said, "I have my own view about the matter, but perhaps, in the interests of all parties it may be well to take the view of the jury."

The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The Lord Chief Justice said that if there had been an attempt in this case to pervert the course of justice, it would have been a very serious matter. "But," added Lord Hewart, "looking at the evidence with a careful eye, I have come to the conclusion which the jury have now expressed."

Turning to Mr. Dean in the dock, the Lord Chief Justice said, "It is more satisfactory that you should have a verdict of not guilty at the hands of the jury, and you are discharged."

Mr. Dean left the Court receiving the congratulations of his friends.

HEIMWEHR SPLIT.

PEASANT PARTY SETS UP OWN MILITIA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The organised Austrian peasantry to-day issued a proclamation which means a final breach with Fascism.

Owing to the continual secret intrigues of the Clericals against the Chancellor, Herr Schober, whom they pretend to support, the Agrarian Party has formed its own peasant militia, called the Bauernwehr, and the proclamation just issued states that this force is "solid behind Herr Schober for democracy and for the peaceful evolution of Austria, instead of for the counter-revolution desired by the Heimwehr chiefs."

The new development means a loss of about 200,000 supporters to the Fascist Heimwehr, whose days are now over.

LANCASHIRE'S OWN FAIR.

OPEN MARKET PLACE OF COTTON TRADE.

NEXT MONTH'S DISPLAY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

For some years now we have been accustomed to regard the British Industries Fair at London and Birmingham as a highly important selling effort on behalf of the industries of Britain. Those best able to judge are convinced that this is a right and just attitude. Exhibitors at the British Industries Fair, backed as it is by the wholehearted support of the Government and vital commercial interests, go into the enterprise with the assurance that they will reap a reward.

But there is one industry of immense importance to this country which is not represented to any significant extent at London or Birmingham. This is the biggest export industry of all—the textile trade, centred on Manchester. Cotton has suffered to a deplorable extent during the general depression of recent years. Partly the fault has lain with the producer, partly with the financier, but in greater part still, of course, with the economic reaction to the war.

FOR OVERSEAS VISITORS.

Lancashire, however, has never yet been content with lamentation during "hard times," and the last few months have witnessed a remarkable effort to cope with the circumstances imposed upon her. This effort has been nothing less than a co-operative endeavour of employers and operatives, inspired and sponsored by the *Daily Dispatch*—the most intensely circulated newspaper in the cotton area—to mould for themselves a third textile section to the British Industries Fair. This has been done in the belief that by showing her products and meeting the buyer in what might be termed the "open market-place," the quality of Lancashire's fabrics must result in better business.

The Lancashire Cotton Fair, which is to be opened on February 11, is the result of this enterprise.

It cannot, of course, call itself part of the British Industries Fair, but it will be in being at the same time as the London and Birmingham exhibitions, and it will enable the oversea visitor to see something of Britain's textile manufactures if he takes the trouble to travel from Birmingham to Manchester during his stay in this country.

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. William Graham, M.P.) is in favour of this effort, and the fact that it has originated in, and has been executed by, the cotton industry on its own responsibility and volition indicates the vitality of the new spirit of co-operation and better marketing which is permeating our commerce.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS.

The Fair has been directed throughout by a Committee including representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, the Manchester Cotton Association, the United Textile Factory Workers Association, the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, the Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners Amalgamation, and the Manchester and District Federation of Chambers of Trade, together with the *Daily Dispatch*.

Abroad and at home the fullest publicity has been afforded the Lancashire Cotton Fair, and the Department of Overseas Trade has co-operated wholeheartedly in securing advertisement overseas through its commercial secretaries.

Some 55,000 square feet of space will be occupied by the Fair at the City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. Most of this has now been taken up by manufacturers, spinners, merchants, and textile machinery makers. Firms like the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson and Co., Messrs. Rylands and Sons, Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co., Messrs. Henry Bannerman and Sons, Ltd., and the Egyptian Combine Mills are exhibiting, while the British Cotton Growing Association and the Manchester Royal Exchange will be represented.

STOLEN MAIL-BAGS.

AIR MINISTRY LETTERS NOT RECOVERED.

Throughout Friday night and yesterday the police continued their investigations of the theft of two Air Ministry mail-bags, but they have not yet succeeded in tracing either the thieves or the mails.

They are under the impression that the bags contained nothing more than ordinary correspondence, and that both the bags and their contents will eventually be recovered.

WHIP REPLIES TO LORD GREY.

"NOBODY CARES WHAT HE THINKS."

THE DEAD PAST.

Dr. Joseph Hunter, the Scottish Liberal Whip, speaking at Dumfries yesterday, referred to Lord Grey's recent speech, and said that, while Lord Grey had rendered distinguished service to the State in the past, he was hopelessly out of contact with the trend of opinion in the Parliamentary Party.

After all, it was the Liberal Members of Parliament who were bearing the burden and heat of the day. During the past Session, by their constant attendance in the House, their powerful contributions to debate, and their spirit of cameraderie they had once again, despite the smallness of their numbers, made the Liberal Party a deciding factor.

Was all their self-sacrifice, industry, and loyalty to be thwarted by a pronouncement from Lord Grey? The day of pronouncement was past. It was work that counted both in business and in politics. Lord Grey need no longer think that he could emerge from his seclusion in Northumberland and startle the nation with his views on Mr. Lloyd George.

Nobody cared what he thought of Mr. Lloyd George.

Dr. Hunter expressed the hope that no Liberal would be disturbed in his or her mind by the raking of the embers of a dead controversy. Let the dead past bury its dead!

MISSING SOLICITOR.

"NOT CERTAIN THAT HE LEFT ENGLAND."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The disappearance of Mr Phillips, the London solicitor, of whom there has been no news since December 20, is occupying the attention of the French police. M. Liger, the special commissary at Boulogne, paid a flying visit to Paris in connection with the matter yesterday, and was due to cross to London to-day in order to put himself into touch with Scotland Yard.

Last night he was able to say with certainty that Mr. Phillips had not travelled as far as Paris, inasmuch as there was no trace of his ticket having been collected at the Gare du Nord.

Further, M. Liger intimated that contrary to what was believed hitherto, is was not absolutely certain that Mr. Phillips even left England. For the time being the Boulogne police feel inclined to suggest that the solicitor has disappeared of his own free will.

"If we adopt the version of murder we must take into consideration the possibility that a crime may have been committed on British territory," M. Liger said to a journalist last night.

IN SOUTH OF FRANCE?

According to a Reuter message from Marseilles, it is suggested that Mr. Phillips is in the vicinity of Marseilles or on the Riviera.

Detective-Inspector Guival, of the Marseilles Flying Squad, states that several people in Marseilles, including the barman of a café much frequented by Britishers near the Bourse, believed that they had seen a man answering to the photos published in the British Press.

Mr. Phillips left London for Paris on December 20, but beyond his landing at Boulogne no trace of his movements exists. A description was circulated by the London police. Mr. Phillips's friends have been conducting enquiries for some time, but the assistance of Scotland Yard has not been specially sought.

A SOVIET REFUSAL.

FRENCH CHARITABLE GIFTS TO PAY DUTY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

In view of the pitiful condition of French people stranded in Russia, the French Ambassador in Moscow recently urged that assistance should be given from France.

A charitable body thereupon undertook the task of collecting considerable quantities of warm clothing and other personal effects which were to be distributed to the French people in question.

As there is an exorbitant import duty upon clothes into Russia, the Moscow Government was requested to allow these old garments to enter the country duty free, the charitable and humanitarian character of the consignment being guaranteed by the Ambassador. This request has been refused point blank.

GENERAL SMUTS ON NEW DAWN.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO AMERICANS.

PEACE AND UNITY OF MANKIND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

General Smuts said farewell to Americans when he sailed on the Ile de France last night, and left with them an inspiring message, in which he said he foresaw "the dawn of a new era, with a better and united world of hope and good feeling."

He was confident, he said, that America would continue the policy of co-operating with mankind everywhere to try to solve the difficult problems in the international field, but declared that what America needed most was more suffering, such as she had experienced in the Civil War, to give her fresh courage.

In the brief time that General Smuts has been in this country he has spoken freely and frankly as an unofficial ambassador for the old world. He has drawn a vivid picture of Europe and other nations of the world throwing aside the restrictions of the Victorian era and class barriers which meant "human misery, human suffering, and domination."

He has been received everywhere by the nation's leaders, from the President downwards, with enthusiasm and respect rarely accorded to a foreign civilian visitor, and his earnest words have made a deep impression.

A NEW DAWN.

The "little message" of General Smuts to America was delivered before a distinguished group of men and women at the home of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and just before he sailed he was the guest of honour at a farewell dinner given by Mr. Thomas Lamont, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's partner, who has been his host during his stay in New York.

In his parting words to the American public, General Smuts declared: "We are living in one of those dawn times of history, those dawn eras, when you see the dawn coming. It has not broken yet, the sun has not yet appeared. But you feel it in your bones. You feel in your soul that you are moving to a new era when there will be a new human outlook, when freedom, justice and reason will have a new chance; when ideals of human conduct will come into their own."

He wished to dispel the impression here that the old world is decadent. "On the contrary," he said, "to-day it is almost as if the forces of youth had been released in the old world, and everywhere you see the stirrings of new life. You see youth coming to the fore; you see youth movements springing up everywhere. In universities you see new life, such as you never saw before—a new outlook, new temper, much more human, much freer, more democratic. We are looking forward to a great constructive time of history.

"What would it be like," he went on, "to have the world constructed in the spirit of youth, the old destroyed, old hatreds, old despairs, bonds which bound us and shackled us to the past, severed, and a new world of youth, hope, faith, looking forward with a new vision such as youth only can feel and see dawning before the eyes of mankind?

HOPE—NOT DESPAIR.

"Perhaps I am dreaming; but there is no reason, despite all the suffering and carnage of the world war, to sit down in despair. There are signs of hope in the world to-day such as I have not known in my lifetime.

"If," he concluded, "we can realise, in the era to come, a great unity of the human family, develop institutions which will express that unity, develop mechanisms which will maintain peace and good will in that family, I think this earth will be a far happier place than it has ever been before in the history of the world."

THE NEXT ELECTION.

OLD CRICKET "BLUE" TO FIGHT DARLINGTON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

STOCKTON, Saturday.

At a private meeting of the Executive of the Stockton and Thornaby Constitutional organisation last night Mr. L. Ropner, J.P., of Preston Hall, accepted a unanimous invitation to succeed Capt. H. MacMillan as their candidate at the next Parliamentary Election.

Mr. L. Ropner, the fifth son of the late Sir Robert Ropner, who for several years represented the borough, was Mayor of Stockton in 1924 and 1925, and in 1927 he was made an honorary Freeman of the borough as an acknowledgment of his service to the town. He is extremely popular with all classes of the community, and is closely associated with the social work of the district. A few years ago he gave £15,000 to free the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital from debt, on the occasion of the opening of the hospital at Stockton by Princess Mary.

Mr. Charles U. Peat, son of Sir William Peat, has accepted the invitation of the local Conservative Association to become the prospective Conservative candidate for Darlington at the next election. Mr. Peat is an Oxford cricket "blue," and played for Middlesex before the war. He is 39 years' old, and had a distinguished war record.

Mr. Cedric Drewe, owing to ill-health, will not again contest the South Molton division of Devonshire in the Conservative interest.

The East Ham (North) Conservative and Unionist Association have adopted Mr. L. W. B. Teeling, son of the late Accountant-General in the Supreme Court of Dublin, as their prospective Parliamentary candidate. Miss Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, is the sitting Labour member.

Mr. Teeling, who was educated at Oxford, had his home in Galway burnt down during the disturbances in Ireland in 1920. He fought Mr. Jack Jones (Labour) in the Silvertown Division of West Ham at the last general election.

THE WINTER RESORTS.

SPELL OF FINE WEATHER CONTINUES.

BERNE, Saturday.

To-day's weather reports from the Swiss winter resorts are as follows:—

Place.	Height in ft.	Temp. Fahr.	Weather.	Depth of Snow Ins.
Adelboden	4,462	30	Very fine	8—12
Andermatt	4,738	19	Very fine	20—30
Arosa.....	6,089	30	Very fine	30—40
Caux s/Montreux	3,452	30	Very fine	½—2
Château d'Oex...	3,209	21	Fine, a few clouds	½—2
Davos	5,121	16	Very fine	16—20
Les Diablerretts	3,773	14	Very fine	16—20
Engelberg	3,343	16	Very fine	12—16
Flims-Waldhaus	3,773	27	Very fine	12—16
Grindelwald.....	3,445	27	Very fine	12—16
Gstaad	3,455	21	Very fine	12—16
Gurnigel	3,806	23	Very fine	½—2
Kandersteg	3,835	23	Very fine	8—12
Kleine Scheidegg	6,772	28	Very fine	16—20
Klosters	3,904	19	Very fine	16—20
Lenzerheide Parpan	3,846	12	Very fine.....	16—20
Leukerbad	4,629	27	Very fine.....	12—16
Montana-Vermala	4,987	30	Very fine	12—16
Muerren.....	5,413	27	Very fine.....	20—30
Pontresina	5,915	14	Very fine.....	30—40
Ste. Cergue	3,520	27	Very fine.....	8—12
Ste. Croix-les-Rasses	3,894	30	Very fine.....	4—8
St. Moritz	5,991	16	Very fine.....	20—30
Villars Chesières	4,183	28	Very fine	8—12
Wengen	4,196	28	Very fine.....	16—20
Zermatt	5,315	14	Very fine.....	Over 40
Zweisimmen-lenk.....	3,163	19	Very fine.....	2—4

—*Reuter.*

STORM-STAYED WORKERS.

WINTER BAROMETER OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

WAGES STABLE IN 1929.

Employment in 1929, according to a review in the January *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, was rather better, on the whole than in 1928. The number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment reached an estimated average of 10,191,000, as compared with 10,007,000 in 1928 and 10,003,000 in 1927.

The average rate of unemployment among insured persons was 10.5 per cent. in 1929 (wholly unemployed 8.2 per cent. and temporarily stopped 2.3 per cent) as compared with 10.8 per cent. in 1928 (wholly unemployed 8.2 per cent. and temporarily stopped 2.6 per cent).

During the five months May to September inclusive, there was little change in the rate of unemployment, but the close of the summer season, coupled with the inclement weather of November and early December, led to a substantial increase in the numbers unemployed.

This increase continued during the first two weeks of December, and the improvement in employment, which usually occurs immediately before Christmas, had a much smaller effect on the number unemployed than in other recent years.

BUSIER COALFIELDS.

An imortant feature of the statistics for 1929 was the improvement in the coal mining industry. Between January 21 and December 16 the number of insured persons recorded as wholly unemployed fell steadily from 171,200 to 115,322. There was also some improvement in shipbuilding and ship repairing, but there was a decline in the cotton industry.

Rates of wages showed little movement in 1929, the great majority of workpeople being unaffected by any changes in rates during the year.

Apart from an exceptional rise at March 1, owing to the influence of abnormal weather conditions upon the cost of food, fluctuations in the general level of the cost of living followed the normal post-war course during 1929, the index figure falling by stages from 67 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, at January 1 to 60 per cent. at June 1.

After that date the figure rose by one or two points each month until by November 1 it again reached 67. No change was recorded at November 30, but a fall at January 1, 1930, left the figure at 66, one point below the figure at the beginning of 1929.

LOST BY DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes causing stoppages of work was 420. The number of workpeople directly involved in these disputes was about 491,500; the number indirectly involved was about 40,100.

In addition, about 500 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in eight disputes, which began in 1928, and continued into 192. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in 1929 was thus approximately 532,100.

The aggregate number of working days lost by workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during 1929 was about 8,283,000. The principal dispute wa sin the cotton spinning industry, in which 368,000 people were involved with a loss of six and a-half million working days.

The figures for last year are at least four times those for 1928.

CAR OVER CLIFF.

THE MISSING MOTORIST FOUND.

Missing since the car he was driving crashed over a cliff at Birling Gap, near Beachy Head, on Thursday, Mr. Frederick Robert de Hano Massey, of Waterloo Place, S.W., was found suffering from loss of memory at Ticehurst, Sussex, yesterday. Police were searching the countryside for Mr. Massey, as Mr. John A. Roberts, his companion, who jumped clear of the car, said he had seen Massey in the air as if he, too, had jumped clear.

A Tunbridge Wells message states that Mr. Massey arrived at Ticehurst about eight o'clock on Friday night in a very depressed condition, and suffering from loss of memory. He found his way to the vicarage where he received every hospitality.

How he came to be at Stonegate he could not say. All he could at first remember was that the previous night he slept somewhere against a hayrick. Later he recollected his name, and that he was married, but where his home was he could not say. He was penniless, and after eating a hearty meal he was provided with a bed for the night.

Yesterday morning the vicar sought the assistance of the Mayor of Tunbridge Wells (Alderman J. B. Snell). After talking the matter over they connected Mr. Massey with the accident at Birling Gap, and got into communication with the Hailsham police.

The police found the address of Mr. Massey's home in London, and last evening his wife travelled to Sandgate and took him back.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Sunday Times

No. 378.] LONDON, SUNDAY, JAN. 17, 1830. [Price 7d.

GREAT interest has been excited by the announcement of the publication of Mr. Thomas Moore's "Life of Lord Byron."

T. P. COOKE cleared nearly two hundred pounds by his performances, in a few evenings, at the Theatre at Portsmouth. *Black-Eyed Susan* was the piece in which all nautical men agree that he is excellent.

MANY think that Chantry should succeed Sir Thomas Lawrence as President of the Royal Academy. The election is with the Fellows themselves; but the highest personage in the realm, who is the Patron of the Society, is supposed to possess a preponderating influence.

THE weavers of Norwich are in a very disturbed state. They attacked Mr. Wright, a respectable magistrate, and threw vitriol on him, by which he is likely to lose one eye. At one period their conduct was so outrageous, that it was found necessary to call out the military, and the Riot Act was read by Alderman Thurtell.

NOTICE has been given at the Surrey Sessions-house for an application to Parliament for a Bill to erect a new bridge, from the end of Church Street, Lambeth by the Archbishop's Palace, across the Thames, to Horseferry Road, Westminster. It is to be entitled the Royal Clarence Bridge.

THE removal of the Post-office establishment from Lombard Street to St. Martin's-le-Grand has increased the distance from Chelmsford to upwards of thirty miles by about a furlong; the consequence is an increase of one penny postage upon all letters passing between that town and the Metropolis, which will hereafter be charged sevenpence.

A SUSSEX PILGRIMAGE.

During the first week in August the annual pilgrimage will take place to the ancient church within the castle built by Robert of Eu in 1070 in commemoration of the Battle of Hastings. The pilgrimage was instituted forty-five years ago. It attracts pilgrims from all parts of the world.

The church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and a prisoner could claim sanctuary in it for some centuries afterwards. The church still adheres to the old faith, and only Roman Catholics have worshipped in it since its foundation.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. T. Wellard; 3.15: Archdeacon of London; 7: Rev. C. C. Langdon.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Bishop of Ripon; 3: Canon C. S. Woodward; 6.30: Rev. C. Cheshire.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. H. Livesey; 6.30: Canon F. A. Cockin.

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—11.15: Canon A. R. Grant.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman.

Temple Church.—11: The Master; 3: Music.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—11: Rev. W. M. Hope; 6.30: Rev. L. G. Appleton.

All Saints', Ennismore Gardens.—11: Rev. B. R. V. Mills; 6.30 Rev. F. G. L. Cruse.

All Soul's, Langham Place.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Oswald Brenton.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 3.15 (children): Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. F. Ll. Hughes.

Christ Church, Lancaster Gate.—11.15 and 3: Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6: Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, Cosway Street, Marylebone.—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30: Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Rev. C. Cheshire; 3: Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30: Rev. G. M. Prichard.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: Rev. W. Kingston; Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" (full orchestra).

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: Rev. E. S. Smith.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30: Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Rev. F. W. Ferrans; 7: Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, N. Audley Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. E. Barnes.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: Rev. R. P. Thompson.

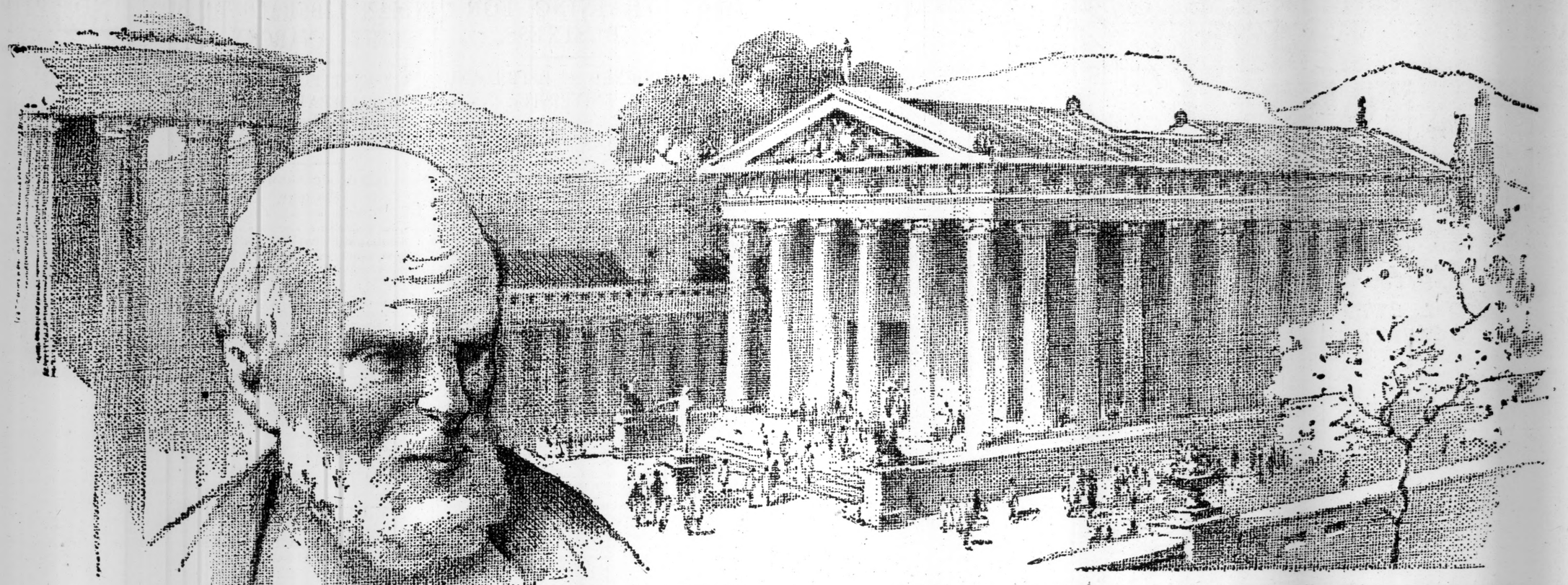
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street.—11: Rev. E. H. Evans; 7: Rev. A. McCheane, M.A.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. H. Pearson; 3 (children): Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30: Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton.

St. Paul's, Onslow Square.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. M. Webb-Peploe.

St. Paul's, Portman Square.—11 and 7: Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, E



A TEMPLE OF HEALTH

"LET THERE BE LIGHT!" has been man's supreme cry throughout the ages. From epoch to epoch, from civilisation to civilisation, spurred on by faith and guided by knowledge, he has been groping towards a vision of life higher and better than he knew. No less than three thousand years ago, amid the classic beauties of the Hellenic world, the famous Temples of Health at Cos and Epidaurus were set up to honour and to encompass the greatest of all Ideals: the Man of Perfect Health in body and mind.

In the Golden Age of the Greeks, Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, was the first to recognise that all disease—the enemy of perfection—springs from natural causes; the first to approach the Ideal in a scientific spirit. To assist the cures of nature, he based his treatment on observation and experience, and left to the world those famous records of diagnosis and prognosis, which remain models of their kind to this day. For him, the Art of healing was both a *social duty and a moral law:* the pursuit of Health *the highest conception of the duty of citizenship.*

The Vision of Rahere

But unhappily for mankind, the Ideal was never accomplished and medical science, like the Arts, gradually faded away; and was largely lost in the dark ages of superstition.

Christianity, however, had brought Faith to man by revealing his ultimate destiny and inspired compassion towards the weak and suffering by its new teaching of brotherly love. Thus came new departures in medicine along untried paths, and development in hospital provision.

In the year 1123, Rahere—one of the most pious spirits of the age—was inspired by gratitude for his recovery from a dangerous sickness to establish our famous Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Smithfield, a "Building of Pity," for "the aid and comfort of poor, sick, and impotent people." Rahere received signal support from King Henry I, who granted the Hospital the first of its many Charters. This Magna Charter of Health, as it has been called, gave Barts Royal rights and privileges, and ordained that they should be assured to it for ever.

With the Renaissance came the wonderful discovery of Classic thought and ideals, liberating the long lost stores of learning, and giving birth to the centuries of far-reaching scientific research which have advanced medical knowledge by leaps and bounds.

Two Remarkable Prophecies

Four centuries after its original foundation, the pious charities of Rahere, and the gifts to St. Bartholomew's of former kings, were confirmed by Henry VIII, who granted an extended Charter to the *"Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London,"* by which the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew—the only hospital in the City and the Mother Hospital of the Empire—was reconstituted, on its original site, as a Temple of Healing, where the new Learning should lead on towards realisation of the old Ideal.

Tradition has it that this place was "divinely shown" to "our most holy Saxon King, Edward the Confessor," who foretold that *"the place should be great before God and all people,"* where certain Greek pilgrims also prophesied should arise *"a Temple whose fame should reach from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."*

These remarkable prophecies were clearly destined for fulfilment: when the fame of Barts was to sweep the world, through the epoch-making discoveries of William Harvey, for thirty-four years its principal physician, father of the new Order as Hippocrates was of the old. Harvey, the greatest name in medicine of the century, revived Hippocrates' method of diagnosis from observation and experience, and gave to humanity his discoveries on the Circulation of the Blood, and the famous *"Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium."*

HARVEY. 1578—1657.
34 years Chief Physician at Barts.

Harvey, aware that knowledge was still in its infancy, was averse to theorising on the vital processes of health and disease, and it was his empirical methods which led to the rapid strides in invention, research and discovery of later times, when the medical training colleges at St. Bartholomew's and elsewhere, and the experience gained in the hospital wards, came to play so vital a part in influencing the course of medical progress.

The Conquest of Disease

For there is one vital fact, many of us too often overlook, that every reader should fully realise and never forget. Whether or no he has ever been treated at any of our great hospitals, the skill and experience of his own medical adviser (Harley Street specialist and general practitioner alike) must depend upon the comprehensive knowledge acquired during his medical training. This, in its turn, must directly depend upon (1) the efficiency; (2) the great variety of complicated—and even obscure—cases treated; and (3) the complete equipment of latest and costly apparatus; all of which can only be secured and maintained in our great *national,* medical and teaching, institutions. And this is true wherever the doctor's practice may be located.

The revolution in medicine which has followed the marvellous work for humanity of Pasteur, Simpson and Lister has transformed hospitals from refuges for the dying into abodes of life, and prepared the way for advanced Temples of Healing, which shall one day realise, through wider opportunities and more complete knowledge, the Vision and the Ideal of the Golden Age of Greece.

The time is ripe for the final effort to secure that mastery over sickness and disease which medical science has already gone so far to achieve. To-day the medical world knows what needs to be done, the path that must be trod. The need, the way, and the end are clear: the labourers are willing; only the means to advance have yet to be provided.

By St. Bartholomew's Fountain.

Hardly can I, who so many years eagerly frequented Bartholomew's fountain, not speak of things to awaken Kind old Hippocrates, *howe'er he slumbereth, entomb'd Neath the shatter'd wine jars and ruined factories of Cos, Or where he wander'd in Thessalian Larissa.*

DR. ROBERT BRIDGES, *Poet Laureate,*
Sometime House Physician at the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew.

London—still the world centre of commercial and financial activity, with her inherited traditions, innumerable museums and institutions for research, unexcelled in facilities for learning, science and the arts—and her citizens always ready to support a worthy cause—is a natural centre in the future, as in the past, for advance of medical world-thought; and for the creation of great, *national* Temples of Health:—

Such as can justifiably and continuously be regarded as the most progressive examples of hospital building, construction, apparatus, equipment and specialist departments, in medical and surgical service, in students' and nurses' scientific training facilities, and in laboratories for research.

May not the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, with its unbroken record and historical associations of eight centuries and through thirty-seven reigns, aspire to fulfil the mission from which it has never faltered—to become such a true Temple of Health? It is the big things that are worth doing, and the pleasure of giving to St. Bartholomew's in its present Appeal will be the greater, if its ultimate and sublime ambition is perceived—its mission to achieve perfection, within the limits of human effort and practical possibilities.

Reality of the Ideal

For the true ideal does not lose sight of reality. As the continuity of its progress proves, the policy of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew is that of practical development and reconstruction.

Barts has resolutely faced the problem of reconstructing obsolete buildings and meeting the imperative demands of modern discoveries and conditions by structural development. Substantial progress has already been made in a Great Reconstruction Scheme, but, handicapped by lack of funds, progress has been far too slow, and increasing difficulties are to-day hampering work that is vital to the community and to the nation. Yet the Paris Faculty of Medicine, which, like Barts, and for similar reasons, is in need of structural reconstruction, has just been offered one magnificent single gift of £1,250,000, conditional upon this sum being doubled.

Barts imperative need to-day is for substantial funds,

for extensive reconstruction of hospital, and medical college, buildings, mainly erected 200 years ago: for the most complete modern apparatus and equipment: for extensions of specialist departments: for liberal maintenance of the most efficient, ever-expanding service: for the most thorough scientific training of students and nurses: for the extension of laboratories and the endowment of research.

Until the full programme is completed, the final achievement of the ultimate ideal cannot be assured—the Ideal of widely extended preventive work for the benefit of the Race, by which the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew will be transformed from a Temple of Healing into a veritable Temple of Health.

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION OR PROMISE.
To the Honorary Treasurer,
THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, London, E.C.1.

I ENCLOSE.....for £ : :
towards Barts Great Reconstruction Fund.
I will subscribe £ : : each year to the Hospital.
I will contribute a further sum of £ : :
spread over..... equal annual payments.

Signature.....
Address.....

A printed official receipt will be sent to all contributors.

Given by a king, built by a monk, trusted by citizens, sustained by public charity, and dear to the people as a holy refuge: for eight hundred years, aided by all the monarchs of the realm, the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has held and nourished the heart and spirit of the nation.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *of* ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Barts needs £1,000,000; *the substantial benefactions of the rich, the contributions of the well-to-do, the pounds and shillings of the less affluent. Every little helps.*

***Please apply for** "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet entitled "Barts Great Reconstruction"; and address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal, to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Appeal Office Telephone: National 2860.*

A.F.S./1

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Better than ever before.

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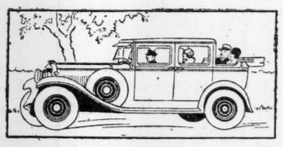
On the 18/55 chassis, this 7-seater Landaulette costs but £595, replete with every luxury. On the famous 70 miles an hour 20/70 its price is but £705.

May we send you Catalogue K. 19, giving full details, and arrange a trial run at any time to suit your convenience?



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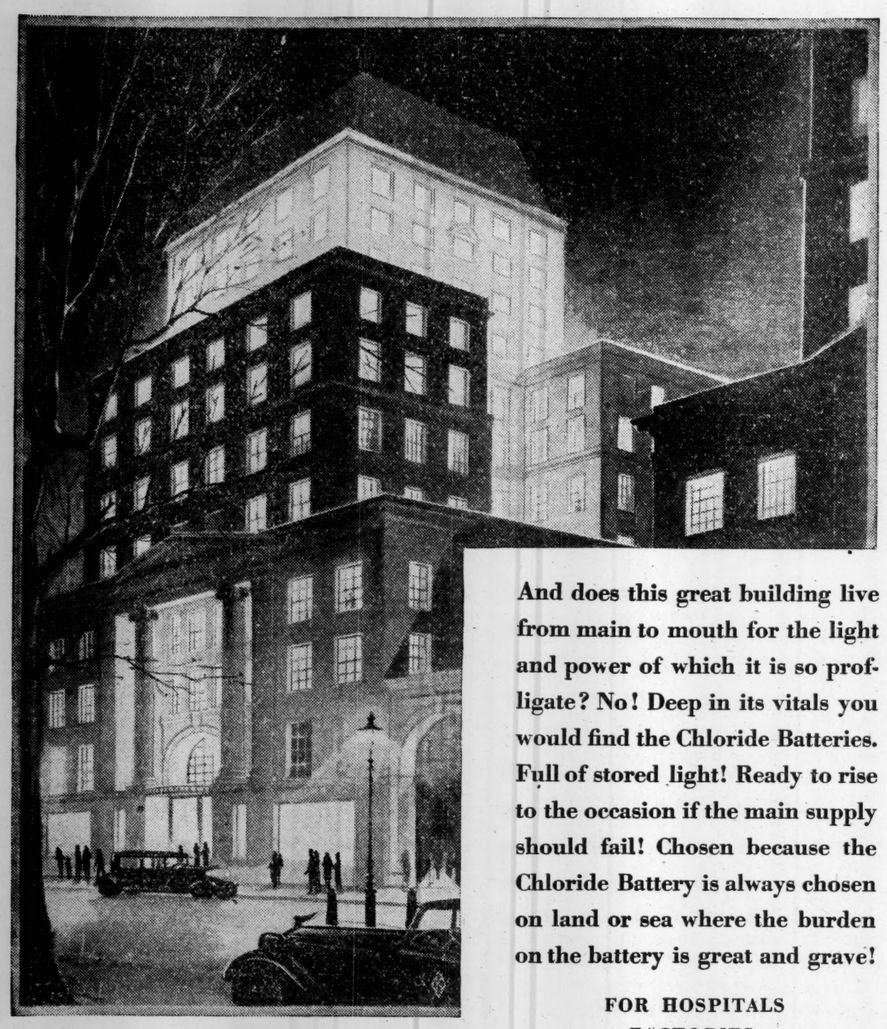
WHERE LIGHT MEANS MONEY



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THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD'S BUILDING SCHEMES.

GIFT FOR ASHMOLEAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

January is always the most depressing time of year in Oxford, and the streets are hardly less gloomy for the fact that they are once more beginning to be filled with undergraduates.

During the vacation there has been much newspaper discussion of the methods employed by the universities in fitting young men for the business of life. No official pronouncement. however, has been offered, and as yet, the young men in question do not appear to be weighed down by a new sense of responsibility.

The new buildings at the end of Broad Street, opposite Balliol, are at last nearing completion, and are very much less unprepossessing than the designs led one to expect. The new house that is being made for the Rector of Lincoln does not seem to have progressed very much, but that is possibly because the time of year is not very propitious for such undertakings. But now that the floods are beginning to abate—the recreation ground by Magdalen Bridge is becoming visible again, in small bits—the City Council is concentrating on the question of a Public Abattoir. If the scheme is adopted, the site of the proposed abattoir will, of course, have to be chosen with some care, but some time is likely to elapse before a definite decision is reached.

A GIFT OF PICTURES.

The Rev William Fothergill Robinson, who died in Italy last summer, directed that his picture, "The Eve of Separation," by George Richmond, R.A., and any oil paintings, water-colours, pencil or other drawings, engravings, etchings or mezzotints not otherwise disposed of shall be offered to the "National Art Collection Fund for the benefit of the Chancellor and Masters of Oxford for their collection commonly known as the Ashmolean"

Some interesting discoveries have been made during the restoration work on a building in High Street. Some fine oak beams have been revealed, and also some oak panelling. There were also a number of papers, one of which, dated 1820, describes a fracas between the undergraduates and townspeople, and offers a reward of twenty guineas for information which would lead to the conviction of any of the unknown persons who violently struck and beat the Hon. Russell Barrington, of Oriel College, in the street near Carfax.

Another was a race-course bill announcing a "match" of three miles for 100 guineas, with the comment, "Pay or Play."

CAMBRIDGE.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

Full term began on Tuesday, and although the first few days are usually fairly slack, at any rate for undergraduates, serious work has now commenced. The Christmas vacation is so short that few changes are to be observed. The most noticeable is, perhaps, the builders' erection opposite Corpus Christi. It will, in fullness of time, develop into the new building which St. Catharine's first mooted nearly twenty years ago.

During the vacation, all colleges published lists of their scholarship and exhibition awards and this week's Cambridge *Review* gives a detailed analysis showing the number of successes achieved by each of the more important schools.

The order is, as ever, both interesting and peculiar. Manchester Grammar School heads the list with seven scholarships and three exhibitions. St. Paul's obtained six, Marlborough and Winchester each four, Eton, Harrow, Charterhouse and Rugby obtained each two scholarships, Haileybury and Westminster one, while schools as well-known as Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Lancing, and Uppingham obtained no scholarships at all, although most obtained exhibitions.

The most striking feature of the list is the number of relatively unknown schools which figure high. It is, of course, misleading to generalise too far from such results. Some of the less successful schools have a military tradition, and obtain their most outstanding successes in the Woolwich and Sandhurst examinations; others at Oxford.

This year, a total of 211 scholarships and exhibitions were awarded, compared with 220 last year.

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

Last term the secretary of the Royal Empire Society came down to Cambridge to revive a branch here, and authorised a reduced subscription for undergraduates becoming members of the London branch.

A committee which was then formed has this term arranged for Colonel the Master of Sempill to come down and give an address. It certainly is high time that something was done to re-create here a more imperial, though not imperialist, spirit. The general influence of the post-war epoch, together with the innate radicalism of youth, has done much in recent years to strengthen the political left, and far too large a proportion of undergraduate talent is absorbed by the "progressive" parties.

It is said, not without a germ of truth, that the undergraduate is a Communist in his first year, a Liberal in his second, and a Die-hard in his third. Certainly there have been men who have at the same moment been members both of the Conservative and Liberal clubs, so that political societies cannot be taken too seriously.

The Librarian informs members of the University that the model of the new library planned by Sir Gilbert Scott is on view in the Dome room.

Professor Dean, M.D., master of Trinity Hall, has been appointed a member of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire.

Bernhard Ord, M.A., Mus.B., Fellow of King's College, has been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor as University Organist from January 1.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The first instalment of the class lists of the Cambridge school certificate and junior local examinations held in December last has been issued showing that 3,979 candidates were entered at centres in Great Britain, Ireland and Europe. There were, in addition, 11,135 candidates entered for these two examinations at centres overseas.

Of the candidates at home centres, 888 boys and 645 girls gained school certificates, among whom 151 boys and 85 girls obtained honours. The conditions for complete exemption from the previous examination were satisfied by 188 boy and 97 girls.

In the junior local examination 414 boys and 413 girls gained certificates, 27 boys and 13 girls gaining honours. The class lists of overseas candidates will be issued later.

A NEW PROFESSOR.

Mr. Frank Leonard Engledow, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, University Lecturer in Agriculture, and Director of Agricultural Studies at St. John's College, has been elected to the Drapers Professorship of Agriculture in succession to the late Professor T. B. Wood. The new professor entered St. John's College in 1910, and was elected a Fellow in 1919.

Professor Engledow saw war service as Lieut.-Colonel in the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment, and was awarded the French Croix-de-Guerre. He returned to the Cambridge School of Agriculture after the war, where he has been closely associated with Sir Rowland Biffen, Professor of Agricultural Botany and the discoverer of the famous "Yeoman" wheat.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS.

COMBINED AT OFFICE AND UNIVERSITY.

A NEW SCHEME.

By OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.

A scheme for establishing at the London School of Economics a department of business administration has been engaging the attention of a group of prominent business men in London in consultation with the director of the school, Sir William Beveridge.

These business men are convinced that industry in this country requires the co-operation of the universities in providing and training the best brains which can be got into business, and in inducing men of high university standing to take up business. The scheme will not be limited to students who have already taken a university degree; it will also be open to men nominated by the participating business firms, who are already in business and who show signs of executive ability.

Further, it will endeavour to train the students of both clases by means of actual research and observation in the offices of large business houses in the city, as well as by the theoretical lectures and classes.

Since the war there has been a change of outlook in this matter. The established English tradition of sending the best men into the professions and into the Civil Service has yielded, at any rate, to the extent of admitting that business can be regarded as a possible career. And, of course, it is clear that industry in this country must attract good brains, properly trained, if it is going to hold its own in competition with the highly organised industrial concerns in other countries.

This new move is a recognition that the educational system in this country does now tend more and more by the scholarship ladder and by the distribution of talent in the post-primary schools to bring inevitably into the universities all the best brains from every class of the community.

WARDEN FOR UNIVERSITY UNION.

An interesting development in student life in London is indicated by the announcement of the post of Warden of the University Union, for which applications are invited.

New temporary premises have been provided for the Union in Torrington Square by the adaptation of three houses belonging to the University since the acquisition of the Bloomsbury site. These premises and the use of them by the students will be under the supervision of the Warden, who will be responsible through the Principal of the University to the Court and the Senate for their management, and for the good order and discipline of the students.

He will be in charge of the whole of the administration of the premises, including the catering, and it will be for him to decide what special uses may be made of the premises and by whom. Apart from these special duties the Warden will be expected to act as general guide and counsellor to the Union, and he will be ex officio a member of the Council and of its associated societies.

Such a post has certainly not been in existence in the University of London before, if anywhere else, and a new principle in the management of student affairs is indicated. It will not be a simple matter to find the ideal person to fill it, but it will not be by any means impossible. The fresh departure is in the realisation that the best can only be obtained for the students in their Union by having someone permanently in charge who carries on a continuous policy of administration. Students themselves, however keen, competent and self-sacrificing, cannot hope to give enough time and energy to such an exacting business. Even if one here or there is found who can do so, his student life comes all too quickly to an end, and there may be no successor. The new Warden is, however, not desired to take the initiative or to control the activities of the students within the Union, but it is hoped to find someone whose tact and wisdom will make him the natural person for them to turn to for help and advice.

MEMORIAL TREES.

TAKEN BY THIEVES FROM CHURCHYARD.

The churchyard of Ingrave, near Brentwood, Essex, was robbed during Friday night of a memorial avenue of rose trees leading to the church door.

The trees were detached from the supporting stakes, pulled up, and taken away, leaving the stakes to indicate where they stood. The thieves appear to have used a motor-car.

DAMAGES FOR WIDOW.

SEQUEL TO COACH CRASH AND DOCTOR'S DEATH.

ST. MALO, Saturday.

Judgment was given by the St. Malo Court to-day in proceedings arising out of the motor-coach disaster at St. Brelade, on the road to Mont St. Michel, last September, when Dr. P. C. Woolatt, of Southend, and his daughter Honor, were killed, and his wife and other English passengers were seriously injured.

The driver, a man named Leroy, was found guilty of homicide and causing grievous bodily harm by negligence, and was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of £2.

The former proprietor of the coaching firm was adjudged responsible in law, and heavy damages were awarded to Mrs. Woolatt and others.

A panel of three doctors was appointed to determine whether further damages should be payable in the event of the injuries sustained proving incurable.—*Central News.*

CINEMA FIRE SEQUEL

PROPRIETOR ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

Cases arising out of a fire on October 15 at Gordon Street Cinema, Luton, were heard at Bedford Assizes yesterday.

The proprietor, Frank Roylance, was indicted on a charge of conspiring with William White Rogers, a traveller, of Trowley Bottom, near Luton, with Jonathan Hardy, insurance broker, of Harpenden, and with other persons unknown, to set fire to the cinema. There were also charges of conspiracy and arson against Rogers and Hardy.

Roylance pleaded "Guilty," and Rogers and Hardy "Not guilty."

Sir Henry Maddocks, for the prosecution, said that Roylance bought the cinema in May, 1928, and insured it for £6,000, and for an extra £1,000 for possible loss of profit resulting from fire. On October 15 Roylance owed his bank £4,100.

When the fire occurred the brigade heard several explosions. Two empty oil drums were lying near the gangway without stoppers, and shavings were found at the back of the cinema. He read an alleged statement by Hardy, indicating that he took part in discussions and received money up to the night before the fire.

Charles Chuter, cinema manager, said that Hardy, in his presence, said to Roylance: "I have arranged fires all over the country, and people have come back to me and thanked me for it." When Chuter said that in the adjoining premises there were eight children, an invalid woman and other persons, Hardy said, "I have never yet lost a life in any fire I have done."

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

INDIAN LIBERALS TO FIGHT ANARCHY.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CAMPAIGN.

WILD TALK PERIL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Liberals are mobilising their forces and launching a vigorous campaign on constitutional lines in favour of Dominion status and against the Independence school.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, presiding last night at a meeting here of the Western India Liberal Association Council, urged a dual battle against the present system and against anarchy. He gave a clarion call to the constitutional standard, and said that threats of non-payment of taxes, etc., were already endangering prosperity.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, the Federation president, who is organising the All Parties Convention, announced that the response was very encouraging.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that industries were being starved through capital leaving the country in consequence of wild talk, and urged a more vigorous campaign.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin, who were accompanied by Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, visited the racecourse to-day, and the Viceroy presented the Irwin Cup, recently given for a handicap for Arab horses. The Viceroy's visit ends to-morrow.

DIVIDED COUNSELS.

COMING CONFLICT AMONG NATIONALISTS.

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

On the eve of the session of the Assembly, when several members of Congress are hesitating to resign their seats in obedience to the mandate of the Lahore Congress, a meeting of twenty-five prominent members of the Legislature has been held under the chairmanship of Pandit Malaviya, the leader of the Nationalists.

It was resolved to issue a special appeal to Congressmen not to resign their seats until the end of the ensuing session, as it was pointed out there would not be sufficient time for elections to be held to fill the vacancies and thus safeguard the interests of the electors.

An appeal is also to be made to the electorates to return unopposed those Congressmen seeking re-election.

The meeting was unanimously of opinion that adherence to the decision of the Congress, particularly at this juncture, was calculated to cause injury to national interests.

An acute controversy is expected on the opening of the Assembly on Monday between the President and the Government over the question of watch and ward in the inner precincts of the Chamber.

Mr. V. J. Patel, the President, claims that the Chamber is sacrosanct, and basing himself upon the recommendations of the Watch and Ward Committee of the Assembly, he asks that it should be guarded not by police, but by messengers as is the case in the House of Commons.

On the other hand, the Government holds that the responsibility in the matter rests with the local Government.—*Reuter.*

AUCTIONS & ESTATES.

FISHING IN SCOTTISH RIVERS.

The sporting estate of Carham, extending to 1,900 acres, together with the famous Carham salmon fishing in the River Tweed, will be offered by auction on Wednesday, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The fishing is considered one of the best on the river, and in the seasons 1926-7-8 nearly 1,000 fish were killed by the rod. There is a residence, well situated near the centre of the fishing, also a first-rate home farm, and four other farms.

On Thursday the well-known Serlby Hall Estate, Nottinghamshire, of 4,720 acres, is to come under the firm's hammer at East Retford. The sale is to include the Georgian residence with its chapel, clubroom, and theatre, also a smaller residence and twenty-seven corn and stock holdings, several small holdings and cottage properties.

Another important property that is in the market is the Fonab Castle Estate, of about 2,000 acres, near Pitlochry, for which Knight, Frank and Rutley have been instructed to find a purchaser by private treaty. The property is situated on the south side of the River Tummel, in which there is excellent salmon and trout fishing for about a mile and a-half. The shooting includes a good grouse hill and first-class pheasant coverts.

The estate of Skelpick, with salmon fishing in the River Naver, will be offered for sale by auction at an early date by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The fishing represents about one-third of the whole River Naver, in which 1,000 salmon are killed in a good season. In 1927 over 1,900 salmon were taken on the river. The estate extends to about 19,000 acres, and comprises Skelpick House and the grouse moor, which should regularly yield 500 brace of grouse.

Among the other properties to be offered by Knight, Frank and Rutley are The Lodge, Banstead; Kingston Gorse, a modern residence overlooking the sea near Angmering, Sussex; Kearsney Abbey, Dover, with about twenty three acres; and the Riviera Hotel, Maidenhead, the well-known riverside property, which is fully licensed.

Deacon and Allen are to offer by auction on Thursday No. 90, Westbourne Terrace, a desirable town residence, and also the garage premises at 85, Gloucester Mews West. This firm have also sold the important freehold island site, situated in the main Euston Road with return frontages to Belgrave Street and Chesterfield Street, and comprising an area of about one acre. The site has been purchased by a syndicate for an extensive commercial undertaking.

Hampton and Sons have sold West Harling Hall, the seat of Sir Guy Nugent, a compact estate of about 3,080 acres of natural game ground with a fine old Georgian house. The same firm have sold privately, Wyphurst, Cranleigh, for Sir Gerald Chadwyck Healey, Bart., with about 133 acres.

Knight, Frank and Rutley have now disposed of the whole of the agricultural estate of Ramsgill, Pateley Bridge. The total sales amounted to £11,390. They have also sold The Grange, Sutton Courtenay.

BRAVE CONSTABLE.

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY IN ARRESTING A SUSPECT.

A cheque for £15 drawn on the Bow Street Reward Fund was presented by Mr. Fry, the magistrate at Bow Street Police Court yesterday, to Constable Herbert Sparks, of Vine Street, in recognition of his gallantry in arresting a suspected motor-car thief near Piccadilly Circus.

At 1.15 in the morning the constable sprang on to the footboard of a motor-car as it was being driven away from a car park. The driver struck him a blow on the face and turned down Lower Regent Street at a furious pace with the constable holding to the side of the car.

While travelling against the one-way traffic system, at a speed of forty or forty-five miles an hour, the car crashed into a taxicab, the driver and two occupants of which were severely injured. Constable Sparks was thrown through the wind-screen, but despite his injuries he held on to the suspect until he collapsed.

Mr. Fry said that the constable behaved with exceptional bravery, and showed a high sense of duty in total disregard of his own safety.

The Royal Exchange Assurance have been selected to act as trustees for the Stock Exchange £1,000,000 fund, which has been created with reference to the operations of the Hatry group.

BOY AND WIDOW

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL.

A MESSENGER FROM "THE SHADE."

An extraordinary story of a boy's alleged attempt at blackmail was told at Croydon yesterday when George Edward Bellingham, aged 16, living at Sudbourne Road, Brixton Hill, was accused of demanding £5 with menaces from Mrs. Kathleen Tucker, a widow, of Headcorn Road, Thornton Heath.

Pleading not guilty and reserving his defence, Bellingham was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

According to the prosecution, the following letter was put through Mrs. Tucker's letter-box on December 23:—

Dear Madam.—I have heard through various sources that your late husband was a bankrupt chemist at Shrewsbury, and if you do not pay me £5 to shut my mouth your life won't be worth living in Headcorn Road.

There was some business about a poisoning case that your husband featured in before you came here.

I will send a boy for the money on Tuesday at 12.30 and mind you are in.—(Signed) A Friend.

P.S.—The boy will tell you he is from "The Shade."

FOOTSTEPS AT DOOR.

Mrs. Tucker, giving evidence, said that from November, 1928, the Bellingham family had been her near neighbours. Bellingham went occasional errands for her, and once did a small carpentering job, assisted by a boy named Wren.

When she received the letter she informed the police. There was no truth in the statement: her husband, who died last August, was never a chemist at Shrewsbury, nor was he ever bankrupt or connected in any way with any poisoning case.

On Christmas Eve Bellingham called for a pair of socks, which she gave him without answering his Christmas greeting. He said nothing to her about money. Later a boy knocked at the door. Without opening it she called out, "Is anyone there?" There was no reply, and she saw the boy creep away on tiptoe. Later in the evening the same thing happened again.

A statement said to have been signed by Bellingham was put in by Det.-Sergeant Pearce. In it Bellingham admitted writing the letter. The statement went on:—

"Lawrie Wren was with me. Wren did the thinking and I did the writing. He told me to do it in a backhand in case somebody recognised it, and told me to wear gloves so that I should not leave finger-prints.

"LET IT SLOP."

"It was agreed that he should be 'The Shade,' and I was not to be brought into it. It was arranged in the letter that 'The Shade' would call for the £5. I saw Wren on the morning of December 24, and he said, 'I am not going to call.' I said, 'Oh well, then, let it slop.'

"I owe Wren 1s. 6d. He came round and asked me for it. I told him I did not have it at the time. He said he was hard up for Christmas, and had an idea how to get some money.

"He then mentioned that his idea was to write a letter to somebody demanding five quid. In the first place Wren, who is very fond of reading Edgar Wallace stories, rushed out a letter similar to the one written to Mrs. Tucker, but without any threats.

"All at once he said, 'I know a woman at No. 33. Her husband was a bankrupt and chemist, and was in a poisoning case. How will she do?' or words to that effect. I said, 'All right, then.'

"I then wrote the letter, which I afterwards delivered to Mrs. Tucker, and we destroyed the rough copy. So far as I know, Wren did not make any attempt after the delivery of the letter to get the money, as I should have expected him to have split the dibs, as we had arranged to do."

Lawrence Wren, of Northcote Road, Croydon, a young engineer, said it was true Bellingham owed him 1s. 6d., but denied having anything to do with the letter to Mrs. Tucker.

ESCAPED CONVICT.

RE-ARREST AS SUSPECT BREAKING INTO FLAT.

When Fred Asker, 28, a carpenter, appeared on remand at Bow Street Police Court yesterday, charged as a suspected person found on enclosed premises, it was reported that he had been recognised as a convict who escaped from Wandsworth Prison on December 10.

He was further charged with being amenable to the Prevention of Crimes Act.

A week ago, it was stated, the caretaker of a block of flats in Southampton Row, W.C., saw Asker trying to get through an open window in the basement.

Detective-Sergeant Fury said that there were eleven previous convictions against Asker for burglary and housebreaking, including one of three years' detention at Borstal. He was last sentenced on June 11 to eighteen months, and was sent to Wandsworth Gaol.

On December 10 he was one of a working party employed on decorative work at the doctor's house, just outside the prison walls. While the warder's attention was distracted, he walked away, and later sent his prison clothes in a parcel addressed to the governor.

The magistrate, passing sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, said it was bound to run concurrently with Asker's unexpired sentence of about the same period. Therefore, the present sentence would be ineffective.

Sergeant Fury: Except that he will lose the remission he would have been entitled to.

ROAD EXPLOSIONS.

GAS ESCAPE IN TUNNEL FOR CABLES.

A series of explosions began in the centre of Manchester during Friday night.

The first occurred in a tunnel which is being dug, 13 feet below the street level, for Post Office cables and was due apparently to an escape of gas, caught by candle lights.

Joseph Smith, of Chorlton, began to escape, but returned to rescue his fellow-workman, Robert Fooley, of Hulme, who had been dazed by the force of the explosion.

The staff of the Corporation Gas Department arranged to repair a leaking pipe when fire broke out at another point, and flames burst out in the road.

Later, another explosion occurred, and flames again burst forth. Holes were hurriedly dug in an attempt to locate the escaping gas.

Just before 3 a.m. a gas main near the top of the tunnel was found to have been damaged and Corporation workmen—James Bream (26), of Miles Platting; James Morris (55), of Ancoats; and George Nailor (44), of Collyhurst—descended to do repairs, but were overcome by gas. They are now recovering.

EX-ARMY OFFICER'S ESCAPE.

A terrific explosion occurred late on Friday night at a house in Taylor Road, Wallington (Surrey), the residence of Captain J. Scot late King's Own Scottish Borderers. A large front window and gable of the house, pieces of furniture, clocks, and pictures were blown into the front garden, and nearly every room in the house was damaged.

Captain Scott, who was in bed at the time, said: "It was a terrible experience, but I had so many of these in France during the war that I was not shocked, though I was greatly distressed to see my home ruined."

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Conference of Evangelical Churchmen, hitherto known as the Cheltenham Conference, in future at Oxford, the headquarters being at St. Peter's Hall.

The Conference this year will be held on April 7, 8, and 9, the general subject being "God's Call to Union." The chair will be taken by the Rev. C. M. Chavasse, M.C.

Rugby Football.

ENGLAND'S BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER WALES.

YOUNG FORWARDS' TRIUMPH—TWO TRIES FOR REEVE.

SURPRISING FAILURE OF WELSH PACK

By D. R. GENT.

WALES 3 pts., ENGLAND 11.

CARDIFF, Saturday.

Wales were fairly and squarely beaten at Cardiff this afternoon. In other words, England quite deserved their win by a goal, a penalty goal, and a try to a try. It was not a notable match from the point of view of skill among the forwards or the backs, but it was keen and continuously interesting, especially in the first twenty minutes of the second half.

During that time the Welsh play improved, and, after Wales had reduced the lead from 8 points to 3, it really did look as though the home country were, after all, going to bring off the win they were so confident of gaining. The effort fizzled out, however. The English defence was steady, and the last ten minutes or so saw England do most of the attacking, and actually add a penalty goal to their score.

England's victory was due very largely indeed to the splendid display of the forwards. Many of us had worried a good deal about this pack.

Could a pack that included so many youngsters hold or even make a good show against a Welsh pack that was considered the best set of forwards that country had had since the war? They gave a most emphatic reply, for the most ardent Welsh supporter would acknowledge, I think, that his forwards were beaten in every phase of forward play, and especially in the close scrummages. These new men deserve tremendous credit, for all did splendidly.

But there is one veteran who deserves special mention. Only last week I suggested that the day of J. S. Tucker was over. Circumstances referred to later made it necessary to bring in a "hooker" at the last minute, and "Sam" was wisely sent for. He did magnificently. His main job as middle man of the front row was to get the ball. He must have got it seven times out of eight, and good though H. Rew is, he could not possibly have done better than this, and with "Sam" bringing out an extra bit of pace from somewhere, I do not think Rew could have done even as well.

In praising Tucker we must not forget his colleagues in the front row, viz., A. H. Bateson and D. A. Kendrew. They backed him up well, and the three made a front row that was as solid as a wall and exceedingly skilful in getting the ball. Perhaps the only other forward who should be mentioned is H. G. Periton, the England captain. He was very good himself, and led his pack and side very intelligently. Never have I known a bold policy such as the selectors adopted for this match so completely justified.

Then the English backs deserve a lot of marks for their defence. This was splendid. They were quick on their opponents, and brought off dozens of smothering tackles, bringing down man and ball, and so completely checking the movement. I am not sure that any one stood out above the others, but perhaps the half-backs, R. S. Spong and W. H. Sobey, might have a line to themselves. Spong was the embodiment of pluck and energy, and did any amount of stopping, as did Sobey closer up.

Determined.

You would see the ball go along the Welsh line for a few yards, when up would come the whole English line, take man for man, and down would go the man with the ball, hard. This went on time after time.

True, the Welsh attack was none too skilful, and this made the defenders' task not unduly difficult. Still, it was most refreshing to see such tackling, for many of us look upon this as the glory of the game But from an attacking point of view, the English backs were nothing like so satisfactory. The centres were poor. Both L. M. Robson and F. W. Malir seemed terribly slow, and quite unable to break through the defence, unless it was by occasional individual dashes.

We *do* seem to want more thrust and pace here, for we shall not always get the ball as often as we did to-day, and shall have to use to the full far fewer chances than we had in this match. The wings, J. S. Reeve and A. L Novis, were quite satisfactory, both on the attack and the defence, and had they been given real scoring chances, the score would have been doubled for certain. Perhaps I ought to say in fairness to Robson and Malir that Spong, splendid though he was in all sorts of ways, again showed that he is not an ideal outside-half for setting his backs going.

There remains the England full-back, J. G. Askew. He was capital. He kicked well, he tackled well, and he showed splendid judgment.

Crestfallen.

The Welsh team must have disappointed the selectors terribly. During the first half they were listless in the extreme, showing neither energy nor skill. Later they improved, but never did they play like a great side. What I have said of the English forwards will show what the Welsh pack was like, and this must have been the supreme disappointment. Perhaps it would be unfair to say that the Welsh forwards found the very firm going rather a novelty, but it is significant that forwards who had done so well in the trials on wet grounds should have made such a mess of it under to-day's conditions.

Ivor Jones was good in the open, but it was a bad error of judgment on his part that led to the penalty goal England scored at the end.

At times the Welsh backs in the second half combined prettily, and H. M. Bowcott, T. E. Jones Davies, and J. C. Morley put in some really delightful combination. It was only spasmodic, though, and the general impression left by the backs was that they were not class enough. D. E. Roberts had a thankless task at scrum half, and I am afraid he found that he could not hold Sobey, for all his abundant pluck. The Welsh backs were not bad on the defence. The only really satisfactory ouside was J. Bassett, the full-back. He was cool and kicked beautifully.

The result came as a great disappointment to the crowd, but they took it very well, except perhaps as regards the referee. At times they rather "got at him," though I thought he was quite good, except for one mistake against Wales.

In the second half the spectators got uncomfortably near the touchline, and more than once the game was delayed for a few minutes owing to this. This should not occur in an international match, and the Welsh officials must consider themselves very lucky in that there was no more trouble than there was.

There was one important last-minute change in the England side. J. S. Tucker (Bristol) was brought into the team in place of H. Rew. It was beautiful weather, and the turf was quite firm. Long before the kick-off the tremendous crowd assembled and whiled away the time by singing beautifully all sorts of songs, grave and gay, delightfully mixed up But the crowd certainly seemed uncomfortably large, and long before the start people were seating themselves on the ground within a couple of yards of the actual touchline. This seemed to be asking for trouble. Rew hurt his leg this morning, and Tucker, wired for at midday, had to come from Bristol by air. It was fortunate for England that this experienced player was so near at hand, for the middle man of the front row (Tucker's position) is an important person in modern Rugby.

Black kicked off for England, Bowcott fumbled, and the English forwards were on him in a flash, and a scrum was forced. The ball came out on the England side, but very badly, and Sobey was unable to get his backs going. Instead the Welsh forwards put in a great rush that might have ended in a score had not a Welsh forward kicked too hard and so caused the ball to go dead. Wales kept up this pressure, and Hickman, taking cleverly a poor pass from his centre, made for the corner, only to be tackled by Spong.

Back came England, however, with a fine movement started by Howard and carried on by Novis. Bowcott saved for a moment, but the England backs kept at it, and the backs going smoothly, made a lot of ground. Robson was tackled, and the ball got loose. Spong came along at full tilt, picked up cleanly, and, after making a lot of ground, gave a perfect pass to Reeve on the left wing, who simply had to run a couple of yards before touching down for a try six minutes after the kick-off.

Welsh Astonishment.

Black missed the kick, but this unexpected lead amazed the crowd, and they were very quiet for a time. Then, for a few minutes, we had some keen midfield play, neither side being able to get clear of the defence. Steady pressure and rather a poor kick by Robson gave Wales a footing near the England "25" line, but it was short-lived, and Black led a rush that got his side clear again. A kick ahead by Robson was beautifully marked by Bassett, and back went the play to the half-way line. Once more an attempt by Robson to cut through was well stopped by a tackle of Bowcott's. And so it went on for some time, defence beating attack. Once Spong would have done better to pass to his centres, but he held on much too long, Williams bringing him down, ball and all.

Working steadily by close rushes and judicious kicking, England again got near the Welsh line, where poor kicking by a couple of Welsh backs did not help matters for their side. At last, though, the ball reached Bassett, and he put in a fine kick to touch. Wales tried a back movement, but it was very feebly done, and Novis was able to bring Hickman down quite easily.

A beautiful passing movement by the England backs was done very much better, and only a capital tackle of Novis by Bassett robbed England of a second try. A penalty kick near the half-way line was taken and missed by Parker. But it gave Wales a good attacking position, which was lost by Robson putting in a very long punt to touch after a short passing movement.

The referee made rather a bad mistake a minute later, failing to see a very clever mark by the Welsh outside-half. Wales were doing a little better now, till a delightful bout of passing by the English "threes" took the game to the Welsh "25" again, Novis running particularly well and beating Hickman easily. The Welsh forwards, by good dribbling, managed to bring play to a more comfortable position, and there the game remained till the whistle went, with England leading—and deservedly—by a try to nil.

The Second Stage.

As in the first half, England scored about five minutes after the kick-off. Play had been fairly even, and there was a scrum practically on the half-way line and in midfield. The ball came out on the English side, and Sobey fed Spong quickly—almost at once. The latter gave the ball to Reeve, who was standing close to the scrum. Ignoring everybody else. the wing man made straight up the field The first man who came for him he simply swept away with a swing of his left arm. Then he pulled himself together and made straight for Bassett, swerved past him beautifully and then beat him easily in a race for the line, touching down near the posts after running quite forty yards and scoring a most spectacular try. Black kicked the goal.

Three minutes later Wales scored, and a really beautiful try it was. Morley started it with a typical cut inwards from the touchline, and then threw a clever and long pass to his centres. Away they went by perfect running and passing, and Jones Davies scored, Parker failing with the goal.

Now it was that Wales bucked up, and with a little luck might have scored two tries. Once Ivor Jones made a glorious run and pass that should have led to a try, but there was a knock-on when the last Welshman was clear. Then Jones Davies and Hickman combined beautifully on another occasion, a perfect inside pass being part of the movement.

Then still once more Bowcott, Morley, and Williams combined most effectively, but they found a very steady defence—watchful and resourceful. The effort faded away, and in the last five minutes England nearly scored. Before this Sobey had broken away brilliantly, to reach the full-back unsupported. This time he had Periton and Tucker well up, but the former had not quite the pace to get there, though it was a near thing. Finally, a lovely run by Novis led to the same hard lines, and the only score that did come along was the penalty goal. The infringement was in a fairly easy position, and Black made no mistake with his shot. Teams:—

WALES.—J. Bassett (Penarth); J. C. Morley (Newport). H. M. Bowcott (Cardiff). T. E. Jones-Davies (London Welsh), and A. Hickman (Neath); D. A. Roberts (London Welsh) and Frank Williams (Cardiff); T. Arthur (Neath) E. Jenkins (Abervon), W. Thomas (Abertillery), A. Skym (Cardiff), F. A. Bowdler (Cross Keys), Ivor Jones (Llanelly), Dai Parker (Swansea), and T. Hollingdale (Neath).

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University); A. L. Novis (Blackheath), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), L. M. Robson (Oxford University), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins); R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians); S. Tucker (Bristol), D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo) P. D. Howard (Oxford University) and W. E. Tucker (Blackheath).

Referee: W. Jeffares (Dublin).

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.
England	1	1	0	0	11	3
France	1	1	0	0	7	3
Scotland	1	0	1	0	3	7
Wales	1	0	1	0	3	11
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0

RUGBY'S HARD GAME.

RUGBY 25 pts., K.C.H. 13.

King's College Hospital gave Rugby their hardest and best game of the season at Rugby, but were beaten by 25 points to 13. Both sides played brilliant football, and it was the superior staying power of Rugby which turned the scale. Rugby had the better of the first half, and two brilliant tries by Cleaver, who was in great form, one of which Treen converted, quickly put Rugby in front. Lassen and Easton, from two fine breakaways, then scored for King's, Salkinder goaling one. Just before half-time Smith scored for Rugby. Treen goaling.

Early in the second half Salkinder converted a try by Lassen, and for a time the score was 13 points each with King's showing up to better advantage. Rugby gradually wore them down however, and in the last quarter of an hour scored four unconverted tries through Cleaver, Foxon, Gilbert, and Smith. In the last two minutes King's lost Bynoe with an injured ankle. It was a very fast game, the forwards all working magnificently, and both sets of backs being very speedy and handling well. The tackling all round was good. Cleaver and Gilbert for Rugby, and Easton, Salkinder, and Lassen for the visitors were in great form.

SCOTTISH TRIAL.

MATCH OF MANY TRIES.

REST PLAY PLUCKILY.

SCOTLAND 17 pts., THE REST 14.

The Rest gave a surprisingly good display against Scotland in the Scottish Trial played at Murrayfield, Edinburgh.

At the last minute, G. B. S. Macpherson dropped out of the Scottish team, his place being taken by A. W. Wilson, of Dunfermline, while in the Rest pack W. C. Agnew, Stewart's College, filled the vacancy. The Rest played the original selection, and their forwards showed up well, both in the tight and in the loose, and Scotland had to defend. Then, following some smart work by Simmers, Brown scored for Scotland. Eventually Murray, intercepting a pass in midfield, beat Langrish, and scored for the Rest. Following some hard scrummaging by the Rest forwards, Dykes scored a try. Wilson replied with a try for Scotland, which equalised the score. The Rest forwards continued to make the running, and Warren cleverly made an opening for Hart to run in for a good try and give his side the lead at the interval.

In the second half Scotland improved, and Murray and Forrest changed places. Murray scored for Scotland, and Ford then got a try for the Rest. Despite the loss of Greenlees, who was injured. Scotland continued to make the running, and Waters scored a fine penalty goal. Rowend eventually added a further try for Scotland

So far as individuals were concerned, there were no discoveries. Langrish fielded quite well, but his kicking lacked length. His vis-a-vis, Gormley, tackled pluckily, but there was too much caution about his kicking. The Scottish threequarters were not a distinguished company, and Simmers was easily the best, though Wilson, the Dunfermline man, who deputised for G. P. S. Macpherson, was serviceable without being brilliant. Nelson was a very alert scrum worker, and knew too many tricks for Logan, although the young student did well in his first trial.

The Scotland pack failed to get together, and only Smith played to reputation. Of the Rest of Scotland Murray played well, particularly after being transferred to the Scotland side.

SCOTLAND'S TEAM.

The following team has been chosen to represent Scotland against Wales at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, on Saturday, February 1:—

R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals);

Ian Smith (London Scottish), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), T. M. Hart (Glasgow Varsity), and W. N. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals);

A. N. Other, J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals);

H. S. Mackintosh (Glasgow University), W. B. Welsh (Hawick), R. T. Smith (Kelso), W. C. C. Agnew (Stewarts College F.P.), J. Beattie (Hawick), R. Rowand (Glasgow High School), F. H. Waters (London Scottish), R. Foster (Hawick).

The new caps are Hart, Agnew and Foster. There are six changes from the team beaten by France.

GOOD WIN FOR GUY'S.

BIRKENHEAD PARK BEATEN AT ALL POINTS.

GUY'S HOSPITAL 19 pts., BIRKENHEAD PARK 4.

The meeting of these clubs at Honor Oak attracted 2,000 spectators. The ground was very soft and muddy in places. After a spell of even play, Lewis scored an excellent try for the Hospital, which Wailer converted. Following this, Wilson dropped a goal for the Park. Unconverted tries were added to Guy's score by Lewis and Johnson, and the home club crossed over with a lead of 11 points to 4. The play so far was more even than the score suggested.

Early in the second half a fine dribble by the Park forwards was well stopped by Wailer. The visitors continued to press, but, after being on the defensive for twenty minutes, Guy's scored an unconverted try through Batchelor. Near the end Johnson got over again for Guy's, and with Wailer adding the goal points the Hospital won by two goals and three tries to one dropped goal.

The game was much more evenly contested than the final scores would suggest, and for the first twenty minutes in the second half the Park backs had many opportunities to score, but always something went wrong, while Windsor Lewis baffled the opposition again and again throughout the match.

BRILLIANT LONDON WELSH.

LEICESTER BEATEN AT HOME.

LEICESTER 6 pts., LONDON WELSH 9.

Leicester received a visit from the London Welsh, who attacked from the start and within five minutes scored through Jones, who received a pass from John Roberts. Powell converted. Following a scrum infringement, Prentice kicked a penalty goal for Leicester from the half-way line. Play continued very even, neither side being able to claim any advantage. Leicester did the bulk of the attacking, but the Welsh defence was very sound.

Play continued to be very even in the second stage, the backs on both sides spoiling very promising movements by faulty handling. Following loose play on the Leicester twenty-five, A. H. Jones dropped a splendid goal. Prentice missed an easy penalty-kick, but following a breakaway by Gadney, Flewitt ran half the length of the field to score for Leicester. Prentice failed with the kick.

LONDON HOSPITAL IN FORM.

LIVERPOOL 0 pts., LONDON HOSPITAL 17.

The Hospital fielded a useful side at Liverpool, where a poor display by the City club invited a defeat by one goal and four tries to nil. London Hospital were much too fast forward, where the brothers Munro, Reidy and Kendall, controlled the scrums and were cleverer in the open play. In the line out, too, the Hospital had the advantage over a line that never got into its swing. The result, therefore, could only go one way. G. V. Stephenson, the Irish captain, was the steadying influence among the Hospital backs, and the fine running of Brock and O'Sullivan, on the wings, increased the troubles of the club.

A. K. Munro and J. K. Munro scored useful tries in forward rushes before half-time. In the second half Reidy, O'Sullivan and Brock outpaced the Liverpool defence, and Reidy kicked one goal.

SMART WORK BY OLD BLUES.

OLD BLUES 18 pts., UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH) 0.

The United Services (Portsmouth) visited Fairlop, where they played one short against the Old Blues, Hogan being absent, while Orr-Ewing was injured in ten minutes. Osborne and Jennings scored good tries for the Old Blues, both being converted by Pearson. The Services played pluckily, and twice nearly got over.

In the second half Hogan was available for the Services, whose game improved, but there was a lack of finish to some promising movements. Unbery and Jennings, by excellent individual runs, added further tries for the Old Blues, one being converted by Pearce. The Services then pressed hard towards the close.

FAULTY HANDLING.

GLOUCESTER 11 pts., ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL 5.

These teams met at Gloucester in fine weather. Soon after the start C. R. Jenkins broke through and scored for St. Bart.'s, no one attempting to tackle him. He converted his own try. Following some keen play, Boughton kicked a penalty goal for Gloucester. It was a fast and gruelling game to the interval, with Bart.'s a trifle the more speedy. Gloucester, however, recovered after a shaky start, and Boughton's goal was an excellent piece of work.

After several unsuccessful bursts, Baker raced through for Gloucester in the second half, and scored between the posts, Boughton converting. Gloucester were awarded a free kick and Boughton kicked another fine goal, but failed again later with another kick. This half was evenly contested, and both sides came near scoring, but mistakes were made in handling.

BEDFORD DRAW AWAY.

OLD ALLEYNIANS 6 pts., BEDFORD 6.

A fast and somewhat scrambling game was seen at Dulwich, where Old Alleynians were at home to Bedford.

Each side scored two unconverted tries, and the result fairly represented the run of the game.

Bedford were the first to score, Stapley diving over after ten minutes' play. Old Alleynians got on terms before the interval through Talbot, from an opening by Stark.

The home side got the lead early in the second half, Andrese, after the prettiest of "dummies," getting a clear run in. Just before the close Ashwell equalised the score. The place kicks were taken by Rose and Stark, but the goal points were not forthcoming.

CLUB GAMES.

PRODIGAL BLACKHEATH.

RICHMOND'S NARROW DEFEAT.

BLACKHEATH 5 pts., LONDON SCOTTISH 0.

It was surprising there was no scoring in the first half of the game between Blackheath and the London Scottish on the Rectory Field, for the Blackheath backs, playing behind successful forwards, had any number of chances. Unfortunately, they spoilt them through wild passing. The Scottish forwards brought off a number of fine rushes, and with better support behind would have got through. Play was mostly in favour of Blackheath as the result of the superiority of their backs.

Play was very keen in the second half, with Blackheath doing most of the attacking. Twice Blackheath were robbed of a certain try through bad passing by the centres, Hopkins and Giles. Kept also went close with a penalty-shot. The Scottish backs tackled splendidly, but were weak in the attack. Pratten scored a try for Blackheath in the last minute. Kemp converted.

With each side tremendously keen on beating the other, play was hard and keen rather than clever. There was a lack of finish about the play of the outsides, and this was particularly noticeable in the Scottish halves and centres. Hardly ever did Ian Smith or E. G. Taylor on the wings get a real chance, and the former's speed was utterly wasted, so little room did he get to move in when the ball came his way. This was largely due to the slovenly heeling of the Scottish forwards, coupled with some slowness on the part of the halves, E. M. M. Henderson and G. McLaren. All too often, when the ball came out on the Scottish side of the scrum, the fast breaking Blackheath pack was upon the opposing backs before they could get under way.

The club had a great pack out, and they generally out-manœuvred the Scots in the tight scrums, where extra weight told heavily in favour of the club. J. T. Kemp had a really good match, finishing by adding the goals points to Pratten's try with a kick from near the touch-line. He was well backed up by C. C. Bishop, and the three-quarter line had no cause for complaint in the matter of free service of the ball.

That fuller use was not made of the many opportunities was largely due to R. G. Hopkins and J. A. N. Giles in the centre, being below form in giving and taking their passes. Both players did many good things, but, when the real chance came to send their wings, De Morris and Sir T. G. Devitt, away, the ball was badly transmitted or knocked on. Both Devitt and Morris were in good form, and might have given Blackheath a bigger win had they been better fed. Pratten's try was typical of that great opportunist, and provided a fitting finish to a really hard and enjoyable game.

O.M.T.'S RETURN TO FORM.

RICHMOND BEATEN BY A PENALTY GOAL.

O.M.T.'S 6 pts., RICHMOND 3.

The Old Merchant Taylors, who for all the vim and vigour of their football had won but one match since the end of November, had a welcome success at Teddington yesterday when they defeated Richmond by a penalty goal and a try against a try. Although the conditions were all in favour of the game, and both clubs were well represented, it was a rather disappointing match. It was keen and hard enough, and the forwards on the whole did well, both in the scrummaging and in the open, where they both used their feet to good purpose at times.

There was plenty of resolute, sure tackling, but there was little combination between the backs, and much of the play was scrambling. At no period was there much to choose between the sides, indeed, it was anyone's game until the last minute practically, when one of the best movements of the afternoon landed R. G. Turnbull over the Richmond line to clinch a win for the Old Boys.

Of the Taylors, L. Bywater and R. G. Turnbull made for a strong left wing, and H. D. Heck did much good work as the fly half, though J. R. Dothy did many smart things at the base of the scrum. F. M. T. Banney, of the Richmond halves, was not as effective as usual, and of their threequarters, C. P. Green and H. M. Holman were sounder than H. Bradshaw and J. Beckerton on the other wing. D. Turquand Young led his pack well, but the Taylors forwards had generally the better of it.

It was a hard-played if somewhat scrappy game throughout, but the Old Merchant Taylors, because of their superior scrummaging, had the better of matters to the interval. Their rushes took them to their rivals' line many times, but they could not get through their opponents' defence. They lacked the thrust for one thing, and the tackling against them was very keen, J. P. Witham, the Richmond full-back, making several heroic saves in addition to sending his opponents back with judicious kicking for touch. F. F. Spragg, however, scored with a penalty kick for the Taylors, and that was the sum total of the scoring to half-time. Soon afterwards Bradshaw broke through with an unconverted try for Richmond, and from that point it was attack and counter-attack, which yielded no tangible advantage to either side until just before the end, when some passing by the Taylors' backs sent G. R. Turnbull over for a try, but Spragg was unable to convert it.

SOUND DEFENCES AT BRISTOL.

BRISTOL 9 pts., ROYAL AIR FORCE 5.

Despite their contribution to the English International side, Bristol were equal to the task of beating the R.A.F. at Bristol, in fine weather before six thousand spectators. The ground was in good condition. Bristol, of course, had Tucker and Lillicrap away, while the Royal Air Force also had two changes. The game was fairly evenly contested in the first half, although the visitors on the whole were the better behind the scrum. Odbert obtained a clever try for the Airmen, which Llewelyn converted, while Burland scored a try for Bristol, and Hazell and Collins kicked penalty goals.

Both sides did better in the second half, the forwards putting more life into their play and opening out better. Both lines were frequently in danger, but the defences were sound, and neither side could score, although Bristol went near on several occasions.

HARLEQUINS' FINE RALLY.

DEVONPORT SERVICES 7 pts., HARLEQUINS 8.

The Harlequins suffered an early reverse when they visited Devonport, the Services scoring through Knapman, who dropped a goal in the first minute. Midway through the half Haward added an unconverted try for the home side Play was fast and exciting, and a feature was the defence of the Harlequins' full-back, Hubbard.

The second half began slowly, but after half an hour the crowd was roused to enthusiasm with a fine Harlequins recovery. They secured a lead of one point through two tries by Chapman and Laird, the last of which Hubbard converted. W. W. Wakefield made the opening on each occasion. Devonport Services did not deserve to lose.

OLD BOYS BEATEN FOR PACE.

ROSSLYN PARK 21 pts., U.C.S. OLD BOYS 5.

At Richmond, in fine weather, the small attendance saw a bright and fast game. After ten minutes of even play Moore scored for the Park, Tietz converting. The Old Boys' forwards held the upper hand in the packs, but the Park were the more dangerous outside. They made several good attempts, but failed to add to their lead before half-time came, with Rosslyn five points to the good.

Early in the second half Ringdahl crossed for the Old Boys, and the goal by Mackenzie made the scores level. After this the Park did best. Tietz converted a try by Iliffe, and Bendall scored cleverly soon afterwards. Towards the close Townell and Castle added further tries for the Park, Tietz kicking one goal. Thus, the home club won by three goals and two tries to one goal.

STREATHAM'S HARD TACKLING.

STREATHAM 8 pts., LONDON IRISH 9.

London Irish visited Streatham, and after a hard and keen game, in which there was little to choose between the sides, the Irish won by 9 points to 8. The Irish try came early through King after a clever bout of short passing. Streatham's tackling was exceptionally good, and they put in many fine loose rushes. Howard obtained a try, Knott converting, and he also kicked a penalty. Reid dropped a goal for the London Irish Backley, King, and Gummer were prominent for the visitors, as were Arnold, West, Joubert, and Williams for Streatham.

MIDLAND BANK WIN WELL.

MIDLAND BANK 17 pts., FINCHLEY 6.

The Midland Bank proved much too strong for Finchley, and after leading at half-time by 11 points to 3 they eventually won by 17 points to 6. Finchley scored through Thwaites and Macmillan, while the Bank obtained their score by the aid of tries by Wells, Burgin, Howard (2), and Butt, only one being converted, that being the try obtained by Burgin from which Devey added the goal points.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RUGBY.

SOME OUTSTANDING SIDES.

PLAYERS OF PROMISE.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

There was considerable evidence at the end of last term that the School fifteens were not up to the average, the most striking indication being the puzzling in-and-out form shown in inter-school matches. Oundle and St. Edward's, both of whom went through the season undefeated, were the outstanding exceptions, though Epsom must not be forgotten.

The holiday matches have proved this to be by no means due to a dearth of good players. The annual match between English and Scottish Public Schoolboys was the best the series has so far produced, and the sides were more representative than ever before. The Rosslyn Park P.S. XV., which played the United Services at Portsmouth, was admirably equipped, and was unlucky to be beaten by two goals and a try to a goal, the Schools being worth at least five more points. The junior county matches also produced good football.

The triangular competition between Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey Schoolboys was instituted ten years ago, and each of the counties have won it more than once. This year Surrey were incontestably the best side, and, after gaining an easy victory over Kent at Blackheath, overwhelmed Middlesex at Richmond. The Eastern Counties, too, gained a victory over Kent, but succumbed to Middlesex. There is no match between them and Surrey.

PROMINENT YOUNG PLAYERS.

In the first of the holiday matches, played on December 23 against the Lizards at Bedford, several young players were prominent for the Rosslyn Park P.S., notably A. R. Snelus (Haileybury) and K. C. Fyfe (Oundle), the two wing three-quarters; R. J. G. Durrant, scrum-half; and W. E. Suter and C. L. Pearson (Bedford), M. S. Page (Marlborough), and R. C. Glanville (Blundell's), among a very good forward pack. On the following Monday, at Portsmouth, against the United Services, the following, in addition to those mentioned already, call for most favourable comment:—D. H. Frankford (Dulwich), H. H. C. Douty (Epsom), in the three-quarter line, and J. Edwards (Dulwich) and S. J. Lidgate (Ellesmere), forwards.

In the first of the Junior County matches the feature of the winners' play in the Kent and Middlesex match was the combination of the halves, Durrant and C. D. Joscelyne (Haileybury), the latter taking the long low swinging passes of the Cranleighan at any angle. Others who distinguished themselves were E. L. Phillips (Eltham), A. M. Greenwood (Haileybury), and G. G. Shneerson (St. Paul's), three-quarters.

Several of the boys who had played in these games were included in the English Schoolboys XV. against the Scottish Schoolboys, and of these Frankford, who captained the English boys, Snelus and Fyfe, all did well. J. D. Ronald (Brighton), who is now the recognised full-back for Sussex, handled and tackled safely, and found a great length with his kicking, and T. A. Bell (Sedbergh), C. Thompson (Uppingham), L. C. Williamson (Brighton), and T. A. Higson, a pronounced winger from Cheltenham, were among the forwards

In the later matches very promising players made their first appearance in the Rosslyn Park matches in C. A. Peal (Tonbridge), a very fine place-kick, J. M. Lougee and J. H. L. Grace (Haileybury), the latter scaling 14 stone. S. B. Sellick and G. E. Hyson (Dulwich), B. S. Downward (Sutton Valence), F. H. G. Percy (Whitgift), A. J. Goodall and J. F. Cope (Cranleigh), E. S. Nicholson (Marlborough), J. E. Ballam (Haileybury), J. E. Pasmore (Tonbridge), J. H. A. Barnes and J. A. Cooper (St. Edward's) among many good forwards.

THE SCRUM HALVES.

Among the scrum half-backs who showed special promise, D. C. King, of Uppingham, was a good second to Durrant. The latter is quite exceptional for a boy, but King, too, is very quick on the ball and has a good eye for an opening on his own account. Of the fly half-backs, none have impressed. F. E. Richmond-Coggan, of Aske's, who showed such promise last year, has not improved to the extent anticipated, but his great pace may make him a useful wing three-quarter. At present, his handling is uncertain. Joscelyne combined very well with Durrant, but he wants considerable room to move in, and was not so successful with other partners who were unable to throw out the long sweeping passes. G. M. Leach (Tonbridge) showed great promise on two or three occasions, but is inexperienced.

Of forwards there was a glut, and on more than one occasion the boys were quite as heavy and fast as the opposing clubs.

From those who took part in the Rosslyn Park matches, the following side, if selected, should do well at Blundellsands, Liverpool, next April, when the South play the North:—

J. D. Ronald (Brighton); A. R. Snelus (Haileybury), R. H. S. Gladstone (Marlborough), D. H. Frankford (Dulwich), H. C. Douty (Epsom); G. M. Leach (Tonbridge), R. J. G. Durrant (Cranleigh); M. S. Page (Marlborough), W. E. Suter (Bedford), J. M. Lougee (Haileybury), J. A. Cooper (St. Edward's), J. H. A. Barnes (St. Edward's), C. L. Pearson (Bedford), J. Edwards (Dulwich), T. A. Higson (Cheltenham) or S. J. Lidgate (Ellesmere).

OLD PATESIANS FAIL.

CHELTENHAM'S STRONG SECOND HALF.

CHELTENHAM 27 pts., OLD PATESIANS 3.

Cheltenham College beat Old Patesians by 27 points to 3 at Cheltenham. The opening half favoured the College, but the Old Patesians forwards usually dominated the scrum, and the College backs did not get the chances that fell to the visitors. The College were frequently attacking, but the visiting defence was very sound. Wilkinson succeeded in getting a try for the College, which was converted. The visitors retaliated, and Surman went over for a try, but Hall failed to convert. The College set up a strong attack near the interval, and Knowles dashed over for an unconverted try.

The College were much the better side after the interval, and Cook scored two unconverted tries. Higson was prominent with two capital runs, both resulting in tries, and O. Dwyer converted one of them. Wilkinson obtained another try, and O. Dwyer again converted.

ROSSLYN PARK P.S. BEATEN.

The Rosslyn Park Public Schools lost to the H.A.C. at Armoury House by a penalty goal (3 points) to 2 goals, 4 tries (22 points). Most of the schools had already returned to work, so the visiting side were not strong enough for the combined play of the Company, for whom R. Spence, at fly-half, was conspicuous in every movement. Overweighted forward, the boys seldom obtained possession, and though D. C. King (Uppingham) played a very good game at the base of the scrum, he was seldom able to put his three-quarters in motion. C. A. Peal (Tonbridge), J. E. Pasmore (Tonbridge), C. G. Smartt (St. Paul's), and J. M. Zongee (Haileybury) worked hard among the forwards, and B. E. Nicholson (Whitgift) was in no way responsible for the big score against him.

For the winners, G. P. Smith scarcely made a mistake at full-back, and the veteran A. J. Nathan, who scored two tries, was very difficult to stop, but the tackling of the Schools left much to be desired. D. K. Rigby, who also scored twice, was prominent in the winning pack, other tries being gained by Spence and R. Talbot, the old Blundellian, both of whom had very safe hands.

The Company led by 8 points to 3 at half-time, Peal kicking a good goal for the Schools from a penalty for offside. The game was not as one-sided as the score would indicate, and was thoroughly enjoyed by players and spectators.

It was thanks mainly to their superior pace and thrust outside that Rosslyn Park won. It was a well-contested game, the Old Boys fully holding their own, thanks to their sounder scrummaging up to half time. Thereafter they were clearly beaten. The Park forwards were much better together than earlier in the game, and the pace, combination, and thrust of their backs, of whom Bendall at fly-half was the outstanding personality, was more than the visitors defence, sound as it was, could cope with.

MANY CHANCES MISSED.

Stewarts College and Dollar Academy met yesterday at Edinburgh, and played a draw of 3 points each. Both teams threw away several scoring chances. Dollar were weak at three-quarters, but the backs were evenly matched. Campbell scored for Stewarts after a good run, and Selkirk equalised with a penalty goal.

WIMBLEDON DRAW.

A hard and exciting match between Wimbledon College and the Old Wimbledonians resulted in a draw of 9 points each. L. G. Hughes, who played brilliantly throughout, and B. A. Winchester scored the tries for the school, and P. Fryer and P. R. Reaid for the Old Boys.

RUGBY LEAGUE TEST.

WALES SOUNDLY BEATEN BY AUSTRALIA.

STRENUOUS PLAY.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WALES 10 pts., AUSTRALIA 26.

By the substantial margin of 26 points to 10, Australia defeated Wales under Rugby League rules at the Stadium, Wembley. Up to the interval the Welsh side, which included seven players who had gained international honours when they played for Rugby Union clubs, held their own, but by their magnificent recovery and rally in the second half the Australians were fully entitled to their victory. The game was witnessed by 20,000 spectators.

The Australians exhibited a greater certainty in handling behind the scrum; their resource in difficulty never failed, and though they were not any faster than the Welsh quartette they always appeared the more dangerous when on the move.

Tom Gorman, whose generalship played an important part in the victory, scarcely rose to the heights he has reached in other games, and the outstanding centre was Upton, who deputised for the injured Fifield. McMillan got through a tremendous amount of work with an absence of effort that marked him as a great full-back. Busch and Laws did not exhibit the same understanding at half as Rees and Davies, and the Welsh forwards were always a more cohesive force than the Australian Six.

Sound Defence.

The Tourists excelled in initiative, and their defence was wonderfully sound. For Wales, Sullivan, though not exhibiting that extraordinary accuracy of touch-finding which marked his game at Rochdale, tackled with effectiveness. Ray ran strongly, but the opposite wing, Ring, proved disappointing, dropping a number of well-given passes and falling all to easily to the determined tackling of the Australians.

Wales attacked with fine determination, and, receiving from a scrum, Ring went right away on the wing, the resource and low tackling of McMillan saving a dangerous situation. The Australians were not yet showing the cohesion behind the scrum that had marked their play in recent games, but their tackling was splendidly sure and well-timed. The Welsh three-quarters were displaying fine resource, and Ring proved a constant source of trouble on the wing.

Up to this stage Wales had shown a marked superiority forward. Invariably they got possession from the scrums, and Rees and Davies established so happy an understanding at half-back that the three-quarters were given many clear chances to advance.

The tackling was deadly in its keenness, and fortunate indeed was the back who found a clear path for a run. Wales seemed to have a chance to take the lead when a penalty for a trip was taken by Sullivan. The full-back judged the distance admirably, but his direction was, for once, at fault, and the effort went wide.

Shankland kicked a penalty goal for Australia twenty-eight minutes from the start. Davies cleverly sold the "dummy," and gave to Ray, who went in for a try, Sullivan converting.

The game had not yet reached great heights. Knocks-on were frequent, though the periods of scrappy play were relieved by some brilliant individual movements.

Sullivan did not kick with his customary accuracy, and several times he failed to find touch. The brilliance of Davies and the pace of Rosser gave Ray his opportunity to score. Laws crossed for a brilliant try for Australia, but Shankland failed with the kick. At the interval each side had scored five points.

A Great Rally.

Immediately after the interval Spencer gained possession, and one minute from the restart he ran in splendidly for a try, but Shankland again failed with the kick for goal.

Australia were rather fortunate to hold the lead, and Wales gained no more than their due when Rosser, running well, gave to Evans, who crossed for a try, which Sullivan found no difficulty in converting, thus giving Wales a lead of two points

Wales suffered from a weakness on the wing, where Ring, in addition to failing to take passes, fell rather easily to tackles. Prigg played a great forward game for Australia, and he ran in strongly for a try, which Laws converted.

Australia lasted the pace better, and their three-quarters frequently found gaps in the Welsh defence

Hockey.

SERVICE HOCKEY TEAMS' BUSY DAY.

ARMY BEAT TULSE HILL—BIG SCORE BY THE ROYAL NAVY.

WEST'S SURPRISE SUCCESS IN THE TRIAL

By "CIRCLE."

Although the outstanding match of yesterday's hockey programme was the International Trial at Weston-super-Mare, between the West and the South, there were also other games of importance, notably those in which the Royal Navy and the Army were engaged.

The ARMY took a strong side to Kent House, where TULSE HILL were beaten by 4—2, but it was not until the second half that the winners were able to assert their superiority. The half-time score was 1—1, and well as the Tulse Hill forwards played, they could never escape the attentions of the excellent Army half-backs, Lieut. Ely, Lieut. Cork, and Capt. Fisher. It was this middle line that turned the issue in favour of the Army, whose goals were scored by Lieut. Cook (2), Lieut. Salew, and Lieut. Roberts. Staples and Capes, who formed a hard-working right wing, netted for Tulse Hill.

UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH), owing to the claims of the Royal Navy for their match against Oxford University, brought a weakened team to oppose BECKENHAM, who won by 9—1 after leading by 5—1 at half-time. Harbinson, the old Cambridge University player, maintained his recent fine scoring form and hit four goals, Pope netting three times and Taylor-Marsh and Longley once each. The Services' goal was obtained by a Beckenham defender turning the ball into his own net.

Another Services side to suffer defeat was the ROYAL ENGINEERS (CHATHAM), who failed to score at Richmond against MID-SURREY, who netted four times in the first half and won by 7—0. Laurence scored three goals, the others being shared by Utting and Bateson.

Old Essex rivals, OLD LOUGHTONIANS and OLD FELSTEDIANS, met on the former's ground at High Beech, the result of a well-contested game being a win for the home side by 5—3. Shelley (2), W. Trimby (2), and D. Trimby scored for the Old Loughtonians, and Halford (2) and Trent for the Old Felstedians.

Making the better use of their opportunities near the circle, DULWICH beat BROMLEY by 6—2 after leading by 3—1 at half-time. Pemberton and Perdrieau both scored three goals for the winners, and Wood, from a corner, and Mason replied for Bromley.

Civil Service Draw.

CIVIL SERVICE did extremely well to hold SPENCER to a 3—3 draw. At half-time they led by 2—0, but Spencer produced some of their best form after the interval, when Edgeley scored twice for them and Hay-Shunker once. B. Gates (2) and Evans netted for Civil Service.

Nelson (2) and Hall hit the goals that enabled PURLEY to beat EAST GRINSTEAD by 5—0, all the scoring taking place in the first half.

Lasting the pace better, the OLD CRANLEIGHANS beat the OLD FRAMLINGHAMIANS by 5 goals to 2. Newson and Bromage opened the scoring for the Old Framlinghamians, who led at the interval. The points for the Old Cranleighans were scored by Soldan (2), Abbott (2), and Godrich. The game was fast and even.

A good recovery after being led by 2—1 at half-time enabled BARNES to win their home game against CROUCH END by 3—2, and at the end they were attacking strongly. Allday and Lucas hit the goals for the visitors, and H. L. Gahn (2) and Hughes netted for Barnes.

Yet another 2—2 draw was that between R.A. (WOOLWICH) and ALDERSHOT COMMAND. HOUNSLOW beat MERTON by 8—1 after leading by 4—1 at half-time. The goals for the winners were hit by Sanders (3), C. Smith (2), Willcox, H. Smith, and Muntz, while Stokes and Hope-Thurston replied for the losers. Scoring through Kirby (2), Crump (2), and Holman, BARCLAYS BANK beat GUILDHALL by 5—2.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY defeated WIMBLEDON at Cambridge by 3—1, and improved upon the form of their previous match. With the inside forwards well supported by the half-backs, the Light Blues maintained strong attacks. The Wimbledon defence, however, held out until after the interval, when Rocyn-Jones (2) and Perfect hit goals for the University. N. Kirkpatrick scored the goal for Wimbledon.

TEDDINGTON visited Richmond and defeated HAMPSTEAD, on the Athletic Ground, by 3—2. Tydd-Chapman (2) and Shear netted for the winners, who led by 3—0 at half-time, and Slater and Smith scored for Hampstead.

Brilliant defensive play by the ROYAL NAVY enabled them to record a fine victory over OXFORD UNIVERSITY at Portsmouth by 6—0. The Dark Blues made several team changes, G. Mobbs coming in at full-back in place of G. S. Gee, and H. J. Lennell moving back from left-half to left-back. The University, for their first match of the term, were thus without both their regular full-backs, Linnell's place at half-back being filled by J. Luard. The Oxford forwards were very speedy and excelled in midfield, but they could not penetrate the Navy defence, in which Commander Woodhouse at back was outstanding. Lieut. Kirkonnell (3), Major Brooks (2), and Lieut. Taylor scored the Navy goals.

West Beat the South.

For the first time since 1908 and the second time in a series of seventeen matches, the WEST beat the SOUTH in an international trial, winning at Weston-super-Mare by 3—2. A close match was always deemed probable, but it was thought that the South, eight of whose side had played together for the Whites in the preliminary trial with the Colours, would have won through on the score of cohesion. The West, however, had what was probably their best team since the war, and were especially strong at half-back, while D. S. Milford, the old Oxonian, who recently played so well against Belgium, excelled in their attack, as did J. E. Gregory. E. S. Hoare was brilliant at centre-half, and J. Rigby was the outstanding full-back on the field.

The South had to make changes in their original selections by the substitution of R. L. Milstead and A. W. Woolley for E. E. Walker and J. C. Marsden. F. W. Carpenter, Woolley, and A. D. Ogilvy all did well in their attack. R. Scott Freeman was very conspicuous at full-back, and B. A. Castle and W. D. Chambers, at half-back, gave the forwards good support. W. Bryce opened the scoring for the West, who were further ahead through Milford before Woolley replied for the South. In the second half Carpenter levelled the scores and Milford hit the winning goal.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

KENT II. BEAT MIDDLESEX II.

By MARJORIE POLLARD.

At Merton Abbey KENT II. beat MIDDLESEX II. by three goals to two. For the first quarter of an hour no one appeared to be able to settle down, and the second and third goals were scored with shots which would rarely beat any goalkeeper. Both goalkeepers seemed nervous. Both sides adopted the policy of "hit and pursue," and there was a large element of hope on the part of the pursuers, because of the energy of the "hirters." The forwards, too, instead of dribbling with the ball under control, hit forward and chased the ball, often finishing with a wild lunge in an endeavour to put the defender off her hit. The hard-hitting policy paid for a time, for the defenders on both sides were mistiming the ball badly, and the goalkeepers had an anxious time. At half-time the score was two goals all. In the second half the game approached nearer to the standard expected, and some good combined movements resulted. Kent were unfortunate to have Miss Lardman off the field for about two-thirds of the second half.

For Middlesex Miss Fleming, right wing, and Mrs. Taylor, worked well together in the first half, but in the second the latter got out of position often and lost her effectiveness. Miss Rhoades, left wing, ran well and controlled the ball skilfully on many occasions, but delayed her centres till too late. Miss Cattell, left back, stood out as the most effective back on the field, and Miss P. Carleback, centre-half, did her side yeoman service, and should develop into a valuable player in that position.

Kent were best served by Miss Ward at centre-forward, who was always eager, sometimes too eager, to take advantage of any opening which might present itself. The goals for Kent were scored by Miss Green, Miss Ward, and Miss McPhie, and for Middlesex by Miss E. Pillar and Miss Harvey.

NORTHANTS II. beat BEDS II. by nine goals to nil. This was largely due to the fact that in the first half the Northants forwards overran the Beds defence, who could not get together at all. Seven goals were scored for Northants before the interval.

On resuming Beds improved considerably, and their forwards were able to put the Northants defence on their mettle. At this stage of the game Miss Pingstone, in goal, saved some good shots, and Miss Hedley and Miss Richards tackled well and hit cleanly. The game was very even at this period, and only two goals were added before the final whistle.

The game did not produce hockey of a high standard, there being far too much obstruction. The goals were scored by Miss McColl (three), Miss Marriot (three), Miss Nevill (two), and Miss Stevens. The weather conditions were ideal, and the Bedford ground was in splendid condition.

OLD BLUES, at Fairlop, beat STREATHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL by 3 goals to 1. The scorers for Old Blues were Miss Bannister (1), Miss Beare (1), and Miss Ambrose the remaining six. ROMFORD HIGH SCHOOL OLD GIRLS were at home to SOUTHEND, and played the old "three-back" formation, being without a goalkeeper. This enabled Southend to run up a score of 11 goals to 3, Miss Spelling playing a splendid game for them at right-inner and scoring seven goals, and Miss Pam and Miss Edward scoring two each. Miss South, captain of the School eleven, played a good game for the Romford side at left-inner.

WATERLOWS defeated KING EDWARD'S by one goal to nil. The game was fast. Near the interval Waterlow's centre-forward led a rush and a brilliant goal was scored by the inside-right after the King Edward's goal-keeper had made several good saves. In the second half King Edward's bombarded the Waterlow goal but failed to score.

MEN'S HOCKEY RESULTS.

RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL.

West	3	South	2

CLUB MATCHES.

Surbiton	2	Southgate	2
H.A.C.	2	Hendon	2
Dulwich	6	Bromley	2
R.A., Woolwich	2	Aldershot Command	2
Old Loughtonians	5	Old Felstedians	2
Purley	3	East Grinstead	0
West Herts	6	Brondesbury	1
Civil Service	3	Spencer	3
University College	3	Middlesex Hospital	1
Polytechnic	5	L.M. and S.R.	1
London Sch of Econ.	6	Romford	2
Lloyds Bank	2	Westminster Bank	2
Hawks	5	St. Thomas's Hos.	2
Wimbledon A.	7	Crostyx	3
Battersea Polytechnic	2	Latchmere	0
Broxbourne	4	London Hospital	1
N.P. Bank	4	Old Kingstonians A.	0
G.W.R.	10	Chalfont	3
Metrogas	3	Old Charlton	1
Merton	5	Sutton	2
Surbiton II.	6	Southgate II.	1
University Coll. II.	9	Middlesex Hos. II.	0
Hawks II.	3	St. Thomas's H. II.	1
Tulse Hill	2	The Army	1
Cambridge University	3	Wimbledon	1
Old Loughtonians	4	Old Felstedians	3
Mid-Surrey	7	R.E., Chatham	0
Beckenham	9	United Serv. (Portsmouth)	1
West Herts	6	Brondesbury	1
Barnes	3	Crouch End	2
Barclays Bank	5	Guildhall	2
London Hospital	1	Broxbourne	4
Hampstead	2	Teddington	4
Rocspa	6	Swiss Bank	0
Crouch End II.	3	Barnes II	3
Purley V.	3	Kearley and Tonge	5
Furley V.	2	Wimbledon IV.	1
Tulse Hill II.	3	Cheam	1
Tulse Hill III.	2	Cheam II.	1
Cheam III.	1	Tulse Hill IV.	6
H.A.C. II.	8	Hendon II.	0
H.A.C. III.	4	Hendon III	0
G.W. Rly. III.	3	Foreign Office	2
Lloyds Bank IV.	1	Westminster Bk. IV.	3
Lloyds Bank V.	3	Westminster Bank V.	4
Dulwich III.	4	Bromley III.	5
Barclays Bank II.	7	Southgate VI.	1
Old Kingstonians	5	London Univ.	0
Old Cranleighans	5	Old Framlinghamians	0
Virginian	3	Faraday House	0
Bank of England	3	U.S. Portsmouth, II.	1
Dulwich IV.	2	Bromley II.	2
Boro' Poly II.	0	Croydon M.O. III.	1
Hampstead III.	6	Poly III.	1
Dulwich IV.	4	Bromley IV.	2
Purley III.	3	Barclays Bank III.	0
Wimbledon IV.	3	Essex III.	0
Bk. of England IV.	1	Hornsey IV.	2
Poly V.	3	Dulwich V.	2
Waddon	2	Alleyn Old Boys	3
Folkestone Optimists	5	Deal and District	3
Folkestone Opti's II.	3	R.A. Rly. (Ashford)	0
Reading University	3	St. Bart's Hospital	0
Durham	3	Northumberland	2
Teddington	3	Hampstead	2
Richmond and Kingston Hill	7	Staines	0
Centymca	9	London Welsh	0
Borough Poly.	3	Exiles	1
Sevenoaks	11	King's Coll. Hospital	2
Chelmsford III.	5	Hornchurch	1
Sevenoaks II.	9	King's Col. Hos. II.	0
Ashford	4	Kingston U.S.	1
Egham	4	Polytechnic A	0
Old Monovians II.	4	Hornchurch II.	1
Polytechnic II.	1	L.M. and S.R. II.	0
Spencer V.	5	St. John's (Edgware) II.	1
Battersea Polytechnic	2	Latchmere	0
Port of Lond. Auth.	2	Bk. of England III.	0
Leeds University	4	Dewsbury & Saville	0
Weybridge	3	Windsor	3
Civil Service III.	5	Old Monovians	2
Birkbeck College II.	5	King's College II.	0
Southgate II.	5	Surbiton II.	2
Southgate V.	2	Crouch End IV.	1
Southgate III.	2	Luton II.	1
Spencer II.	3	Civil Service II.	0
Civil Service IV.	3	Spencer IV.	1
Imperial College	2	Richings Park	1
Sanderson's Ath.	4	Royal Dental and Charing X Hos.	2
West Middlesex	3	Wayfarers	2
Burnt Ash	1	Catford Wanderers	1
Siemens II.	3	St. James's (Hatcham) III.	2
St. James's (Hatchm.)	3	R.N.C. (Greenwich)	1
Goodmayes	5	Westcliff	1
Barclays Bank II.	3	Guildhall II.	1
Southgate V.	2	Crouch End IV.	1
East Herts	2	Barnet	1
Barnet II.	4	West Herts II.	2
Berkshire Regt.	1	High Wycombe	1
R.N.C. (Greenwich) II.	5	St. James's (Hatcham) II.	1
Bournemouth	4	Southampton	2
Surbiton III.	7	Maoris	0
Reigate II.	5	Southgate IV.	1
Royal Navy	6	Oxford University	0

WOMEN'S HOCKEY RESULTS.

COUNTY GAMES.

Middlesex II.	2	Kent II.	3
Northants II.	9	Bedfordshire II.	0
Yorkshire	2	Nottinghamshire	2
Northumberland	3	Durham	5
Derbyshire	2	Leicestershire	1

CLUB GAMES.

Old Blues	8	Streatham Sec. Sch.	0
Westcliff H.S.	4	Old Westcliffians	0
Billericay	5	Crowstone	0
Southend H.S. and G.	6	Leigh	0
Standard Bk. of S.A.	1	Streatham H.S. and G. II.	4
Ibis II.	4	University College	2
Battersea Poly. I.	4	Chelsea L.H.C.	1
Battersea Poly. II.	4	Chelsea L.H.C. II.	0
Battersea Poly. III.	1	Malden	3
Battersea Poly IV.	0	Bedford College IV.	8
Bank of England	7	Ealing	0
Romford H. S. and G.	3	Southend	11
Dover	2	Folkestone Optimists.	6
Combe Down	3	Storther's	3
Ibis III.	1	Ealing IV.	4
Lensbury	6	Chertsey	3
East London College	5	Birkbeck College	3
Barnes II.	4	Eastwood II.	0
Hounslow	4	Barnes	1
Old Erithians II.	5	Times II.	1
Old Erithians	7	Times	1
Buckinghamshire	5	Surrey II.	2
Chiswick	4	Hawks	0
Sevenoaks	10	Camer Park	0
Char. Bk. of India	8	Mackenzie	3
Byfleet	2	Weybridge	1
Latchmere	4	Burberry's	1
Catford	3	St. Katherine's Col.	1
Waterlows	1	King Edwards	0
Whitelaw Reid	2	King Edwards II.	1

ARMY v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The following have been chosen to play for the Army in the hockey match against Oxford University at Oxford on Wednesday:—

Lieut. Higgs (R.A.), W.-O. Godfrey (A.E.C.), Capt. White (Foresters); Lieut. Ely (K.S.L.I.), Capt. Fisher (R.A.S.C.), Capt. Richards (R.T.C.); Lieut. Lillie (R.E.), Capt. Roberts (R.E.), Lieut. Salew (Essex Regiment), Lieut. Cook (A.D.C.), Lieut. Barlow (K.S.L.I.).

R.A.F. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The following team has been selected to represent the Royal Air Force against the Civil Service, at Stanmore on Wednesday:—

Corp. C. Butler (Stanmore); Corp. L. G. Beeton (Henlow), F.-O. W. K. Beisegiel (Donibristle); L.-A.-C. L. R. Hobbs (Usbridge), Sergt. W. C. Maher (Upavon), P.-O. H. E. Sales (Cranwell); F.-O. N. M. Jerram (Halton), P.-O. C. V. Ogden (Sealand), L.-A.-C. F. Connell (Gosport), F.-O. S. C. Bufton (Bicester), Ft.-Lt. H N Hampton (Digby) (capt.).

ATHLETICS.

THE INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NEW CONDITIONS.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

A meeting of the Counties Athletic Union was held in London yesterday with the President (Mr. D. G. A. Lowe) in the chair. Representatives from Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Devon, Essex, Hampshire, Kent, Middlesex, Suffolk, Surrey and Sussex were in attendance.

With regard to the Cross-Country Championship, to be held at Wolverhampton on Saturday, March 29, it was reported that good progress had been made, and much enthusiasm displayed in Staffordshire. County secretaries should note that no late entries will be accepted. Special railway facilities for competitors and others will be available. It was decided not to nominate anyone from the Union as a candidate for election to the Southern Committee of the A.A.A. next month.

An interim donation was made from the coffers of the Union to a fund which has been raised on behalf of Mr. Charles Otway. Mr. Otway was very closely associated with the work of founding the Union five years ago, and indeed it is not exaggeration to say, was mainly responsible for its existence. He was taken very seriously ill last August, and though progress is being made, is still unable to pursue his usual occupation. County athletics have no more loyal supporter or enthusiastic advocate than Mr. Otway.

A profit of just over £50 on the Inter-county Championships last August was reported.

New Championship Conditions.

By far the most important matter down for decision was the question of the inter-county team and relay championship meeting to be held at Stamford Bridge on August 23 next. That some drastic reorganisation was necessary has been obvious for a very long time, and a special sub-committee was set up to make recommendations.

Unfortunately it has been found necessary to abandon the team and relay principle, and though it is almost generally regretted that the new scheme is in a sense retrogressive, it is hoped that it is only a case of *recueiller pour mieux sauter*, and that in time a return to the only conditions will be possible.

The new plan is, in brief, as follows:—There will be the following twelve events: 100, 440, 880 yards, one and three miles, three miles walk, 120 yards hurdles, long, high, and pole jumps, discus and weight. Two representatives will be allowed in each event from each county, together with two reserves. All the events will be level, and scoring will be for first six places, 6 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 points respectively. No challenge cups will be awarded this year at all. It was decided that two divisions, a senior and junior, should not at present be included. A proposition to add throwing the javelin was not seconded, and one to include a 220 yards race was heavily defeated. It is a little difficult to understand why a discus is included and not a javelin, but apparently a product of Doric culture is preferred to one of Nordic origin.

It is felt that a meeting of level events will command much more support from the public than heretofore, and that representatives from Midland and Northern counties will be forthcoming.

While I have always been opposed to level events for an inter-county meeting, it is plain that the time is not yet ripe for divisional championships, and in these circumstances the alternative of keeping to the present unwieldy and almost chaotic programme, or adopting level races was really Hobson's choice, and the opponents of the new scheme will gracefully and loyally accept the inevitable.

A VETERAN'S SUCCESS.

H. W. PAYNE RE-CAPTURES BUSINESS HOUSES' TITLE.

The annual cross-country championship of the London Business Houses Amateur Sports Association was yesterday decided over a course of a little more than five miles in the vicinity of Ruislip, starting from and finishing at the R.A.F. station. Fifteen teams entered and all started, the "field" being augmented by thirteen individual entrants. The first man home was that wonderful veteran and "Marathon" champion, H. Payne, and he also had the satisfaction of leading the Great Eastern Railway team to victory in the club placings.

B. C. V. Oddie, the old London University athlete, now representing the Air Ministry Harriers, who dispossessed Payne of the individual title last year, defended his honour, but his duties in connection with the trial flights of the airship R 100 have interfered with his training, and he could only finish fifth. Second position was occupied by the promising young North London Harrier C. W. Griffiths. Payne drew out in the last circuit to win by 30 yards, and so recorded his seventh victory in the event. He was backed up well by W. H. Gross, who had won the Essex championship, beating Payne amongst others, a week earlier, and A. J. Nunn, who actually finished sixth, but counted as fourth for scoring purposes, Griffiths and Allum, who finished second and fourth respectively, running as individual entrants. With C. K. Knight finishing twelfth and scoring as ninth, and their next two scoring 14 and 16 respectively, Great Eastern Railway had a total of 46 points.

ORION HARRIERS BEATEN.

The 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry defeated the Orion Harriers by 130 points to 180 in a cross-country match over four and a-half miles at Aldershot. This was a somewhat surprising result, for many of the Army runners were only recently back from leave, and on the form shown in this match the Cornwalls appear to have an excellent chance of winning the Army Championship for the sixth successive year.

The going was fairly easy, and Private Scarsbrook finished first, quite fresh, in 26 min. 8 sec. The winners also supplied the second and third men.

SOUTH LONDON H. BEAT WELSH CHAMPIONS.

South London Harriers, who altogether fielded four teams, gained their revenge over the Cwmbran Harriers when the Welsh champions and the S.L.H. first team contested their return match over a 7½ miles' course at Coulsdon, Surrey, yesterday. Last year the Welsh team won at Pontnewydd, but at Coulsdon the home team won with a lower total of 33 points to 45, and supplied the first two men home in J. G. Stubbs, a Middlesex ex-champion, and L. H. Wetherell. Ernest Thomas, the Welsh Internationalist, finishing third for Cwmbran. Stubbs led practically throughout and beat his club mate, Wetherell, comfortably in 45 min. 53 sec.

THAMES H. AND H. WIN.

Thames Hare and Hounds contested a match with the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regt. over a seven miles' course at Roehampton, and won by 76 points to 140. Thames Hare and Hounds, for whom W. M. Morfey finished first in 38 min. 47 sec., had the first three men home.

LONDON SCOTTISH TEAM RACE.

Fifty-eight runners turned out for the London Scottish inter-team race, held over the Ranelagh Harriers five miles course at Putney Heath, when "D" Coy., with a total of 68 points, won from "D" Coy., who were second with 74 points, and "B" Coy., who were third, totalling 85 points. J. Sutherland ("D") was first man home.

BANK OF ENGLAND A.C. SUCCEED.

Blackheath Harriers entertained the Bank of England and Stock Exchange A.C. in a three-cornered cross-country race at Hayes, Kent, when the Bank, who aggregated 63½ points, were successful, while the home team and Stock Exchange scored 73½ and 97 points respectively.

The Bank of England A.C. owed their win to their splendid packing rather than to any outstanding individual performance. Indeed, their first man, H. M. Craske, occupied only fifth place, but he was followed by three others of their pack, and their last scorer took the fifteenth position.

L. E. Hammil (Blackheath) and W. Deare (Stock Exchange) held the lead alternately throughout, occupying first and second places respectively. The winner, Hammil, who was ten yards ahead, registered a time of 40 min. 55 sec. N. H. Phillips (Stock Exchange) took third place, being about thirty wards behind when Deare passed the winning post.

HYDE WINS OPEN WALK.

C. W. Hyde (Enfield A.C.), the A.A.A. seven miles champion, won the Cambridge Harriers' seven miles open walk at Eltham, his time being 50 min. 24 sec. A. L. Fletcher (Belgrave H.), the Business Houses champion was second, with T. W. Green, another Belgrave man, third. L. G. Sandy (Surrey A.C.), the British Police champion, and last year's winner, finished eighth. Belgrave Harriers won the scratch team honours, while Cambridge Harriers "A" team captured the handicap award.

SELHURST G.S. WIN.

A team from the Selhurst Grammar School beat the South London Harriers' third team at Coulsdon by 21 points to 34. M. A. Douse (S.L.H.), who covered the 3½ miles course in 17 min. 35 sec., finished first, but was followed by four schoolboys, W. R. Dear being second in 18 min. 14 sec.

POLYTECHNIC H. were successful in a seven miles walking match at Preston Park, the score being 34 to 44. A. Winter, 59 min. 3 sec., H. Betts, 59 min. 4 sec., and H. Holloway, 59 min. 5 sec., occupied the first three positions, in the order named, for the Poly. Harriers. F. Cornish (Finchley) was fourth in 59 min. 35 sec., W. Lees (Poly.) fifth in 60 min. 15 sec., and E. G. Watson (Finchley) sixth in 60 min. 58 sec.

THE BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CREW.

PRESIDENT'S DRAMATIC MOVE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The outstanding feature of the week's work at Cambridge has been the constant rearrangement of the crew. This is explained, to a very great extent, by the presence in Cambridge of Mr. Peter Haig Thomas, the old Blue and coach, whose visits usually coincide with drastic alterations in the order of rowing.

On Monday he saw them at work in the same order as they paddled over the lock to lock course on the previous Saturday. The following day, Tuesday, the president, M. H. Warriner, and the secretary, N. M. Aldous, were out on the bank, evidently to see how the remainder of the crew shaped. There was one position that had not been filled satisfactorily, and that was at six, where F. Bradley, Pembroke, the heaviest man in the boat, was not fitting in as it had been hoped he would have done, for a man of his strength would be a great asset to any crew, if only he were up to standard However, Bradley could not get rid of his stiff, mechanical movements, and was dropped on Wednesday, when the president, who has throughout his University career rowed on the bow side of the boat, came in at the vacant thwart at six, in an endeavour to solve the problem. This necessitated a fresh number five, and here O. V. Bevan, the Lady Margaret trial cap, who, curiously enough, is a stroke side oar, was brought in with satisfactory results. Bevan's weight was against his inclusion at six, assuming that the president rowed five, and, judging by the appearance of the crew in their subsequent work, it looks as if the experiment is going to be successful.

A Crew of Promise.

The second week's work on the Cam was concluded in a similar fashion to the first, when conditions showed a great improvement upon those prevailing last week. The period of training is still in the elementary stages, and the coach, Mr. Haig Thomas, has been careful not to let the crew do any extended piece of work at a high rate of striking, and to this end the average rate of 22 was only exceeded twice during the three miles journey in the lock-to-lock trial, once at Glasshouses and again during the last minute. Under the more normal conditions that were enjoyed to-day it was possible to see what the crew are capable of. The outstanding feature of the last minute's row in was the remarkable evenness of the work of the eight. The manner in which they responded to quickening of the stroke exhibited plenty of reserve power, and the change over was made without loss of form or rhythm. There is no doubt that they are a crew of great promise, who at the moment are in a very forward condition.

The 1928 Sims racer was launched at 3 o'clock, and the crew paddled down as far as Banham's and back to the Victoria Bridge before being despatched on their three miles journey to Baitsbite. Getting away at 22, Brocklebank maintained a long, easy stroke until Glasshouses were reached, when they rowed at 26 for nearly a minute. The rate of striking was dropped round Ditton and Grassy Corner, and at First Post Corner the effort nearly came to an abrupt termination, as three Lent crews coming up stream were on the bend, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Varsity crew got by without having to stop.

As it was, they were completely thrown out of their stride for three or four strokes, but quickly recovered in Post Reach. They rowed hard at about 26 during the last minutes, and completed the course in 17 min. 49 3-5 sec., which is about 10 sec. faster than the previous week, when they had a strong following wind.

This concluded the serious work for the day, and, after turning the boats, the crew returned to headquarters in easy stages. There was a large following on the towing path, and the Old Blues present, besides the two coaches, included Messrs. F. H. Jerwood, W. S. Adie, T. R. B. Sanders, C. E. Wool-Lewis, and G. C. Drinkwater (the Old Dark Blue).

The latest order of rowing is:—

		st.	lb.
	D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	4
2.	*M. Aldous (St. John's, Leatherhead, and Selwyn)	12	0
3.	A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	8
4.	P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	8
5.	O. V. Bevan (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	12	11
6.	*M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	14	4
7.	*R. A. Davies-Cooke (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	3
	*T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	7
	R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	5

* Denotes Old Blue.

OXFORD'S NEW PLAN.

A STAY AT GORING.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The Dark Blues have had a trying time during the last week, and at one time there were fears of another huge flood. Fortunately, however, the danger was averted on Wednesday, since when the river has been falling steadily, if slowly. So far the president, A. Graham (B.N.C.), has superintended the work, but he is expected to take his place in the boat next Wednesday, on which day, unless something unforeseen occurs, Dr. P. C. Mallam will assume control.

Contrary to their usual custom, on leaving Oxford this year the crew will go to Goring until the time comes to transfer their headquarters to Putney. The training has not gone quite according to plan, inasmuch as M. J. Waterhouse (Balliol), the Eton freshman, who rowed 7 behind C. M. Johnston (B.N.C.) in the trials, has had temporarily to relinquish his seat at bow in favour of D. E. Tinne (University), who had been rowing at 7. The Old Blue is perfectly at home at both thwarts, though he has earned his reputation mainly as a "7."

Fortunately, Waterhouse is getting the better of his attack of influenza. Both he and Clive are Eton freshmen, and are regarded as very capable oarsmen. C. M. Johnston occupied the stroke thwart at the beginning of practice, but he has since given way to C. F. Martineau, who made a great reputation as stroke of the University College crew both at home and at Henley last year. Martineau seems rather the livelier of the two, but Johnston has a considerable advantage from the point of physique. Some surprise was expressed when R. A. J. Poole replaced Tinne at 7, as he rowed 4 in the B.N.C. crew last summer, but he rowed 7 for B.N.C. in their Henley eight. When Poole was transferred to No. 7, R. V. Low (University) was brought in at 4. He has always held the reputation of being a genuine worker, yet after rowing in the 1928 trials he never had a look in last spring.

As usual, there was a large attendance of spectators on the riverside to witness the week-end practice, among those present being Archdeacon Archer Houblon, who stroked the Oxford crew in 1872, Major Wiggins (New College), and Dr. P. C. Mallam (Queen's). Some of the men received tubbing instruction in the morning, and the remainder went out with the president previous to the eight being launched. Delightful conditions prevailed when the crew got afloat in the same order as on Friday. The boat was headed down stream, and the crew proceeded to the Isis, with a halt on the way. Martineau set a stroke of 22 to the minute. On the return the eight made a couple of halts, the final stage from the Long Bridges being done at 24 to the minute.

Some time elapsed before the crew got afloat a second time, Tallboys having to make a number of changes in view of the alterations that were made in the order of rowing. Pool (Brasenose), who has been at 7, vacated that position in favour of Tinne (University), and went in at 3 vice Hutton (University), who was transferred to 5 in place of Ingle (Magdalen), who retired from the boat. The vacancy at bow was temporarily filled by W. G. Irskine Crum (Eton), who will be coming into residence later. This time the crew headed up stream and paddled up to Randall's Bridge, whence they proceeded in stages to Iffley at a stroke of 20. On the homward journey they again made one or two halts, and after covering the full course paddled back to the boathouse.

		st.	lb.
	W. D. C. Irskine Crum (non-collegiate) (bow)	11	6
2.	C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and B.N.C.)	12	6
3.	R. A. Poole (Eloi and B.N.C.)	12	13½
4.	R. V. Low (Winchester and University)	12	7
5.	N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University)	12	9
6.	L. Clive (Eton and Christchurch)	12	11
7.	D. E. Tinne (Eton and University	12	4
	C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University) (stroke)	11	2
	H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University) (cox)	9	1

GOLF.

CAMBRIDGE'S BRILLIANT RESUMPTION.

FOURSOMES TRIUMPH.

Addington, who beat Oxford University in the Foursomes before weather conditions caused the abandonment of the Singles, when the Dark Blues opposed the club last term, had the distinction of opening the second term for the University teams yesterday, when they entertained Cambridge University. Thus began the more important term for the University golf teams, who, on March 25 and 26, meet at Hoylake in their annual match.

Cambridge started brilliantly yesterday and gained success in five of the six Foursomes which occupied the morning. H. D. Gillies, the old English internationalist, and L. Evelyn Jones, a former Cantab, led the club against E. M. Prain, Cambridge's captain, and H. C. Longhurst, one of six available Old Blues. Cambridge won on the last green, but they had not led before that point, mainly because of some brilliant putting by the club pair.

Gillies, who was using the putter which enabled him to have a round of 71 in the amateur championship at Sandwich last year, ran down a six-yarder for a half in three at the first hole, one of 25 yards for a "birdie" three at the tenth, and one from the edge of the green to save the eleventh hole.

Evelyn Jones was also putting well, and he got down from three yards at the second and from four yards at the sixth, winning both holes. The Addington players were twice two up, at the third and fourteenth holes, but after being two up with four to go they played patchy golf, to lose the next two holes, each costing them six, halved the seventeenth, and then lost the home hole, where Evelyn Jones hooked his drive. The ball rebounded on to the fairway, but was only fifty yards ahead of the tee, Gillies having no chance of reaching the green in two in order to save a hole that the Cantabs had played well.

W. E. S. Bond and W. H. Bermingham, the Cambridge second pair, played the best golf to beat F. W. H. Weaver and R. Foster, and they had a round of 74 to win the match by 4 and 2. The club representatives took three putts at each of the first two holes, and seemed so unsettled that they lost the next two and then never recovered.

N. A. Keith and H. L. Carr (Cambridge), after losing the first two holes to E. Rees Smith and W. H. Lambert, recovered to win five in a row, and they took the match by 4 and 3.

H. Martin Row, a newcomer to the Cambridge side, made a good impression, and was, in company with R. S. Fletcher, in a winning partnership.

The Club Win!

Cambridge's success in the morning series meant that Addington had to win nine points in the afternoon in order to succeed, but this task was not beyond them, as they proved by gaining the victory in eight of the matches, halving two others, and losing only two. Thus did Addington succeed by 9 points to 3 to win the match by 10 points to 8.

Cambridge had to wait until their "tail men" finished before gaining a win, H. L. Carr and R. S. Fletcher, concerned in two of the last three games, beating their opponents, while E. M. Prain and H. C. Longhurst had halved their respective encounters. Prain recovered splendidly to halve with Gillies, who was out in 35 and three up. Prain's real recovery started after he had been two down at the twelfth as he holed a seven yarder for a two at the thirteenth and, following two halves, won the sixteenth to draw level. Two halves ended the match, each player just missing a four at the last hole, which was contested in darkness.

Association Football.

LEAGUE LEADERSHIP FIGHTS INTENSIFIED.

MANCHESTER CITY SNATCH TWO POINTS AT BOLTON.

SPURS ROUT BLACKPOOL.

Apart from the fact that Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City are fighting a neck-and-neck race for the leadership of the First Division—both won well yesterday while other rivals fell away—the feature of the day's play was the success which attended teams who had had hard mid-week Cup fights.

Millwall, for instance, drew with Chelsea; Manchester City won at Bolton; the Spurs swamped Blackpool; Stoke won at Cardiff; Brighton won at Swindon; Grimsby sent Blackburn empty away; Middlesbro' achieved a very substantial victory on Manchester United's ground; Charlton drew at Bristol; and Fulham beat Gillingham.

These were worthy deeds.

In the Southern section the four leading clubs, Plymouth, Brentford, Northampton, and Brighton all won—the three latter away.

YESTERDAY'S ATTENDANCES.

The following were the attendance figures for the chief matches in the four divisions of the Football League:—

Everton v. Derby County	40,000
Bolton Wanderers v. Manchester City	35,000
Sheffield Wednesday v. Aston Villa	35,000
Millwall v. Chelsea	35,000
Bradford City v. Bradford	35,000
Tottenham Hotspur v. Blackpool	32,000
Birmingham v. Sheffield United	30,000
Leeds United v. Huddersfield	30,000
West Ham United v. Liverpool	25,000
Leicester City v. Newcastle United	25,000
Oldham Athletic v. Nottingham Forest	20,000
Fulham v. Gillingham	15,000
Plymouth Argyle v. Bristol Rovers	14,000
Stockport County v. Carlisle United	12,000
Port Vale v. Wrexham	10,000

Sheffield Wednesday again played like champions. Aston Villa are a clever side, but they were well mastered. Rimmer, Marsden, and Hooper scored the Wednesday's goals.

Barber and Brook won Manchester City the game at Bolton. Barber by his splendid goal-keeping, Brook by charging Pym, the Bolton goalkeeper, and the ball into the net in the last two minutes.

Leicester City registered their highest score of the season against Newcastle United at Leicester. Chandler did the "hat trick," Hine scored two, and Langford, deputising for Lochhead, one.

Blackburn Rovers were without Bruton and Puddefoot, their usual right-wing pair, at Grimsby. The home club struggling at the wrong end of the First Division table, registered a welcome win over the Rovers' depleted force. Bestall, Prior, Coglin, and Robson (2) scored for Grimsby, whose forwards played dashing football. McLean, Cunliffe, and Bourton obtained goals for Blackburn.

Liverpool began as though they were going to walk away with the game at West Ham. Smith scored after ten minutes' play, and nothing but Hufton's splendid goalkeeping prevented Liverpool from obtaining several more. Watson's equalising goal happened against the run of play; but another goal, this time by Robson, enabled West Ham to cross over with the lead.

The second half went more in West Ham's favour. Davidson, the Liverpool centre-half, put the ball through his own goal, and Barrett added another from a penalty. Wade, of West Ham, had his nose broken in the first half, but insisted on playing until the last five minutes of the match.

Burnley transferred Devine—one of the the cleverest inside lefts in the country—to Newcastle United, but within eight minutes of the start of their game with the Arsenal at Turf Moor Devine's substitute, Wallace, had scored a smart goal. This was equalised by Bastin, but Mantle restored Burnley's lead before the interval.

The second half went in the Arsenal's favour, but they did not make the most of their chances. Jack equalised in the last three minutes.

Manchester United's old weakness forward was again in evidence when Middlesbrough visited them and walked off with both points. Middlesbrough won by three clear goals and earned all of them against a defence which stood manfully to their task. The United's rearguard is sound enough, but their forwards cannot get going as a line. Muttitt, Pease, and Camsell scored Middlesbrough's goals.

A goal by Davies, twenty-nine minutes after the start, won Huddersfield Town their match at Leeds. Poor marksmanship lost Leeds the match.

Everton's home win at Derby County's expense was their first League victory since so long ago as December 7. Dean (2), Critchley, and Stein scored their goals.

Sunderland did not give a good display in their home match with Portsmouth. Their forwards kept the ball too close, and missed many chances. There was slackness in some of the work of their defence. The game was marred by an "incident." Mackie, the Portsmouth right-back, was sent off the field by the referee for an alleged offence on Wood. Easson scored for Portsmouth, Wood for Sunderland.

SECOND DIVISION.

Oldham Athletic did not make the most of their chances in their home match with Nottingham Forest. Neither side could get a goal.

Blackpool had an unhappy day at Tottenham. It was their fate to meet the Hotspur forwards in the most dangerous mood that they have as yet produced this season. If the Spurs' attack continue to play as they did on this occasion the club will soon begin rising in the Second Division table. Blackpool played well, but the Spurs were irresistible. Harper did the "hat trick," and Cook, Dimmock, and Meads all scored goals. Quinn obtained one for Blackpool.

Preston North End should have beaten Hull City at Preston. Poor marksmanship and mistakes by their defence cost them the points.

There was a lot of poor shooting at Bristol, where the City and Charlton Athletic divided the spoils. Williams scored for Bristol City, and Searle—once a Bristol City player—put Charlton on level terms.

The honours of the Millwall and Chelsea match went to the respective defences. Neither side could muster a goal, and the play was of a very disappointing nature.

There were "scenes" after Stoke City had beaten Cardiff City by 2—1 at Stoke. A section of the crowd did not approve of the referee's decisions and made a rush for him as he left the field, but a body of the players on both sides and the police formed a guard to the dressing-room.

Notts County, who had not won a match since so long ago as September 25, beat Reading at Nottingham. James, Andrews, and Davies scored their goals.

Barnsley put up a stout resistance at West Bromwich, but the Albion were just a little too good for them. Shaw (penalty), Richardson, Cresswell, and Carter scored for the Albion; Wallbanks and Storer for Barnsley.

Southampton's sound defence saved them a point in their home match against Bury. Neither side scored.

Swansea Town were fortunate to get a home point from Wolves' Clapton Wanderers. Hartill had scored twice for the Wolves before Dunn and Williams levelled matters. Williams's goal happened in the last three minutes.

Bradford deserved their victory on the ground of their City neighbours. Hammond scored twice for Bradford. Cairns obtained the City's goal.

THIRD DIVISION.

Campbell (3), Dominy, and Hoar gave Clapton Orient a 5—0 win at Torquay. Wells and Dawes got the Northampton goals at Shepherd's Bush, where the Rangers, who failed to score, were well beaten.

Close on time Walker, for Brighton, got the only goal at Swindon. The home men were unlucky to lose.

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

Birmingham	2	Sheffield Utd.	1
Bolton Wanderers	1	Manchester City	2
Burnley	2	Arsenal	2
Everton	4	Derby County	0
Grimsby Town	5	Blackburn Rovers	3
Leeds Utd	0	Huddersfield Town	1
Leicester City	6	Newcastle Utd.	1
Manchester Utd.	0	Middlesbrough	3
Sheffield Wed.	3	Aston Villa	0
Sunderland	1	Portsmouth	1
West Ham Utd.	4	Liverpool	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wed.	24	15	5	4	62	29	35
Manchester City	25	14	6	5	61	43	34
Derby County	25	13	4	8	47	35	30
Leeds United	25	13	2	10	47	37	28
Aston Villa	25	12	4	9	52	48	28
Middlesbrough	26	12	3	11	57	51	27
Huddersfield Town	26	11	5	10	38	44	27
Liverpool	25	11	5	9	43	50	27
Bolton Wanderers	26	10	6	10	50	42	26
Leicester City	25	11	4	10	52	54	26
Blackburn Rovers	26	10	5	11	64	63	25
Sheffield United	26	11	3	12	55	54	25
Burnley	26	9	7	10	55	61	25
Birmingham	25	8	7	10	41	38	23
Portsmouth	25	8	7	10	43	41	23
West Ham United	26	9	5	12	52	52	23
Manchester United	25	10	3	12	39	51	23
Arsenal	25	9	4	12	40	38	22
Sunderland	25	7	7	11	39	50	21
Everton	26	8	5	13	46	50	21
Newcastle United	25	9	2	14	47	57	20
Grimsby Town	24	7	4	13	43	59	18

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Bradford City	1	Bradford	2
Bristol City	1	Charlton Athletic	1
Cardiff City	1	Stoke City	2
Millwall	0	Chelsea	0
Notts County	3	Reading	0
Oldham Athletic	0	Notts Forest	0
Preston N. End	1	Hull City	2
Southampton	0	Bury	0
Swansea Town	2	Wolverhampton W.	2
Tottenham Hotspur	6	Blackpool	1
West Brom. Albion	4	Barnsley	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Oldham Ath.	25	15	7	3	59	27	37
Blackpool	25	17	2	6	66	46	36
Chelsea	25	11	9	5	43	24	31
Bradford	25	12	6	7	50	44	30
Bury	25	12	4	9	49	41	28
Wolves	26	11	6	9	52	48	28
Charlton Ath	25	9	9	7	38	33	27
Southampton	25	11	5	9	51	47	27
Cardiff City	26	11	4	10	52	54	26
West Bromwich	25	11	4	10	67	52	26
Notts Forest	25	8	9	8	32	39	25
Hull City	25	10	5	10	36	43	25
Stoke City	26	9	6	11	45	48	24
Tottenham H.	25	8	7	10	35	39	23
Notts County	26	5	12	9	34	40	22
Bristol City	25	8	6	11	43	54	22
Bradford City	25	7	7	11	37	46	21
Preston N.E.	25	8	5	12	38	49	21
Millwall	25	6	8	11	30	34	20
Swansea Town	25	6	6	13	31	43	18
Barnsley	25	6	6	13	32	47	18
Reading	25	5	8	12	27	42	18

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Southern).

Bournemouth & B.A.	0	Southend Utd.	0
Fulham	2	Gillingham	1
Luton Town	2	Watford	0
Merthyr Town	2	Brentford	3
Newport Co.	4	Coventry City	2
Norwich City	2	Crystal Palace	0
Plymouth Argyle	3	Bristol Rovers	0
Queen's Park R.	0	Northampton T.	2
Swindon Town	0	Brighton and H.A.	1
Torquay Utd.	0	Clapton Orient	5
Walsall	5	Exeter City	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	23	15	6	2	57	21	36
Brentford	24	16	3	5	53	26	35
Northampton T.	23	15	3	5	38	19	33
Brighton and H.	23	14	4	5	49	29	32
Bournemouth	21	10	8	3	42	23	28
Southend United	23	9	9	5	36	31	27
Fulham	24	11	5	8	48	46	27
Crystal Palace	26	10	7	9	50	54	27
Norwich City	24	10	6	8	49	45	26
Coventry City	22	11	3	8	51	38	25
Queen's Park R.	22	7	8	7	30	36	22
Walsall	24	8	5	11	45	48	21
Swindon Town	26	7	7	12	41	47	21
Clapton Orient	23	5	10	8	22	29	20
Luton Town	23	7	6	10	36	48	20
Exeter City	23	7	5	11	41	43	19
Newport County	23	7	4	12	42	47	18
Torquay United	25	6	6	13	38	54	18
Watford	24	6	5	13	28	42	17
Bristol Rovers	22	6	4	12	41	50	16
Gillingham	25	6	4	15	25	50	16
Merthyr Town	21	2	6	13	22	58	10

SCOTTISH CUP.—FIRST ROUND.

Airdrieonians	3	Dunfermline Ath.	1
Albion Rovers	4	Alloa	2
Arbroath	6	Galston	1
Ayr United	5	Mid Annandale	0
Bo'ness	0	St. Johnstone	0
Buckie Thistle	0	Falkirk	2
Civil Service St.	0	Clacknacuddin	2
Clyde*	7	Keith	0
Dalbeattie Star	1	Partick Thistle	6
Dumbarton	1	Cowdenbeath	4
Dundee	2	Morton	0
East Fife	1	Queen of the South	2
Falkirk Amateurs	0	Leith Athletic	3
Forfar Athletic	7	Brechin City	2
Hearts	1	Clydebank	0
Hamilton Acads.	6	Stenhousemuir	0
Hibernians	2	Leith Amateurs	0
Inverness C.	0	Celtic	6
Kilmarnock	11	Paisley Acads.	0
King's Park	6	Bathgate	2
Montrose	8	Solway Star	0
Motherwell	6	East Stirling	0
Nithsdale W.	6	St. Andrew's Univ.	1
Peterhead	3	Vale of Leven	3
Queen's Park	0	Rangers	1
Raith Rovers	3	Aberdeen	3
Royal Albert	1	Keith	4
St. Bernards	5	Third Lanark	3
St. Cuthbert W.	1	St Mirren	5
Stranraer	0	Dundee United	2
*Murrayfield Amat.	3	Burntisland Shipyd	0

* First Round Replay.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Aston Villa Res.	2	Bolton W. Res.	0
Blackburn R. Res.	2	Manchester U. Res.	0
Blackpool Res.	2	Stockport Co. Res.	1
Bury Res.	1	W Brom. Alb. Res.	0
Derby Co. Res.	4	Everton Res.	2
Huddersfield T. Res.	1	Leeds Utd. Res.	2
Liverpool Res.	0	Oldham Ath Res.	1
Manchester City Res.	3	Burnley Res	3
Sheffield Utd. Res.	2	Birmingham Res.	1
Stoke City Res.	5	Preston N.E Res.	0
Wolverhptn. W. Res.	0	Sheffield W. Res.	3

Amateur Football.

CUP-HOLDERS THROUGH

CHESHAM'S ACHIEVEMENT AT NUNHEAD.

CHESHAM UNITED'S victory on the NUNHEAD ground was one of the smartest performances of the Second Round of the F.A. Amateur Cup. Much quicker on the ball and adapting themselves more readily to the heavy going, Chesham, for whom Gomm, Bates, and Lacey scored, fully deserved their success. Gordon obtained Nunhead's goal. A section of the spectators made a demonstration against the referee at the close of the game, and he was escorted from the ground by the players and police. The holders, ILFORD, also put up a smart performance. They visited the LONDON CALEDONIANS and won by 3—1. The Caledonians tried hard, but they were not so clever as their conquerors. Dellow, Craymer, and Welsh scored for Ilford, McCree for the Caledonians. BARNET, who were superior forward, ended H.M.S EXCELLENT'S Cup dreams at Barnet. Macdonald and Finch scored for the winners, Fry for H.M.S. Excellent.

GRAYS ATHLETIC were no match for KINGSTONIAN at Kingston. Durham, Macey, Gibson, and Bars scored for Kingstonian, Webb for Grays Athletic. BARKING TOWN had an easy passage at HAMPSTEAD. The home forwards made the mistake of keeping the ball too close against a line of clever halves. Gurry (2), Mason, and Batchelor (penalty) scored Barking's goals. Bucci obtained one for Hampstead.

A goal by Hawkins won LEYTON their match at GORLESTON. DULWICH HAMLET'S home win over TUFNELL PARK, after being led 3—2, was a personal triumph for Edgar Kail, who scored three of their four goals. Copas scored the other. There were two "hat-tricks" in the match. Tufnell Park's three were scored by Cawthorne.

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.

SECOND ROUND.

Old Collegians	4	Eastbourne	1

REPLAYED TIES.

Civil Service	4	Crouch E. Vampires	0
Barclays Bank	2	Old Reptonians	1

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Redhill	5	Walthamstow Ave.	2
Finchley	4	Sutton Utd.	2
Cheshunt	4	Southall	2

RESERVES SECTION.

Southall	4	Wealdstone	2
Walthamstow Ave.	3	Bromley	1
Barking Town	5	Finchley	0
Leyton	0	Redhill	0

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.

Old Bradfieldians	0	Lancing Old Boys	0

After extra time. At Crystal Palace.

ESSEX A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.

London Hospital	0	Guildhall	3

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Board of Education	2	Board of Trade	2
Ministry of Pensions	2	Office of Works	2

DIVISION II.

Hicomind	5	War Office	11
London Tele. Serv.	7	Royal Mint	2

CIVIL SERVICE SHIELD.

SECOND ROUND.

Taxes	2	Customs and Excise	0
Land Registry	5	Agricola	2

F.A. AMATEUR CUP.—SECOND ROUND.

Evenwood Town	3	Horsforth	1
'Esh Winning	3	Stockton	0
Tow Law Town	2	Marine (Liverpool)	1
Percy Main Ams.	3	Rawmarsh Welfare	0
Northern Nomads	3	Hallam	1
Yorkshire Ams.	3	Stanley Utd.	0
Cambridge Town	0	Wimbledon	2
Hampstead	1	Barking Town	4
Nunhead	1	Chesham Utd.	3
Gorleston	0	Leyton	1
Dulwich Hamlet	4	Tufnell Park	3
Enfield Town	0	Metropolitan Police	2
London Caledonians	1	Ilford	3
Barnet	2	H.M.S. Excellent	1
Kingstonian	4	Grays Athletic	1
Bournem'th G'wks. A	4	Welton Rovers	0

* After extra time.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Woking	5	Leytonstone	1
St. Albans City	3	Wycombe Wands.	2
Clapton	2	Casuals	1

KENT LEAGUE.

Tunbridge Wells	1	Dartford	3
Gillingham	2	Maidstone	1
Sittingbourne	1	Tilbury	0
Chatham	1	R. Marines	4
Margate	9	Canterbury Waverley	0
Sittingbourne P.M.	2	Bexley Heath	2
Grays Thurrock	0	R.N. Depot	4
Dover Utd.	2	Folkestone	1

KENT AMATEUR CUP REPLAY.

Aylesford P.M.	4	Bromley	0

LONDON BUSINESS HOUSES LEAGUE.

Oxford Univ. Press	2	Horace Marshall	0
C.S.S.A.	2	Hartnolls	6
Miranda	1	Allens United	4

LONDON LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Bostall Heath	3	Beckenham	4
Dagenham Town	1	Cray Wanderers	2
Epsom Town	1	Whyteleafe Albion	6
Romford	2	Erith and Belvedere	2
Walthamstow Grange	8	Tooting Town	1

SECOND DIVISION.

Leavesden M.H.	6	Standard Telephones	1
Tate Institute	3	Erith and Belvedere	3
Woolwich Poly	0	Park Royal	1

MIDDLESEX CHARITY CUP.

Hayes	3	Wenidstone	4

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Carshalton	2	Aquarius	2
East Grinstead	2	N.P. Bank	1
Old Lyonians	5	Bank of England	1
Westminster Bank	4	Hastings and St. Leonards	2
Winchmore Hill	10	Toc H	5
Midland Bank	9	Kew Association	3
Lensbury	3	Norsemen	1
Motor Union	1	Alleyn Old Boys	3
Motor Union Res.	5	Catford Wand. Res.	6
*Chaco	3	Ibis	1
Old Parkonians	2	Lloyds Bank	4
Alexandra Park	1	Ealing	5
Ealing Res.	4	East Grinstead Res.	1
Kew Assoc. Res.	3	Lensbury Res.	5
Norsemen Res.	4	Old Lyonians Res.	0

* Also Insurance Charity Cup.

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Aylesbury United	1	Maidenhead United	7
Colchester Town	1	Brentwood and War.	1
Egham	0	G.E. (Romford)	2
Slough	4	Staines Town	4
Wood Green	2	Crittalls Athletic	4

FIRST DIVISION.

Apsley	2	Leighton United	1
Berkhamsted Town	3	Hayward's (Enfield)	4
Polytechnic	2	Cowley (Oxon.)	2
Eastbourne Comrades	3	Hertford Town	3
Hounslow	7	Hitchin Town	1
Watford Old Boys	1	Windsor and Eton	5

SECOND DIVISION.—EASTERN SECTION.

Bishop's Stortford	4	Lea Bridge Gas	3
Letchworth Town	7	Welwyn Garden City	1
Polytechnic Reserves	1	Rovers	1
Waltham Comrades	3	Ware	3

SECOND DIVISION.—WESTERN SECTION.

G.W.R.	2	Berkhamsted T. Res.	2
Maidenhead Utd. Res.	5	Aylesbury Utd. Res.	0
Willesden Polytechnic	6	Slough Reserves	7

TERRITORIAL ARMY CHALLENGE CUP.

FINAL.—47TH DIVISION.

R.A.M.C.	1	26th Batt. A.A.R.E.	0

CLUB MATCHES.

Corinthians	5	R. Air Force	1
Lloyds Bank Res.	4	Old Malvernians Res.	1
Lloyds Bank IV.	4	Woolwich Equitable	5
King's College	4	Toc H A	6
Westminster Bk. III.	5	Lloyds Sports Club	0
Carshalton A	3	Lensbury A	2
Aquarius Res.	4	Old Wilsonians	1
Bk. of England Res	3	Grenadier Guards	1
Ibis A	4	Birkbeck College	3
Catford Wanderers	1	Casuals Res.	2
Alleyn Old Boys Res.	8	Old Westm'sters Res.	1
Old Aldenhamians	3	St. Thomas's Hosp.	3
St. Bart.'s Hospital	3	Old Westminsters	6

PUBLIC SCHOOLS "SOCCER."

WESTMINSTER OVERWHELMED.

Westminster School found the Old Carthusians too good for them at Vincent Square yesterday and were beaten by 7 clear goals. The game, however, was not nearly so one-sided as the score suggests. The School had a fair share of the exchanges, especially in the first half, but the visitors were much better marksmen.

J. P. R. Hale and C. D. Leslie, two inside forwards, showed a fine understanding for the winners, and were responsible for six of their side's total. Hale's contribution being four. The remaining goal was scored off a Westminster defender. Westminster tried C. H. Hunter at outside left, and his play showed distinct promise. J. D. Argyle came within an ace of scoring on several occasions, and H. J. Thomson was unlucky to see a really good effort deflected outside the framework by P. Wreford-Brown late in the second half.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Alleyn's School	5	Old Cholmeleians	3
Westminster School	0	Old Carthusians	7
Chigwell School	0	Casuals B	8

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Stock Exchange Rifle Club held three competitions and two matches on the City ranges. After winning twelve consecutive matches the "B" team was beaten by Willesden Green R.C. by 577 pts. to 570. The "A" team won the other match, beating the Great Eastern Railway by 584 pts. to 573. S. E. Lake, with a possible of 100 pts., won the spoon contest. F. Beard, S. E. Lake, A. E. McKerness, and R. Riley each scored 97 pts in the time-limit contest. F. Beard won the trustees and managers contest with a possible of 100 pts.

BRITISH BOWLING TOURISTS LOSE BY ONE SHOT.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

The team of British Bowlers touring the Union were defeated here to-day by Western Province by 102 shots to 101. It was a "ding-dong" struggle throughout, each side taking the lead alternately.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

AIR FORCE FALL TO CORINTHIANS.

PARKER'S SHOOTING.

COOK KEEPS A GOOD GOAL.

By C. R. C. NIXON.

The Royal Air Force had the opportunity to fly over the Corinthians at the Crystal Palace yesterday. Football Association Cup-tie responsibilities meant that the famous amateur club could field but a second eleven, but this team was strong enough to crash the Airmen by 5 goals to 1.

Corinth consisted mainly of Oxford and Cambridge men. But they were fast flyers. In comparison, the Airmen stalled and stumbled; and, even if the margin of goals did exaggerate a difference which was not in evidence territorially, it was still a poor day for the visitors. Obviously, Corinth has a lot of talent available.

Yesterday neither Howard Baker nor H. T. Vaughan could keep goal, but at a moment's call M. H. Cook, the old Oxonian, stepped into the breach. And Cook played exceedingly well.

Matters were very quiet for some time after the start. The Airmen "found" each other much earlier than the Corinthians, and there was one movement at least which gravely threatened the home goal. Kelly shot only just wide.

H. F. Robinson should have scored for Corinth following some exceedingly smart work, but he lifted his foot to "top" the ball when Webster gave him a delightful pass. Then Parker, a minute later, started the scoring. When Webster opened out the game Kenny was just a shade too late in his tackle, and Parker, hitting the ball as it fell at his feet, sent it flying into the roof of the net.

The goal did not daunt the Air Force. Cook twice had to make good saves, Acquaroff and Kelly shooting in the right direction. Abbott and Lomax did not hesitate to use their weight, and their robustness was successful on more than one occasion.

Sleightholme, taking a wide pass, swept down the right and centered so that Acquaroff had a clear path for goal. Acquaroff ran well in, but, hustled by Lomax, he could only drive wide. An example of how to shoot came directly afterwards, for Webster, from 35 yards, shot unerringly into the net, giving the Corinthians a two-goal lead.

Corinth's Good Halves.

When Kemp-Welch got the third, the Air Force defence was spreadeagled. Finally, Chaston left his goal in an effort to fall on the ball, but he was just too late, and Kemp-Welch had a gift.

Parrish reduced the lead after a plucky run. Sleightholme provided the opening. Cook ran out and partly parried the ball. It trickled to the line, and, although Barber kicked out, the referee signalled for a goal. Parker hit the bar with a terrific drive. He was always shooting well.

Cook made a gallant save on his knees when it seemed certain that either Kelly or Parrish would score, and, at the other end, Kemp-Welch, with an easier opening than that from which he scored, tamely pushed the ball the wrong side of the post.

A few minutes after the change of ends Parker got the Corinthians' fourth goal. It was largely an individual effort, Parker running in close to goal before shooting hard and straight.

The Air Force lacked punch near goal. A typical instance was when Parrish was placed in possession dead in front, following some good passing initiated by Robinson. Parrish had time to steady himself. Instead, he shot hurriedly, and Cook was not troubled.

But Parrish gallantly made amends when Robinson, with a delightful long pass down the centre of the field, gave him a look at the goal. Parrish was shouldered over, but, as he fell, he shot—and the ball went only a shade over the bar with the goalkeeper not in the way. To emphasise the spirit of the Force, Seabright immediately hit a post with a dropping shot.

The Corinthians' halves tackled well, particularly A. T. Barber, the Yorkshire cricket captain. Kingsley was also a rare thorn in the side of the Air Force. He continually pushed the ball through, and it was after the Corinthians' halves had set up another attack that Kemp-Welch headed the fifth goal.

The Air Force persevered to the end, and they would have had tangible reward but for Cook's clever goalkeeping.

CORINTHIANS.—M. H. Cook; D. Lomax and G. H. Abbott; P. G. T. Kingsley, W. H. Bradshaw, and A. T. Barber; W. Yemm, G. D. Kemp-Welch, H. F. Robinson, W. H. Webster, and W. S. Parker.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—A. C. Chaston (Uxbridge); Corporal Pond (Henlow), and L. A. C. James (Netheravon); Corporal Kenny (Cranwell), Corporal Robinson, and A. G. Armstrong (East-church); C. Sleightholme (Mountbatten), A. C. Kelly (Henlow), A. C. Parrish (Kenley), Sergeant Acquaroff (Worthydown), and A. C. Seabright (Tangmere).

SHEFFIELD SHIELD.

QUEENSLAND CAPTAIN'S MISTAKE.

BRISBANE, Saturday.

L. E. O'Connor, the Queensland captain, made a costly mistake when, after winning the toss, he sent South Australia in to bat first in their Sheffield Shield match which began here yesterday. The wicket appeared to be in perfect condition, but O'Connor thought that it might have been affected by the light rain which had fallen overnight and early in the morning.

South Australia took advantage of a good wicket to score 365, to which Victor Richardson contributed 112. He scored his runs by good strokes all round the wicket, and hit a 6 and fourteen 4's. Richardson, by his display, has strengthened his chances of being included in the Australian team to visit England.

Hornibrook and Oxenham returned to the Queensland team after a long absence, and shared six wickets, Hornibrook taking three for 79 and Oxenham three for 76.

Queensland found the accurate bowling of Grimmett, Whitfield and Wall very difficult to play, and had lost seven wickets for 171 when stumps were drawn. They are 194 behind with only three wickets to fall. Scores:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

B. W. Hone, c Oxenham, b Thurlow	6
G. W. Harris, lbw, b Thurlow	42
D. Pritchard, b Hornibrook	33
V. Richardson, c O'Connor, b Hornibrook	112
H. E. P. Whitfield c O'Connor b Bensted	32
H. C. Nitschke, lbw, b Oxenham	26
A. Hack, c Hurwood, b Oxenham	43
C. V. Grimmett, b Hurwood	16
T. Wall, c Gough, b Oxenham	1
T. Carlton, c Hurwood, b Hornibrook	14
C. W. Walker, not out	33
Extras	7
Total	365

QUEENSLAND.—First Innings.

R. Higgins not out	45
F. J. Gough Walker, b Wall	8
— Hubbard c Walker b Grimmett	41
E. Bensted c Whitfield, b Grimmett	28
R. K. Oxenham, c Walker b Wall	3
L. E. O'Connor, b Whitfield	24
K. Mossop, c Hack, b Whitfield	1
G. H. Cooper Whitfield b Grimmett	5
A. Hurwood, not out	7
Extras	9
To'al (7 wkts.)	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—First Innings: Hornibrook, 3 for 79; Hurwood, 1 for 65; Thurlow, 2 for 125; Oxenham 3 or 76; Bensted 1 for 11; Cooper, 0 for 2.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

HARD HITTING BY A'BECKETT.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

In a pennant match here to-day, E. L. A'Beckett, the young Victorian player, scored a hard-hit 91 not out, and H. L. Hendry took six for 42.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

LAWN TENNIS IN AUSTRALIA.

CRAWFORD BEATEN IN DAVIS CUP TRIALS.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

The Davis Cup trials, which are being keenly watched by the Lawn Tennis Association Selection Committee, were continued here to-day. J. H. Sproule, a prominent young New South Wales player who recently gave Crawford a hard match, beat R. O. Cummings, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0; Hasset beat the South Australian, E. T. Rowe, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4; E. F. Moon, of Queensland, partnered by J. Willard (New South Wales), beat J. Crawford and H. O. Hopman in the Doubles, 6—2, 6—2, 9—11, 11—9.—*Reuter's Special.*

KOZELUH WINS FRENCH PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

PARIS, Saturday.

In the final of the French professional lawn tennis championship played here to-day Karel Kozeluh beat Najuch, the Cannes professional, by 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

EASY FOR M.C.C.

MANAWATU BEATEN BY A

MOTOR MATTERS.

MUDGUARDING.

A SOLUTION WANTED.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The weakest feature of the modern motor-car is its mudguarding. At least, that has been my experience in the last few wintry weeks. One may have a car costing a considerable amount of money, and one may also have it washed and polished for a certain sum, yet a short run on muddy roads, particularly if it is windy, necessitates a fresh wash and polish.

Mud splashing on the body work is due to two causes—inadequate mudguarding and the "squeegee" action of the tyres. As regards the latter, the tyre makers have done their best to produce treads which are most suitable for gripping the road in the worst circumstances, without undue noise, and which will wear as long as possible.

They have been successful under these heads, but the result in wet weather has been an unparalleled amount of mud slinging. The fact that the tyres grip the road results in them picking up loose road surface. When a side wind is blowing the result is much worse, as the mud squirted out by the tyres is blown back on to the car.

On one particularly bad run, my passenger, after the first five miles, could see through neither the front screen nor the side window. A double screen wiper would have cured the former, but more efficient mudguarding was the only solution of the latter.

Mud thrown on the windscreen in ordinary circumstances is due to three causes. The first, and most important, is that mud thrown forward from the top of the front wheels is thrown back on the glass. The second is that the mud thrown up by the back wheels of the car in front is cast on to the glass. The third cause is mud thrown out sideways and then blown back on the car.

The obvious remedy for all three causes is better mudguarding. Now there is one great objection to really efficient mudguarding, and that is an æsthetic one. A car fully and properly mudguarded would most probably be one of the ugliest things on the road. It might be clean, but it certainly would not be beautiful.

Surely there must be some solution of the problem, nothing freakish, nothing revolting, but really efficient in action. The suggestion has been made that an official mudguard trial should be held, the awards to be made on both efficiency and appearance. The splash-guard tests which have been held have taught us very little.

A RILEY RECORD.

One of the most interesting and instructive functions of the motor trade last week was the complimentary lunch given to Riley (Coventry), Ltd., by the London distributors of the car to celebrate the occasion of the season's sales of the company passing the £1,000,000 mark.

It is interesting to record that the first Riley car was completed in 1898, and, unlike most of its competitors at the time, it was fitted with a mechanically operated inlet valve. Since that date the Riley has been manufactured uninterruptedly, each new model showing evidence of very keen foresight on the part of the designers. For instance, the Riley was the first car to be fitted as standard with detachable wire wheels. Proceeding further, the 1930 car has several features which are not to be found on any other cars, and also incorporates features of which Rileys were the pioneers and which are now standard on most cars.

The importance of this occasion may be judged from the speech lists. This included Sir Edward Manville, J.P., Mr. Victor Riley, Professor A. M. Low, Mr. Massac Buist (editor of the *Autocar*), Mr. Victor Leverett, and Mr. Ernest Leverett. A large number of the prominent members of the motor trade were present, as well as a noble gathering of the Press.

The impression one gathered at this most enjoyable function was that the whole of those connected with Riley's work together as a very happy family, and with this in mind it is not surprising to know that the turnover for the last season exceeded the million pound mark.

My own attendance at this luncheon followed a most satisfying trial of the latest Riley Nine. This car has two very strong claims to popularity, the first being its really surprising road performance, having regard to the size of the engine, and the second is its low cost, both for purchase and running. The engine is a four cylinder with a special form of overhead valve gear, and a rating of 9 h.p. It is fully capable of transporting four adults at a most satisfactory speed in any part of the country. The price of the Monaco fabric saloon is £298, complete with Triplex glass and many other refinements.

The engine develops a surprising amount of power for its size but it never becomes offensive in its action, although capable of a high rate of revolution. The gears are easy to change and the silent indirect "third" is a real boon. The brakes are adequately powerful, although a somewhat heavy pressure is required, and while the springing is somewhat stiff at slow speeds it is particularly comfortable at high. This feature can scarcely be avoided on a light car. The steering is a delight whatever the speed, while the turning circle is remarkably small, being in the neighbourhood of thirty feet.

The petrol consumption is definitely low, however hard the car is driven. The light weight of the car, its excellent performance, and its economy of running make it a very attractive proposition to the owner who wants real pleasure from his motoring at the lowest cost.

A HENLY'S MOVE.

The growth of Henly's business has been so great that further expansion has now been found necessary. Although they operate one of the largest service stations in London, at Camden Town, this has been found to be no longer large enough.

So they have arranged to take over part of the very fine service station hitherto operated by Studebaker (England), Ltd.

From January 27 the address of Henly's service station will be:—Glasgow Terrace, Grosvenor Road, S.W.1. The general offices of the firm will also be transferred to Glasgow Terrace.

THE EXETER RESULTS.

The results of the recent London-Exeter run, organised by the M.C.C., which have now been issued, show that out of 220 finishers only thirty-nine obtained gold medals. Silver medals were awarded to 113 finishers, fifty-nine bronze, and there were nine who received no award.

The car class did not do particularly well. There were 168 starters and thirty-eight retirals. Gold medals won represented twenty-three finishers. Seventy silver medals were awarded, and thirty-three bronze, while four were unsuccessful in obtaining an award.

It will be remembered that the weather and road conditions were very bad for this run, and considerable delay was caused on the route.

THE MONTE CARLO RALLY.

A 30 h.p Double Six Daimler, fitted with a Maythorn saloon body, has been entered for the Monte Carlo Rally. The car will be in the charge of S. C. H Davis, than whom there is no better known trials driver, and will start from John o' Groats on the morning of January 26. The route to be followed exceeds 2,000 miles.

Light lamps (London): 4.56 p.m.

Leo Lomski, of Aberdeen, Washington, fought James Braddock, the Jersey City heavy-weight, to a draw in a ten-round bout at Chicago. The decision was unpopular with the crowd, who believed that Lomski had won. Before the fight it was announced that the winner would meet Mickey Walker at Detroit on February 7.

TO DAZZLE IS DANGEROUS.
FIT BARKER PATENT
HEAD LAMP DIPPERS.
Fitted to over 70,000 cars on the road.

RACING NOTES.

A FOREWORD ON THE "LINCOLN."

ANTICIPATING THE WEIGHTS.

SOME LIKELY CANDIDATES.

By "FAIRWAY."

Amateur handicappers, and they are numerous at this period of the year, will in a few days' time be able to compare their own work with the official weights for the Lincolnshire Handicap. It seems to be generally agreed that Palais Royal II. will get something like 9 st. 4 lb, and, although it is probable that the estimate is correct where the French horse is concerned, they will doubtless find that the official handicapper does not agree with them in other cases. Even the official responsible for compiling the weights may have had to ponder over such as Mr. S. B. Joel's horse Knight of the Grail, for before winning the Liverpool Summer Cup in a canter, the son of Prince Galahad had been unsuccessful for some considerable time. That was Knight of the Grail's last appearance in public, and I find myself wondering if it is the right view to rate the form too highly.

To be perfectly frank, I had discarded Knight of the Grail long before his Liverpool triumph, for more often than not he flattered only to deceive, and I have no doubt Sir Delves Broughton was not sorry to part with him. At the same time, I cannot forget how easily the "Knight" disposed of the opposition that day, and in all probability a contributing factor was the forcing tactics employed by H. Wragg. If my memory serves me correctly, this jockey had never ridden the horse before, and it was a feather in his cap to be able to show his mount up in such a favourable light, for, as I have indicated, it was a clear-cut victory. I do not pretend to know the plans that are likely to be made for Knight of the Grail this year, but even if he is allotted a reasonable weight for the Lincolnshire Handicap, it must not be assumed that the Carholme event will be the six-year-old's objective, since he also holds a liability for the Liverpool Spring Cup.

A WARNING.

In some of the lists published on the Lincolnshire Handicap I find that the Whatcombe colt, Le Phare, is at a comparatively short price, but, to my mind, the layers are more confident than the trainer, for R. C. Dawson is well aware that the only time the colt tried to get a mile in handicap company he cut up rather badly. This was for the Grosvenor Cup at Liverpool last November, a race won by Six Wheeler. Reference to Mr. H. F. Clayton's game little horse reminds me to warn those inclined to have a financial interest in Six Wheeler to stay their hands, for, according to my information, he will not be put into training for the race. Had Six Wheeler been put on one side after making such a gallant attempt to win the Cambridgeshire from the worst side of the course, I imagine he would have been all the rage for the Lincolnshire Handicap; but Capt. Elsey does not believe in missing the substance for the shadow, and, deciding to strike while the Malton horse was at the top of his form, won the Grosvenor Cup with him.

YOSEMITE'S ATTRACTIVENESS.

As a Lincolnshire Handicap possibility few, I feel sure, will appeal to the public more than Lord Derby's gelding, Yosemite. The son of Phalaris began his career on the Turf in the autumn of 1928 when he was a four-year-old, but his three efforts that season ended in failure, much to the disgust of T. Weston, the stable jockey, who said to the writer: "He is a sort of horse that would get any jockey into trouble." Weston, of course, modified that view later on, for last season Yosemite had a better appreciation of what was wanted of him, and at one period he strung together five victories off the reel. It was on the strength of marked improvement that Yosemite started favourite for the Duke of York Handicap at Kempton Park, but he was baulked of an opening halfway up the straight, and beaten into third place by Double Life and Kings Oven. As Weston could not do the weight on Yosemite for the Cambridgeshire, the services of J. Sirett were secured, but, with all due respect to this jockey, I think the Stanley House people should have let Weston put up a few pounds overweight, for it was quite apparent the gelding required a lot of understanding. Yosemite's last effort was for the Grosvenor Cup, and since he only failed by a neck to give 5 lb. to Six Wheeler, the performance was quite good. Being a gelding, Yosemite should come to hand early, and I shall be interested to see the weight meted out to him.

THIS WEEK'S RACING.

Racing this week takes place at Leicester, Newbury, and Kempton Park. At the Midland venue I have some regard for Lady Ardoon, engaged in the Wistow Handicap Steeplechase, and I have not lost sight of the fact that Sanbra, engaged in the Stayers' Handicap Hurdle Race, is a winner over the course. I should not want to oppose Easy Virtue if saddled for the Harrington Handicap Steeplechase on Tuesday, while Yearly reads to me the likely winner of the Gopsall Maiden Hurdle Race.

At Newbury, on Wednesday, I am attracted to Clear Cash for the Weyhill Handicap Hurdle Race, and at the second stage of the meeting Sir Lindsay may render a good account of himself for the Winchester Handicap Steeplechase. The Kempton Park Handicap Hurdle Race on Friday I leave to Peertoi, and Gib may be successfully exploited in the Cranford Handicap Steeplechase. A few selections are appended:—

LEICESTER.
MONDAY.
Stayers' Handicap Hurdle Race.—SANBRA.
Wistow Handicap Steeplechase. — LADY ARDOON.
TUESDAY.
Harrington Handicap Steeplechase. — EASY VIRTUE.
January Handicap Hurdle.—ICELANDER.
NEWBURY.
WEDNESDAY.
Weyhill Handicap Hurdle Race. — CLEAR CASH.
United Services' Cup (Steeplechase). — BOOMLET.
THURSDAY.
Winchester Handicap Steeplechase. — SIR LINDSAY.
Berkshire Hurdle Race.—FERRYSIDE.
KEMPTON PARK.
FRIDAY.
Kempton Park Handicap Hurdle Race.—PEERTOI.
Littleton Handicap Steeplechase.—LAURENTUM.
SATURDAY.
Brentford Handicap Hurdle Race.—KHADIR.
Cranford Handicap Steeplechase.—GIB.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

NEWBURY MEETING.—Moderate Handicap Hurdle: Gallina, Martyr, Caros. Four-Year-Old Hurdle: Weasel Berkshire Hurdle: Zorro Gris, The Torch. Ogbourne Handicap Steeplechase: Kakushin, Glanmore. Lambourn Selling Hurdle: Connie Duff.

KEMPTON MEETING.—Staines Long-Distance Hurdle: Shining Light, Burwarton. Amateur Handicap Steeplechase: Easy Virtue. Brentford Hurdle: Kista.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Stayers' Handicap Hurdle, Leicester: Burwarton. Maiden Hurdle, Leicester: Tradescant. Cardinal's Handicap Hurdle, Sandown: Burwarton. Club Hurdle, Haydock: Appledore. Jersey Stakes, Ascot, and Yorkshire Oaks, York: Bridal March. All engagements in Mr. E. Martin's name: Irish Lord. All engagements: Tracite (dead).

AT MONTLHERY, on Dec. 24th, Mr. D. M. K. Marendaz driving a Graham-Paige car, broke the 2,000 Kilos, 3,000 Kilos, 2,000 Miles, and 24 Hours International Class B Records at over 86 m.p.h., using Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil—as used and exclusively recommended by Graham-Paige.—C. C. WAKEFIELD AND CO., LTD., All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

BRITISH BOXING TRIUMPH.

KID BERG'S DAZZLING DISPLAY.

AMERICAN CRITICS IMPRESSED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

In one of the most spectacular and dramatic bouts witnessed in this country for many a day the gallant stout-hearted lad from Stepney, Kid Berg, overwhelmingly defeated Tony Canzoneri, one of the most brilliant ring masters in the boxing game, on points here last night.

From the first round on, with the possible exception of the third, Berg ripped and slashed Canzoneri's body and smashed unceasingly at the Italian's smiling face till his opponent wore a mask of blood. For a brief period only was Canzoneri his old swash-buckling self, blocking, weaving, and slamming shots from either hand into the thin, dark, pinched features of Berg; but Tony could not keep the pace.

In every other round Berg hammered his opponent steadily, despite Canzoneri's frantic efforts. The English boy split Canzoneri's right eye in the first round, and closed it completely before the struggle was over. Another smash tore a gash over Canzoneri's left eye in the third round. Berg's fists were repeatedly flying as he tore all over the Italian, cut both his cheeks and split his lips.

As the fight wore on, Canzoneri's face became a mask of cuts, and he held at every opportunity, with the result that the referee, who constantly separated the fighters, was soaked in blood to the elbows. The gate receipts amounted to £12,000. Berg will receive £2,200 as his share of the purse.

Twenty thousand American boxing enthusiasts, mostly Jews and Italians, packed Madison Square Garden to see Kid Berg make his bid for lightweight honours in the ten-round bout. Canzoneri was favourite when they entered the ring at 9.50. Thunderous roars of cheers equally divided greeted the fighters. Berg sat quietly in his corner while the thick-lipped Italian sat opposite.

ROUND BY ROUND.

ROUND 1.—Canzoneri led with a left, but missed. They felt one another out. Canzoneri again led with his left. Berg scored heavily, and had Canzoneri in trouble in the centre of the ring with blows to the face and hard rights to the body. The onlookers cheered Berg, who gained confidence every minute. Canzoneri's right eye was cut, and the Italian lashed out savagely, but Berg held him. Berg was hurt by a right to the chin, and with Canzoneri's body punches landing both men were covered with blood. The round was even.

ROUND 2.—Both missed with lefts, Berg swung, but again missed. They clinched. The Italian flashed a hard left to the chin. Berg missed, and the Italian landed another left. They clinched again, and Canzoneri punished Berg with a rapid succession of uppercuts but Berg kept flailing the Italian's right eye. The remendous action of both fighters had the house in an uproar. Berg continued to hand out punishment with lefts to the head. He had Canzoneri on the ropes and continued to land heavily. This was decidedly Berg's round.

ROUND 3.—They danced round the ring. Berg led with his left. They clinched and exchanged body blows. The Italian had Berg on the ropes, but they were separated. There was another clinch, in which the Italian landed two hard upper-cuts. Both men were fighting like demons in the middle of the ring. The Italian's left eye as well as his right was now partly closed. Both were tiring with the terrific strain. The round was Berg's by a small margin.

ROUND 4.—Berg landed a left to the face and then they clinched. Berg scored with another right to the body and again they clinched, both exchanging upper-cuts. Canzoneri whipped over a smashing right to the face, but Berg countered with his left. They gave and took stiff lefts and rights to the face and body, with Berg making good use of his left in the true British style. He punished the Italian with cruel uppercuts. The round was even.

ROUND 5.—They parried in the centre of the ring, and Berg landed a stiff left to the face, followed by a right to the eye. Canzoneri ducked and bobbed and evaded many blows by clever side-stepping and then a landing on the Englishman's face. Canzoneri evidently hoped to make Berg exhaust himself in this way. Both landed lefts to the body while Berg continued to poke at Canzoneri's left eye. They clinched and were separated. The Italian landed to the body with rights and lefts and they clinched again. Berg, still using his left, had Canzoneri on the ropes. The men had to be separated as the gong sounded. This was another round for Berg.

ROUND 6.—Berg swung at once to the body. They clinched and the Englishman jabbed his left twice, following with a right hook to the stomach. Canzoneri countered with two hard rights and a left to the face. He continued to bob and weave. He swung a vicious left, but missed. Berg hit back with a right and left to the face. There was a series of hard blows exchanged in the middle of the ring. Again they clinched. Canzoneri tried to protect his eye. Berg landed a rapid series of rights and lefts and then darted away. They clinched. Canzoneri missed with a wild swing. The round ended in another clinch and in Berg's favour.

ROUND 7.—Berg started with a hard right swing to the chin. Berg had the best of it. The Italian, however was fighting gamely, and countered vigorously with straight lefts to the body. They clinched, and both took stiff lefts to the jaw, which Berg followed up with a right-hook. The Italian, however, clucked. Berg's arms beat a tattoo on Canzoneri's body. Canzoneri was swung almost through the ropes. They clinched. Berg's round.

ROUND 8.—Canzoneri danced round Berg, but neither connected for nearly ten seconds. It appeared that the Italian was trying for a knock-out as his only chance of saving the fight. Berg defended himself cleverly. They clinched and exchanged upper-cuts. Berg jabbed with his left and then had Canzoneri on the ropes. He lathered the Italian's bleeding face with his left. Berg was determined to give no quarter, and flailed and drove the Italian unmercifully all over the ring. This was Berg's round by a big margin.

ROUND 9.—They clinched. Berg landed a series of terrific rights and lefts to the Italian's body. The latter grimly awaited the opening that never came. However, he was by no means idle, and connected with jabs and lefts. He swung a right to the face, but Berg countered with four powerful blows in return. Berg continued his punishment with rights and lefts to the eyes, and ended the round with a right and left hook to the jaw. Berg's round.

ROUND 10.—They shook hands. Berg led with a left-jab and upper-cut, and then got in a right upper-cut. They clinched, with Canzoneri driving rights to the body. Berg replied in like manner, forcing the Italian on the ropes. There was a deafening din and uproar as the onlookers waited anxiously for the climax of this thrilling bout. Cheers of "Hold him Jack" resounded on all sides. Canzoneri was holding, but Berg pushed him away, and jabbed two hard rights to the eyes. Then he pushed the Italian across the ring with a stupendous barrage of rights and lefts. Canzoneri tried to cover his eyes as Berg lashed viciously at them. They clinched, and two hard right upper-cuts and a torrent of other blows were exchanged as the gong went. Berg won this round and also the decision.

Berg's Enjoyment.

"I feel lovely," Berg told me in the dressing-room, where I found him after the fight. He was surrounded by members of the New York Boxing Commission, who had come to congratulate him, managers, trainers, seconds, movie-cameramen, and boxing critics. "Naturally I am very pleased. I enjoyed every minute of the fight. I don't care what anybody says, Canzoneri is a great little fighter."

Berg looked hardly marked at all and dressed quickly. He posed for the flash-light photographers with his arms round Al Singer and "Ace" Hudkins. Singer, whom Berg may meet shortly, said: "It was the greatest fight I ever saw at the Garden. Berg is a fighting machine. You wind him up and away he goes."

Canzoneri Explains.

Canzoneri said: "I would like to fight Berg again. He has a puzzling style and lots of endurance—a hard man to beat. Berg, however, has fought frequently in the past year, while I have had no bouts since last October."

Mr. Farley, the chairman of the Boxing Commission, made a special visit to the dressing-room and congratulated the Englishman "A great fight," said Farley. "Congratulations." W. F. Carey also came to congratulate Berg. He told him it was the best fight he had ever seen since he became President of the Garden.

AMERICAN CRITICS IMPRESSED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Berg's virile in-boring attack deeply impressed the American journalists who witnessed the bout, the *Herald Tribune* expert calling it "A clever, clean-cut victory," and, continuing, "Berg's peculiar, whirlwind style was a constant bother to Canzoneri from beginning to end."

The *New York Times* account refers to Canzoneri's cleaner hitting as giving him one or two rounds, but in describing the next round, says, "Berg, swarming all over his opponent, won the honours."

KID BERG TO FIGHT IN LONDON.

PARIS, Saturday.

Mr. Jeff Dickson announced to-day that, following Kid Berg's great victory over Toni Canzoneri in New York last night, he has arranged for Berg to meet Mushy Callahan, the holder of the World's Junior Welterweight Championship. The fight will take place at the Albert Hall on February 18.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

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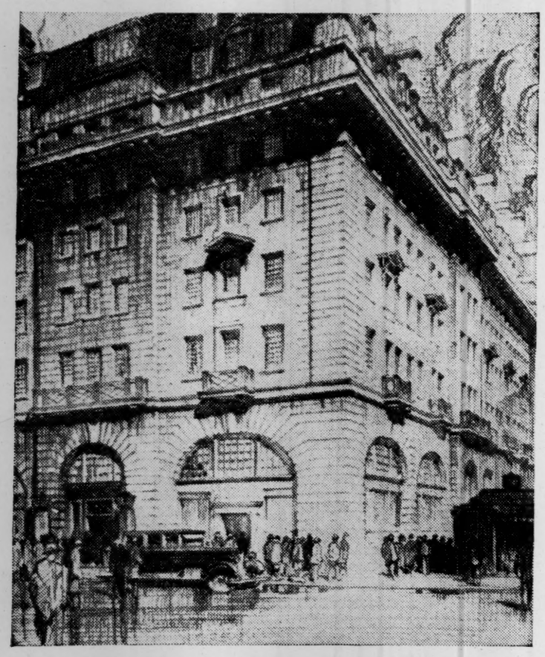

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12, North End Road, Golders Green, and Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, N.W.11.

Speedwell 2103-3441.

HAMPSTEAD. TO LET,

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE.

All modern conveniences; parquet floors. Tastefully decorated. By Heath. Close Tube stn. Five-six bed, bathrm., 2-3 recp., etc. Garden back and front. £200 p.a.

Sole Agents, POTTERS, Heath St., Hampstead. (Tel. 2821).

HUNTING, SHOOTING, &c.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

HUNTING and RIDING in centre of West Norfolk Hunt. Children's ponies Tuition given. Comfortable house, with all modern conveniences.—W. Gent, Goldwick Hall Tittleshall King's Lynn. Norfolk.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 27.

HAMPTON AND SONS,

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE, REGENT 7500.

Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.

Branches: Wimbledon: 'Phone 0080. Hampstead: 'Phone 2727.

OWNER ABROAD.

IMMEDIATE SALE IMPERATIVE.

SEVENOAKS AREA.

High up on a spur of the hills, with beautiful views.

The House is of a very attractive type, and has been the subject of a large outlay in recent years. Hall and cloakroom, 3 large reception rooms, servants' hall, and fine offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, and 3 baths.

Electric light. Main water. Central heating.

GARAGE. STABLING. LODGE.

Very fine gardens, woodland and paddocks.

ABOUT 10 ACRES.

(More available.)

The property is about 2½ miles from the main line station in unspoiled surroundings.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (K. 29349.)

A BARGAIN AT

MAIDENHEAD THICKET.

PRICE ONLY £4,000.

In open country on high ground, yet only 35 minutes from town.

Several Golf Courses and Hunting in the district.

Exceptionally well-built HOUSE, containing on two floors only 3 reception, 6 family bedrooms, bathroom, 3 maids' bedrooms, etc.

Electric light. Company's water. South aspect. Central heating.

Stabling. Garage. Man's rooms.

Tennis and croquet lawns, good kitchen garden, conservatory, etc., in all about ONE ACRE.

A 5-acre field can be rented at £15 per annum.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (B. 42112.)

PRACTICALLY ON THE

ADDINGTON GOLF COURSE.

In a wonderfully rural district only ten miles or so from Town.

A BARGAIN PRICE,

Representing hundreds of pounds below original cost, will be accepted for the Freehold of a well-planned modern house in good order, containing large hall with cloakroom, 2 good reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, servants' hall and pantry.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

THE RESIDENCE STANDS IN A WOODLAND SITE OF ABOUT 1½ ACRES. Garage.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED BY:—

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (S.34842.)

BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND WINCHESTER.

In a very delightful setting amidst beautifully-timbered surroundings.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS AND FACING SOUTH.

Four reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, and usual offices.

Stabling, garage. Useful outbuildings.

Matured grounds adorned with lovely old trees, lawns, walled kitchen garden, meadowland, in all about

6 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Personally inspected and recommended.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (H.39645.)

NEAR DORKING,

abutting on to

HOLMWOOD COMMON.

Two miles from Dorking Town Station with bus service thereto.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE,

in a favourite residential area; hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 bed, bath, and good offices.

Main drainage. Company's water. Electric light.

GARAGE. STABLING. Three rooms for man.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT 1¼ ACRE,

tastefully laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, etc.

JUST IN THE MARKET FOR SALE.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20 St. James' Square, S.W.1. (S6407.)

HARTS, LTD.,

HEATH DRIVE, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.

Telephone, Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

HAMPSTEAD (BEST PART).

WEST HEATH ESTATE.—Medium-sized CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCES, bordering the Heath. Several now available. Prices from £3,000 upwards. Full descriptions sent on receipt of requirements to the LOCAL AGENTS,

HARTS, LTD., as above.

AUCTIONS.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

NOTICE OF SALE BY AUCTION

at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously sold privately), by

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,

of

A RENT CHARGE of £50 per annum secured upon No. 61, CADOGAN SQUARE, and 103, CADOGAN GARDENS, CHELSEA, producing about £3,500 per annum. Held for about 43 years unexpired.

SOLICITOR: The Official Solicitor, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS of £24 per annum secured on the prominent shop premises Nos. 188 and 192, KENTISH TOWN ROAD, N.W. Held for about 18 years unexpired at nominal ground rents. In 2 LOTS.

SOLICITOR: The Official Solicitor, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS of £31 per annum secured on 7 dwelling-houses Nos. 443/451 (odd), SOUTHWARK PARK ROAD, and 51 and 53, KEETON'S ROAD, BERMONDSEY. Reversion in about 15 years to an estimated rental of about £400 per annum. In 2 LOTS.

Solicitors: Messrs. Ellis, Bickersteth, Aglionby and Hazel, Portland House, 73, Basinghall St., E.C.2.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS of £120 16s. per annum secured on 3 small shops and 17 dwelling-houses Nos. 1/19, HOMPTON TERRACE, Nos. 7/12, SWANN TERRACE, PRETORIA ROAD, Nos. 31/55 (odd), LORENCO ROAD, and No. 92, DURBAN ROAD, TOTTENHAM. Reversion in about 69 years to an estimated rack rental of about £850 per annum.

Solicitors: Messrs. Symons and Gay, 67, South Street, Romford.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale (when ready) of the respective Solicitors or of the AUCTIONEERS at their Offices:—29, Fleet Street, E.C.4, and 26, Dover Street, W.1.

AT A LOW RESERVE.

13, TEDWORTH SQUARE, S.W.3.

THE LEASE, with VACANT POSSESSION, of this up-to-date HOUSE, having over 70 years unexpired at a ground rent of £21 p.a. will be offered FOR SALE by AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C., on FEBRUARY 19 next.

The House, which is in perfect order, has some 7 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception, and excellent offices; it overlooks gardens, has parquet floors, independent hot water, service lift, etc.

Full details of the Auctioneers,

ADAMS & WATTS,

38, SLOANE STREET, S.W. (SLOANE 6208-9.)

FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

£30,000 FURNITURE SALE.

High-grade stock of FURNITURE made for a large Hotel abroad, now released for disposal owing to breach of Contract through non-delievery. All goods soundly constructed of highly seasoned timbers, to withstand hot climate; lifetime opportunity to purchase good furniture half actual cost. Included also are GOODS removed of the RT. HON. THE EARL OF BALFOUR, K.G., P.C., from 4, CARLTON GDNS., and 6 CARLTON HSE. TERRACE.

300 Luxurious lounge EASY CHAIRS and SETTEES in variety of coverings from 25s.; 150 real HIDE Easy Chairs with loose cushions, £3 17s. 6d.; Settees to match, £6 15s.; 3 only beautifully sprung CHESTERFIELD SUITES covered in French Brocade, 12 gns., worth 23 gns.

175 BEDROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Figured Walnut, including bed and spring, from £5 10s. to 95 gns.; 5 only Complete DINING ROOMS, including Sideboard, Dining Table, and Chairs with leather seats, 10 gns.

500 DINING ROOM CHAIRS in all woods from 11s. 6d. OF NOTEWORTHY MENTION is a beautiful Burr Walnut Bedroom Suite, including a Triple Cheval Mirror Dressing Table, Chest, etc., 24 gns. Beds to match, honestly worth 50 gns. Also one available in unique GREY finish, 24 gns. Everything for furnishing available. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED. All goods STORED AND PACKED FREE for Country.

EDWARDES FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES, LTD.

35-39 and 45, BATTERSEA RISE, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, LONDON, S.W.11.

Hours, 9 to 8 daily, 5 mins. Clap. Com. and Clap. Junct. Stations. Waterloo and Victoria, electric train 8 mins. Buses and Trams from all parts. Batt. 5932-3.

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand. By order of the Trustees and others is now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of New Furniture, manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several very well-made bedroom, dining and drawing room suites. Every item for furnishing equal to new. Below a few items: 45 bedroom suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, cupboard stand, one chair, bed and spring, the lot for £6 15s.; 20 double-sized ditto in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut and other periods from 11 gns. to 150 gns.; 175 lounge chairs beautifully sprung in art linen from 25s. to 10 gns.; Chesterfields to match, 130 real hide club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with leather cushions, £4 15s. each, cost double; a few settees to match; 750 leather-seat dining room chairs from 10s. 6d. each (as new); 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the contents of a well-known Financier's West End flat, only recently furnished, comprising finest quality hand-made Burr Walnut Bedroom Suite, also ditto French Grey Walnut Bedroom Suite, complete dining and drawing room Sets, Servants' furniture, etc., accept 17½ gns. the lot, or can be sold separately; originally cost £400.

All goods bought can remain stored free and packed for country. On view 9-7.30.

A. MARSH and Co., Ltd.,

FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES

(Patronised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies), 114-118, KENTISH TOWN ROAD, N.W.1.

Ten min. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses, and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

Telephone: Mayfair 3068. 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1. Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ADJOINING KIRKLINGTON AND EDINGLEY STATION;

SOUTHWELL 2 MILES, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT 8 MILES, MANSFIELD 11 MILES.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD.

RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND SPORTING PROPERTY.

THE KIRKLINGTON AND HOCKERTON ESTATE,

EXTENDING TO ABOUT

3,280 ACRES.

IN A RING FENCE, INCLUDING THE ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT MANSION OF

KIRKLINGTON HALL,

standing in finely timbered grounds with Lake stocked with trout, and protected by well-grown woodlands. The House contains Oak panelled hall, a suite of three reception rooms, billiard room, 15 principal bed and dressing rooms, six bathrooms, boudoir seven servants' bedrooms, domestic offices, and men's rooms.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Fire Hydrants.

First-rate stabling for 19 horses. Motor garages for 14 cars. Chauffeur's cottage.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS. Walled kitchen garden. STAFF COTTAGES AND LODGE.

WELL-PLACED WOODLANDS OF 200 ACRES. ARCHWAY HOUSE.

THE VILLAGES OF KIRKLINGTON AND HOCKERTON,

including the SPREAD EAGLE INN, and numerous cottages and VILLAGE PROPERTIES.

THE SPORTING IS EXCELLENT.

THE RIVER GREET BOUNDS and INTERSECTS THE ESTATE, and PROVIDES TROUT FISHING.

TWENTY CAPITAL FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS,

WITH EXCELLENT HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

RENT ROLL (EXCLUDING MANSION, WOODS, HOME FARM, AND SHOOTING)

£3,474 PER ANNUM.

Fox Hunting with the Rufford and South Notts Packs.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE, or in BLOCKS, or 76 LOTS, at the TOWN HALL, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, on THURSDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1930, at 1.30 p.m. (unless disposed of privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. READ EATON & CO., 48, Market Street, Bradford; and Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN & FORWARD, 3 and 4, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

Land Agent: T. S MORRIS, Esq., Estate Office, Ossington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF H. LOCKE, ESQ.

KENT & SURREY BORDERS.

3 miles from Lingfield, 3 miles from Edenbridge.

THE HISTORIC FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

STARBOROUGH CASTLE.

The imposing RESIDENCE is pleasantly situated in an unspoilt countryside, and contains hall, 5 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, and complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating.

Stabling and garage premises. Two cottages.

THE OLD-WORLD GARDENS

are shaded by many fine beech and other trees, and include the site of the historic Starborough Castle, an islet surrounded by a broad moat fed by a running stream, and forming a charming addition to the amenities of the place.

Walled garden, lawns, two orchards, park and pasture lands. In all about

55 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY or BY AUCTION LATER.

Solicitors: Messrs. WILKINSON, BOWEN, HASLIP and JACKSON, 34, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

KENT.

About one mile from Barnehurst Station, about 1¾ miles from Crayford and Bexley Heath Stations, and 12 miles from London Bridge.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND BUILDING ESTATE,

MARTEN'S GROVE,

CRAYFORD.

FRONTAGE OF OVER 1,000 FEET TO THE MAIN DOVER ROAD,

and including the TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE in well-timbered and ornamental grounds. Hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, five principal and seven secondary bedrooms, two bathrooms, and offices.

Stabling, garage, and coachman's cottage.

PARKLIKE BUILDING LAND.

Main Electric Light, Gas, and Water Supplies.

Also three cottages, small farmery and entrance lodge. The whole extending to about

64 ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

(Subject to Service Tenancies.)

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE in Blocks or in Lots, in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitor: F. G. BAYNES, Esq., 12, High Street, Dartford, Kent.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

SUNNINGDALE.

Ten minutes' walk from the golf links.

One and a-half miles from Sunningdale Station.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE occupies a magnificent position, 300 feet above sea level, has a southern aspect.

And contains 3 reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 12 bedrooms, and offices. The house is well planned and fitted, and easy to run.

Electric light. Company's water. Telephone. Heating. Modern Drainage.

STABLING, GARAGE & MAN'S QUARTERS, and 2 excellent cottages.

THE GROUNDS

are wooded and include a picturesque lake, tennis court and lawns, summer-houses, kitchen garden with glasshouses. In all about

22 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. MAYO, ELDER and CO., 10, Draper's Gardens, E.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MISS MASON.

SURREY.

One mile from Banstead Station, three miles from Sutton, fourteen miles from London.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

THE LODGE, BANSTEAD,

occupying a dry and bracing position, about 550 feet above sea level, with long frontage to the main London-Brighton road.

THE RESIDENCE, which is exceptionally well suited for use as a School or Institution, contains 5 reception rooms, 17 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and ample offices.

Main Water, Electricity, Gas, and Drainage.

Stables and Outbuildings. Good Cottage.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are laid out in broad lawns, orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens, and playing fields.

The property has over 1,100 feet of frontage to three good roads. In all about

4½ ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors: Messrs THOMAS COOPER and CO., 21, Leadenhall Street,